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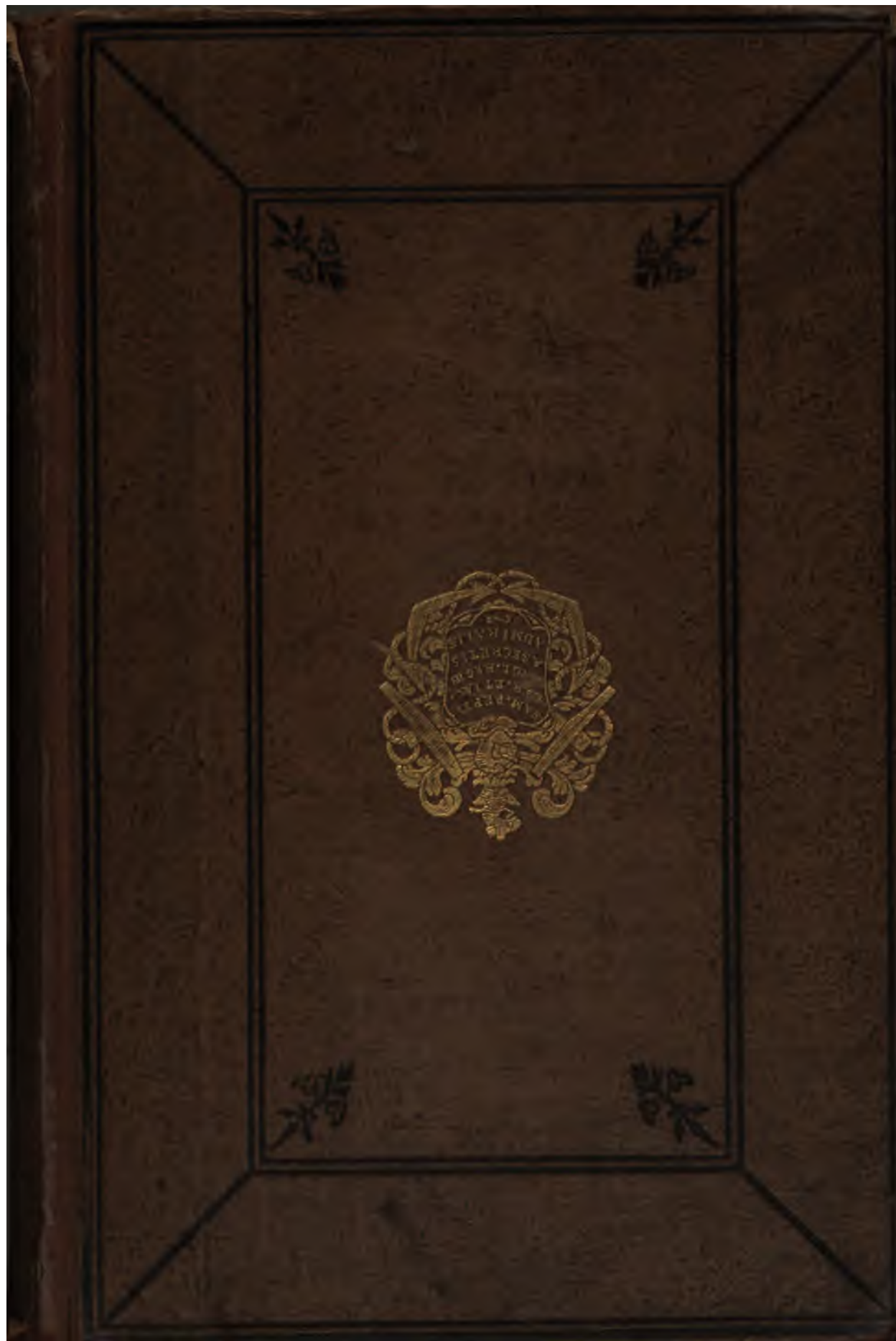
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NOTICE.

In consequence of the extended matter, including an elaborate Index (212 pp.) by H. B. WHEATLEY, Esq., the Publishers are reluctantly compelled to increase the published price of this the last Vol. of the Diary to 18s.



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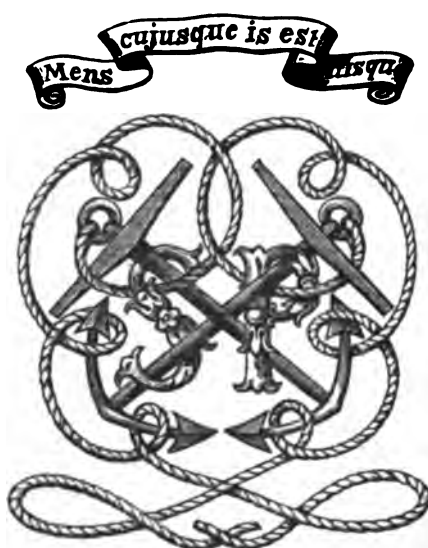


DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE

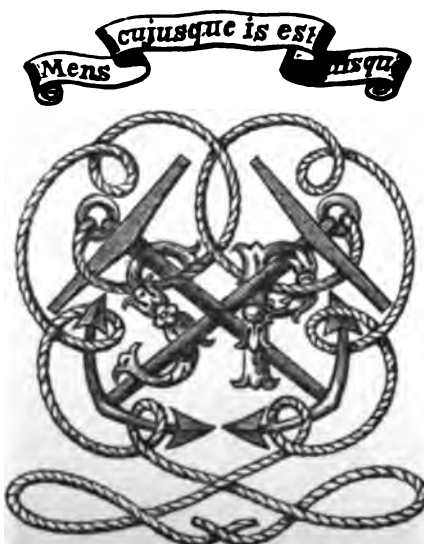
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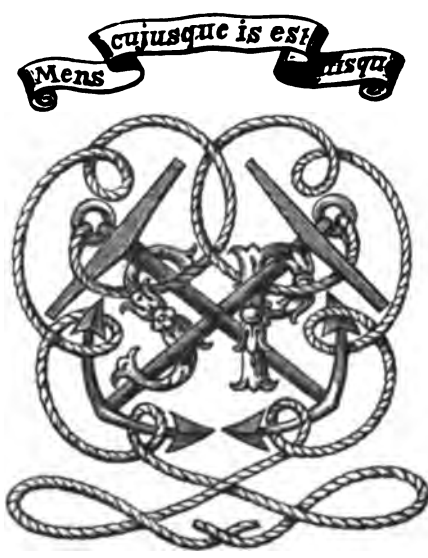




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DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF

amuel epys,

ESQ., F.R.S.

FROM HIS MS. CYPHER IN THE PEPYSIAN

LIBRARY, WITH A LIFE AND

NOTES BY

RICHARD LORD BRAYBROOKE.

DECIPHERED, WITH ADDITIONAL

NOTES, BY

REV. MYNORS BRIGHT, M.A.,

SENIOR FELLOW OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

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VOL. VI.



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ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOL. VI.

 SIR ISAAC NEWTON, a drawing from Sir G. Kneller (<i>Frontispiece</i>)
SIR EDMUND BURY GODFREY <i>to face page</i> 87
JOHN EVELYN, a drawing from Sir G. Kneller 107
CHARLES, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, HIGH AD- MIRAL 170



CORRIGENDA, ETC.

VOL. I.

- Page viii., line 5, for "Thackeray" read "Doyle and Leigh."
" xi., ,, 19, for "1632" read "1632-33."
" xxiv., note, for "p. 86" read "p. 142."
" 8, line 12, after "his wife" insert "Mr. Drinkwater and his wife."
" 66, note. *See* Additional Notes.
" 90, ,, for "Berghen, 1685," read "Bergen, 1665."
" 138, line 16, for "get" read "gut."
" 236, note, after "sheep" delete rest of note.

VOL. II.

- Page 28, note. *See* Additional Notes.
" 199, ,, *See* Additional Notes.
" 224, ,, for "1661" read "1667."
" 296, ,, for "1688" read "1668."
" 357, note 2. *See* Additional Notes.
" 459, note. The last sentence is a note to Evelyn's text by Mr. Bray, the editor of the Diary.
" 479. Delete note 2.
" 480, note, omit after "Parliament."

VOL. III.

- Page xii., line, 37, for "5-8; 14-37," read "1-3; 9-27."
" 511, ,, 38, for "1621" read "1661-62."

VOL. IV.

- Page 83, line 4, delete comma after "and."
" 98, ,, 34, for "came" read "come."
" 241, ,, 26, for "than" read "that."
" 302, ,, 15, for "Queen of Sheba" read "Queen of Sweden," *i.e.* the Ex-Queen Christina.
" 341, ,, 4. Note 1 refers to "her mother-in-law," in line 5.

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THOMAS PEPYS

da. of Robert
of Co. Cambridge
d. 1529; buried at
Cottenham

THOMAS PEPYS, of Cottenham of Holkham
aforesaid, son and heir, d. 1542, buried at St

NICHOLAS.

RICHARD.

AGNES.

MARGARET, mar.

T.

GEORGE,

of York, of
All minors in 1518 at 10, living
541.

1589.

RICHARD.

NICHOLAS.

WILLIAM.

THOMAS,

JAN,

ELIZABETH,

KLIA DAY,

had issue,
1613.

had issue,
1613.

had issue, 1613.
chased the Man
Burnham Overy,

maner,
chreeke, m. m
of p;

(b widow
1641).

THOMAS,
of South-
creeke,
b. 1574,
d. s. p. 1623.

JANE,
da. of
Sir John
Dowdall,
of
Ireland.

JOHN,
of London
and
Ashted,
b. 1576,
d. 1652.

ANNE
WALPOLE,
of
Houghton,
Norfolk.

RICHARD,
b. 1574,
d. 1584

ELIZABETH
Wickstead,
m. ante
1619.

MARGARET,
m. at Ny-
ington 16,
d. 166.

M
b. :
m.
Hol
of
de.
N

EDWARD,
of Middle
Temple
and
Brooms-
thorpe,
d. 1663.

ELIZABETH,
da. and co-
heir of J.
Walpole, of
Brooms-
thorpe afore-
said,
d. 1668.

ELIZABETH,
m. Thomas
Dyke, Esq.

JANE, co-
heir of Anne
Pepys, m.
bef. 1664,
John Turner,
of Kirk
Leetham,
co. York.

JOHN,
of
Bards-
field,
Essex,
died
1662.

SAMUEL,
b. 1632, Bram-
pton, Secy to
Admiral, and
Pres. R. &c.,
d. s. p. 1703, at
Clam,
bur. at Olive,
Harrect.

ISA-
BHAM,
b. 1651,
m.
hard
wiles
ag.
ing
p. 1.

ANNE, daughter and
sole heir; d. an infant
in 1665.

THEOPHILA TURNER
m. Sir Arthur Har-
dwick, of Stowford, Dev
d. s. p. 1686.

ANNE,
b. 1661.

MISS BURRIDGE.

RICHARD, attor-
ney-at-law,
d. 1740.

WILLIAM, of
Lombard Street
Banker, d. 174

ARABELLA,
m. Isaac Strutt,
living in 1759.

RICHARD WELLS,
lived
Street, b. 1740
d. un
aronet 1801.

JOHN,
of Lower
Berkeley Street.

S. BOND.

SIR WILKINSON,
b. 1778,

ARIA ELIZABETH
b. 1779, d.
Wm.
Devon.

EDMUND,
of Portland
Place, Esq.

CHARLOTTE
MARIA
b. 1822

HENRY LEAP CHARLES
b. 1830, m. AUGUST
Ada, dau. of C. b. 1826,
Coote, m. d. 1827.
rowe.

EDMUND,
late Enniskillen Dragoons.

HENRY,
Barrister-at-Law.

DAUGHTER,

ARTHUR
b.

EVELYN
b. 1864



PEPYS.

dy Paulina Mon-
lay; at which I
dgings, but he is
and so not to be
re fore I returned,
have not been, I
e the Hall was
mission to some
rliament till the
am glad, hoping
his year. But I
ing by my Lord
t me at Auditor
e of a duell de-
ringham and my
; the challenge
at prevented by
told of it; and
his day. But I,
Duke of York's
, but told me he
addle with fight-

ing, and so it rested : but the talk is full in the town of the business. Thence, having walked some turns with my cozen Pepys, and most people, by their discourse, believing that this Parliament will never sit more, I away to several places to look after things against to-morrow's feast, and so home to dinner ; and thence, after noon, my wife and I out by hackney-coach, and spent the afternoon in several places, doing several things at the 'Change and elsewhere against to-morrow ; and, among others, I did bring home a piece of my face cast in plaister, for to make a vizard upon, for my eyes. And so home, where W. Batelier came, and sat with us ; and there, after many doubts, did resolve to go on with our feast and dancing to-morrow ; and so, after supper, left the maids to make clean the house, and to lay the cloth, and other things against to-morrow, and so to bed.

2nd. Home, and there I find my company come, namely, Madam Turner, Dyke, The., and Betty Turner, and Mr. Bellwood, formerly their father's clerk, but now set up for himself—a conceited, silly fellow, but one they make mightily of—my cozen Roger Pepys, and his wife, and two daughters. I had a noble dinner for them, as I almost ever had, and mighty merry, and particularly myself pleased with looking on Betty Turner, who is mighty pretty. After dinner, we fell one to one talk, and another to another, and looking over my house, and closet, and things ; and The. Turner to write a letter to a lady in the country, in which I did, now and then, put in half a dozen words, and sometimes five or six lines, and then she as much, and made up a long and good letter, she being mighty witty really, though troublesome-humoured with it. And thus till night, that our musick came, and the Office ready and candles, and also W. Batelier and his sister Susan came, and also Will. Howe and two gentlemen more, strangers,

which, at my request yesterday, he did bring to dance, called Mr. Ireton and Mr. Starkey. We fell to dancing, and continued, only with intermission for a good supper, till two in the morning, the musick being Greeting, and another most excellent violin, and theorbo, the best in town. And so with mighty mirth, and pleased with their dancing of jigs afterwards several of them, and, among others, Betty Turner, who did it mighty prettily; and, lastly, W. Batelier's "Blackmore and Blackmore Mad;" and then to a country-dance again, and so broke up with extraordinary pleasure, as being one of the days and nights of my life spent with the greatest content; and that which I can but hope to repeat again a few times in my whole life. This done, we parted, the strangers home, and I did lodge my cozen Pepys and his wife in our blue chamber. My cozen Turner, her sister, and The., in our best chamber; Bab., Betty, and Betty Turner, in our own chamber; and myself and my wife in the maid's bed, which is very good. Our maids in the coachman's bed; the coachman with the boy in his settle-bed,¹ and Tom where he uses to lie. And so I did, to my great content, lodge at once in my house, with the greatest ease, fifteen, and eight of them strangers of quality. My wife this day put on first her French gown, called a Sac,² which becomes her very well, brought her over by W. Batelier.

3rd. To my guests, and got them to breakfast, and then parted by coaches; and I did, in mine, carry my she-cozen Pepys and her daughters home, and there left them. To White Hall, where W. Hewer met me; and he and I took a turn in St. James's Park, and in the Mall did meet Sir W. Coventry and Sir J. Duncomb, and did speak with

¹ A folding bed.

² Which remained in fashion till a much later date.

them about some business before the Lords of the Treasury; but I did find them more than usually busy, though I knew not then the reason of it, but I guessed it by what followed next day. Thence to Dancre's, the painter's, and there saw my picture of Greenwich, finished to my very great content, though this manner of distemper do make the figures not so pleasing as in oyle. To the Duke of York's play-house, and there saw an old play, the first time acted these forty years, called "The Lady's Tryall,"¹ acted only by the young people of the house; but the house very full. But it is but a sorry play, and the worse by how much my head is out of humour by being sleepy and my legs weary since last night. So to the New Exchange, and so called at my cozen Turner's; and there, meeting Mr. Bellwood, did hear how my Lord Mayor,² being invited this day to dinner at the Reader's at the Temple, and endeavouring to carry his sword up,³ the students did pull it down, and forced him to go and stay all the day in a private Councillor's chamber, until the Reader himself could get the young gentlemen to dinner; and then my Lord Mayor did retreat out of the Temple by stealth, with his sword up. This do make great heat among the students; and my Lord Mayor did send to the King, and also I hear that Sir Richard Browne did cause the drums to beat for the Train-bands;⁴ but all is over, only I hear that

¹ A tragedy, by John Ford.

² Sir William Peake, clothworker.

³ As a symbol of his authority.

⁴ The only printed notice of this dispute occurs in Pearce's "History of the Inns of Court and Chancery," 8vo, 1848, p. 236:—"The Lord Mayor (Sir W. Turner) complained to the King, and on the 7th April, 1669, the case was heard before his Majesty in council. The ringleaders, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Monday, appeared at the Board, attended by counsel, who were heard on their behalf. Upon consideration, it appearing to the

the students do resolve to try the Charter of the City. So we home, and betimes to bed, and slept well all night.

4th. To White Hall, where in the first court I did meet Sir Jeremy Smith, who did tell me that Sir W. Coventry was just now sent to the Tower, about the business of his challenging the Duke of Buckingham, and so was also Harry Saville¹ to the Gate-house;² which, as he is a gentleman, and of the Duke of York's bedchamber, I heard afterwards that the Duke of York is mightily incensed at it, and do appear very high to the King that he might not be sent thither, but to the Tower, this being done only in contempt to him. This news of Sir W. Coventry did strike me to the heart, and with reason, for by this and my Lord of Ormond's business, I do doubt that the Duke of Buckingham will be so flushed, that he will not stop at any thing, but be forced to do any thing now, as thinking it not safe to end here; and, Sir W. Coventry being gone, the

King that the matter very much depended upon the right and privilege of bearing up the Lord Mayor's sword within the Temple, which, by order of Council on the 24th March, in the same year, had been left to be decided by due course of law, his Majesty thought fit to suspend the declaration of his pleasure thereupon, until the said right and privilege should be determined at law." Mr. Tyrrel, the City Remembrancer, has obligingly communicated the only two entries relating to the business, existing in the Corporation Records: the first is an order, dated 23rd March, 1668, for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., to attend the Council on the following day; and the other directs the Chamberlain to pay the Town Clerk 23*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, by him disbursed for counsel, about the business of the Temple, &c. It would appear, the question remains unsettled to this day.

¹ Henry Savile was a younger son of Sir William Savile, Bart., of Thornhill, in Yorkshire, by Anne, one of the daughters of Thomas, first Lord Coventry, and sister to Sir William Coventry. He became Vice-Chamberlain to Charles II., and served in Parliament for Newark; and died s. p.

² At Westminster.

King will have never a good counsellor, nor the Duke of York any sure friend to stick to him; nor any good man will be left to advise what is good. This, therefore, do heartily trouble me as any thing that ever I heard. So up into the House, and met with several people; but the Committee did not meet; and the whole House I find full of this business of Sir W. Coventry's, and most men very sensible of the cause and effects of it. So, meeting with my Lord Bellassis, he told me the particulars of this matter; that it arises about a quarrel which Sir W. Coventry had with the Duke of Buckingham about a design between the Duke and Sir Robert Howard, to bring him into a play at the King's house, which W. Coventry not enduring, did by H. Saville send a letter to the Duke of Buckingham, that he did desire to speak with him. Upon which, the Duke of Buckingham did bid Holmes, his champion ever since my Lord Shrewsbury's business,¹ go to him to know the business; but H. Saville would not tell it to any but himself, and therefore did go presently to the Duke of Buckingham, and told him that his uncle Coventry was a person of honour, and was sensible of his Grace's liberty taken of abusing him, and that he had a desire of satisfaction, and would fight with him. But that here they were interrupted by my Lord Chamberlain's coming in, who was commanded to go to bid the Duke of Buckingham to come to the King, Holmes having discovered it. He told me that the King did last night, at the Council, ask the Duke of Buckingham, upon his honour, whether he had received any challenge from W. Coventry? which he confessed that he had; and then the King asking W. Coventry, he told him that he did not owne what the Duke of

¹ The duel: see 17th Jan., 1667-8, *ante*.

Buckingham had said, though it was not fit for him to give him a direct contradiction. But, being by the King put upon declaring the truth upon his honour, he answered that he had understood that many hard questions had upon this business been moved to some lawyers, and that therefore he was unwilling to declare any thing that might, from his own mouth, render him obnoxious to his Majesty's displeasure, and, therefore, prayed to be excused: which the King did think fit to interpret to be a confession, and so gave warrant that night for his commitment to the Tower. Being very much troubled at this, I away by coach homewards, and directly to the Tower, where I find him in one Mr. Bennet's house, son to Major Bayly, one of the Officers of the Ordnance, in the Bricke Tower:¹ where I find him busy with my Lord Halifax and his brother; so I would not stay to interrupt them, but only to give him comfort, and offer my service to him, which he kindly and cheerfully received, only owning his being troubled for the King his master's displeasure, which, I suppose, is the ordinary form and will of persons in this condition. And so I parted, with great content, that I had so early seen him there; and so going out, did meet Sir Jer. Smith going to meet me, who had newly been with Sir W. Coventry. And so he and I by water to Redriffe, and so walked to Deptford, where I have not been, I think, these twelve months: and there to the Treasurer's house,² where the Duke of York is, and his Duchess; and there we find them at dinner in the great room, unhung; and there was

¹ "The Brick Tower, by the Armory, the Master of the Ordnance' lodging;" so described in a paper of the 16th March, 1641.

² See it marked in the Plan of Deptford, in Evelyn's "Diary," vol. i., p. 328, 4to edit., 1819.

with them my Lady Duchess of Monmouth, the Countess of Falmouth, Castlemaine, Henrietta Hide¹ (my Lady Hinchingbroke's sister), and my Lady Peterborough. And after dinner Sir Jer. Smith and I were invited down to dinner with some of the Maids of Honour, namely, Mrs. Ogle,² Blake,³ and Howard,⁴ which did me good to have the honour to dine with, and look on them; and the Mother of the Maids,⁵ and Mrs. Howard,⁶ the mother of the Maid of Honour of that name, and the Duke's housekeeper here. Here was also Monsieur Blancfort,⁷

¹ Henrietta, fifth daughter to the Earl of Burlington, married Laurence Hyde, afterwards created Earl of Rochester.

² Anne Ogle, daughter of Thomas Ogle, of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire. She was afterwards the first wife of Craven Howard (son of Mrs. Howard), brother of her fellow maid of honour (see Evelyn's "Diary," 15th June, 1675). Her only child, Anne, died unmarried.

³ Margaret Blagge, or Blague, daughter of Colonel Blague, and afterwards wife of Sidney Godolphin. Her life, written by Evelyn, needs only to be mentioned here.

⁴ Dorothy, the elder daughter of Mrs. Howard. She afterwards married Col. James Graham, of Levens, Keeper of the Privy Purse of the Duke of York. Their daughter, Katharine Graham, married her cousin, Henry Bowes Howard, fourth Earl of Berkshire, and eleventh Earl of Suffolk.

⁵ The *mother of the maids* in the Court of Queen Katharine was Bridget, Lady Sanderson, daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt., and wife of Sir William Sanderson, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. It is possible, however, that some one filled the like office in the household of the Duchess of York.

⁶ Elizabeth, daughter of Lowthiel, Lord Dundas, wife of William Howard, fourth son of the first Earl of Berkshire. Her son, Craven Howard, married, first, Anne Ogle, mentioned above; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of George Bower, of Elford, in Staffordshire, by whom he had Henry Bowes Howard, who married Katharine Graham. It was by means of Mrs. Howard, who, as housekeeper to the Duke of York, resided in the Treasurer's house at Deptford, that Evelyn, who lived at Sayes Court, adjoining the Royal Yard, first became acquainted with Mrs. Godolphin, and it is to Lady Sylvius, the younger daughter of Mrs. Howard, that he addresses her Life.

⁷ See 3rd Feb., 1665; 13th June, 1666; 27th Aug. and 1st

Sir Richard Powell,¹ Colonel Villiers,² Sir Jonathan Trelawny,³ and others. And here drank most excellent, and great variety, and plenty of wines, more than I have drank, at once, these seven years, but yet did me no great hurt. Having dined and very merry, and understanding by Blancfort how angry the Duke of York was, about their offering to send Saville to the Gate-house, among the rogues; and then, observing how this company, both the ladies and all, are of a gang, and did drink a health to the union of the two brothers, and talking of others as their enemies, they parted, and so we up; and there I did find the Duke of York and Duchess, with all the great ladies, sitting upon a carpet, on the ground, there being no chairs, playing at "I love my love with an A, because he is so and so: and I hate him with an A, because of this and that:" and some of them, but particularly the Duchess herself, and my Lady Castlemaine, were very witty. This done, they took barge, and I with Sir J. Smith to Captain Cox's; and there to talk, and left them and other company to drink; while I slunk out to Bagwell's; and there saw her, and her mother, and our late maid Nell, who cried for joy to see me. So to Cox's, and thence walked with Sir J. Smith back to Red-riffe; and so, by water home, and there my wife mighty angry for my absence, and fell mightily out,

Sept., 1667. In 1677 he succeeded to the titles and estates of his father-in-law, Sir George Sondes, who, in April, 1676, was created Earl of Feversham and Viscount Sondes. As Earl of Feversham, Blancfort became of great importance during the short but eventful reign of James II. He died in 1709, s. p.

¹ Sir Richard Powle, of Shottesbrooke, Berks, Master of the Horse to the Duchess of York.

² Edward Villiers, Master of the Robes, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York. He was afterwards knighted, and is the direct ancestor of the Earls of Jersey.

³ The second baronet of his family, and father of the Bishop of Winchester, of the same names.

but not being certain of any thing, but thinks only that Pierce or Knipp was there, and did ask me, and, I perceive, the boy, many questions. But I did answer her; and so, after much ado, did go to bed, and lie quiet all night; but she had another bout with me in the morning, but I did make shift to quiet her, but yet she was not fully satisfied, poor wretch! in her mind, and thinks much of my taking so much pleasure without her; which, indeed, is a fault, though I did not design or foresee it when I went.

5th. After dinner I to the Tower, where I find Sir W. Coventry with abundance of company with him: and after sitting awhile, and hearing some merry discourse, and, among others, of Mr. Brouncker's being this day summoned to Sir William Morton,¹ one of the Judges, to give in security for his good behaviour, upon his words the other day to Sir John Morton,² a Parliament-man, at White Hall, who had heretofore spoke very highly against Brouncker in the House, I away, and to Aldgate. Walked forward towards White Chapel, till my wife overtook me with the coach, it being a mighty fine afternoon; and there we went the first time out of town with our coach and horses, and went as far as Bow, the spring beginning a little now to appear, though the way be dirty; and so, with great pleasure, with the fore-part of our coach up, we spent the afternoon. And so in the evening home, and there busy at the Office awhile, and so to bed, mightily pleased with being at peace with my poor wife, and with the pleasure we may hope to have with our coach this summer, when the weather comes to be good.

¹ Made a Justice of the King's Bench, 1665. Ob. 1672.

² Sir John Morton, of Milborn St. Andrew, Dorset, the second baronet of his family, then serving as Burgess for Poole, and afterwards for Melcombe Regis. He died in 1698: æt. 71, M. I.

6th. Before the Office, I stepped to Sir W. Coventry at the Tower, and there had a great deal of discourse with him ; among others, of the King's putting him out of the Council yesterday, with which he is well contented, as with what else they can strip him of, he telling me, and so hath long done, that he is weary and surfeited of business ; but he joins with me in his fears that all will go to naught, as matters are now managed. He told me the matter of the play that was intended for his abuse, wherein they foolishly and sillily bring in two tables like that which he hath made, with a round hole in the middle, in his closet, to turn himself in ;¹ and he is to be in one of them as master, and Sir J. Duncomb in the other, as his man or imitator : and their discourse in those tables, about the disposing of their books and papers, very foolish. But that, that he is offended with, is his being made so contemptible, as that any should dare to make a gentleman a subject for the mirth of the world : and that therefore he had told Tom Killigrew that he should tell his actors, whoever they were, that did offer at any thing like representing him, that he would not complain to my Lord Chamberlain, which was too weak, nor get him beaten, as Sir Charles Sedley is said to have done, but that he would cause his nose to be cut.² He told me how that the Duke of Buckingham did himself, some time since, desire to join with him, of all men in England, and did bid him propound to himself to be Chief Minister of State, saying that he would bring it about, but that he

¹ See "Diary," 4th July, 1668, where Sir W. Coventry's round table is described.

² It is painful to find a person of Sir William Coventry's rank and station entertaining so cowardly a mode of revenging himself ; and it is very remarkable that, in little more than a year afterwards, his own nephew, Sir John Coventry, was maimed in the very same way, his nose having been slit to the bone by a party of assassins hired for the purpose : see note to 27th July, 1667.

refused to have anything to do with any faction ; and that the Duke of Buckingham did, within these few days, say that, of all men in England, he would have chosen Sir W. Coventry to have joined entire with. He tells me that he fears their prevailing against the Duke of York ; and that their violence will force them to it, as being already beyond his pardon. He repeated to me many examples of challenging Privy-Councillors and others ; but never any proceeded against with that severity which he is, it never amounting with others to more than a little confinement. He tells me of his being weary of the Treasury, and of the folly, ambition, and desire of popularity of Sir Thomas Clifford ; and yet the rudeness of his tongue and passions when angry. This day my wife made it appear to me that my late entertainment this week cost me above 12*l.*, an expence which I am almost ashamed of, though it is but once in a great while, and is the end for which, in the most part, we live, to have such a merry day once or twice in a man's life.

7th. (Lord's day.) To church, where a dull sermon, and so home to dinner, all alone with my wife, and then to even my Journall to this day, and then to the Tower, to see Sir W. Coventry, who had H. Jermin and a great many more with him, and more, while I was there, came in ; so that I do hear that there was not less than sixty coaches there yesterday, and the other day ; which I hear also that there is a great exception taken at, by the King and the Duke of Buckingham, but it cannot be helped. To Suffolk Street, to see my cozen Pepys, but neither the old nor young at home. I to White Hall, and there hear that there are letters come from Sir Thomas Allen, that he hath made some kind of peace with Algiers ; upon which the King and Duke of York, being to go out of town to-morrow, are met at my Lord

Arlington's: so I there, and by Mr. Wren was desired to stay to see if there were occasion for their speaking with me, which I did, walking without, with Charles Porter,¹ talking of a great many things: and I perceive all the world is against the Duke of Buckingham's acting thus high, and do prophesy nothing but ruin from it. But he do well observe that the church lands cannot certainly come to much, if the King shall be persuaded to take them, they being leased out for long leases. By and by, after two hours' stay, the Council rose, having, as Wren

¹ "Charles Porter was the son of a prebendary in Norwich, and a 'prentice boy in the city in the rebellious times. When the committee house was blown up, he was very active in that rising, and after the soldiers came and dispersed the rout, he, as a rat among joint stools, shifted to and fro among the shambles, and had forty pistols shot at him by the troopers that rode after him to kill him. In that distress he had the presence of mind to catch up a little child that, during the rout, was frightened, and stood crying in the streets, and, unobserved by the troopers, ran away with it. The people opened a way for him, saying, 'Make room for the poor child.' Thus he got off, and while search was made for him in the market-place, got into a Yarmouth ferry, took ship and went to Holland. Here he trailed a pike, and was in several actions as a common soldier. At length he kept a cavalier eating-house; but, his customers being needy, he soon broke, and came for England, and being a genteel youth, was taken in among the chancery clerks, and got to be under a master. His industry was great; and he had an acquired dexterity and skill in the forms of court; and although he was a bon companion, and followed much the bottle, yet he made such dispatches as satisfied his clients, especially the clerks, who knew where to find him. His person was florid, and speech prompt and articulate. But his vices, in the way of women and the bottle, were so ungoverned, as brought him to a morsel. At the Revolution, when his interest fell from, and his debts began to fall upon him, he was at his wits' end. And some, knowing his case, and pitying him (for he was, indeed a very honest fellow), recommended him as a man fit to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and, accordingly, he was knighted, and sent over. There he lived some years, and in that place concluded his days little better than an insolvent. His character for fidelity, loyalty, and facetious conversation, was remarkable."—ROGER NORTH'S *Lives of the Hon. Francis North, &c.*

tells me, resolved upon sending six ships to the Streights forthwith, not being contented with the peace upon the terms they demand; which are, that all our ships, where any Turks or Moores shall be found slaves, shall be prizes; which will imply that they must be searched. I hear that to-morrow the King and the Duke of York set out for Newmarket, by three in the morning, to some foot and horse-races, to be abroad ten or twelve days. So I away, without seeing the Duke of York; but Mr. Wren showed me the Order of Council about the balancing the Store-keeper's accounts, which passed the Council in the very terms I drew it, only I did put in my name as he that presented the book of Hosier's preparing, and that is left out—I mean, my name—which is no great matter.

8th. To White Hall, from whence the King and the Duke of York went by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be overset with the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Prince,¹ at the King's Gate² in Holborne; and the King all dirty, but no hurt. How it came to pass I know not, but only it was dark, and the torches did not, they say, light the coach as they should do. I thought this morning to have seen my Lord Sandwich before he went out of town, but I came half an hour too late; which troubles me, I having not seen him since my Lady Pall³ died. W. Hewer and I to the Harp-and-Ball, to drink my morning draught; and there met with King, the Parliament-man, with whom I had

¹ Rupert.

² Kingsgate Street stands to the south-east of Bloomsbury Square. In the reign of James I. it was a mere country lane, with a barred gate at its entrance, which, from that monarch's usually passing through it, on his way to Theobalds, received the denomination of King's Gate. Theobald's Road, to which the street leads, takes its name from the same cause.

³ Paulina Montagu: see 1st March, *ante*.

some impertinent talk. And so to the Privy Seal Office, to examine what records I could find there, for my help in the great business I am put upon, of defending the present constitution of the Navy; but there could not have liberty without order from him that is in present waiting, Mr. Bickerstaffe, who is out of town. Met Mr. Moore, and I find him the same discontented poor man as ever. He tells me that Mr. Shepley is upon being turned away from my Lord's family, and another sent down, which I am sorry for; but his age and good fellowship have almost made him fit for nothing. With my wife to the King's playhouse, and there saw "The Mocke Astrologer," which I have often seen, and but an ordinary p'ay; and so to my cozen Turner's, where we met Roger Pepys, his wife, and two daughters, and then home. There my wife to read to me, my eyes being sensibly hurt by the too great lights of the playhouse.

9th. Up, and to the Tower; and there find Sir W. Coventry alone, writing down his Journal, which, he tells me, he now keeps of the material things; upon which I told him, and he is the only man I ever told it to, I think, that I kept it most strictly these eight or ten years; and I am sorry almost that I told it him, it not being necessary, nor may be convenient, to have it known. Here he showed me the petition he had sent to the King by my Lord Keeper, which was not to desire any admittance to employment, but submitting himself therein humbly to his Majesty; but prayed the removal of his displeasure, and that he might be set free. He tells me that my Lord Keeper did acquaint the King with the substance of it, not showing him the petition; who answered, that he was disposing of his employments, and when that was done, he might be led to discharge him: and this is what he expects, and what

he seems to desire. But by this discourse he was pleased to take occasion to show me and read to me his account, which he hath kept by him under his own hand, of all his discourse, and the King's answers to him, upon the great business of my Lord Clarendon, and how he had first moved the Duke of York with it twice, at good distance, one after another, but without success; showing me thereby the simplicity and reasons of his so doing, and the manner of it; and the King's accepting it, telling him that he was not satisfied in his management, and did discover some dissatisfaction against him for his opposing the laying aside of my Lord Treasurer, at Oxford, which was a secret the King had not discovered. And really I was mighty proud to be privy to this great transaction, it giving me great conviction of the noble nature and ends of Sir W. Coventry in it, and considerations in general of the consequences of great men's actions, and the uncertainty of their estates, and other very serious considerations. To the Office, where we sat all the morning, and after dinner by coach to my cozen Turner's, thinking to have taken the young ladies to a play; but The. was let blood to-day; and so my wife and I towards the King's playhouse, and by the way found Betty Turner, and Bab., and Betty Pepys staying for us; and so took them all to see "*Claricilla*," which do not please me almost at all, though there are some good things in it. And so to my cozen Turner's again, and there find my Lady Mordaunt, and her sister Johnson;¹ and by and by comes in a gentleman, Mr. Overbury, a pleasant man, who plays most excellently on the flagelette, a little one, that sounded as low as one of mine, and mighty pretty. Hence with my wife, and Bab., and Betty Pepys, and W. Hewer, whom I

¹ Her maiden sister: see note to 11th Dec., 1666.

carried all this day with me, to my cozen Stradwick's, where I have not been ever since my brother Tom died, there being some difference between my father and them, upon the account of my cozen Scott; and I was glad of this opportunity of seeing them, they being good and substantial people, and kind. Here met my cozen Roger and his wife, and my cozen Turner, and here, which I never did before, I drank a glass, of a pint, I believe, at one draught, of the juice of oranges, of whose peel they make comfits; and here they drink the juice as wine, with sugar, and it is very fine drink; but, it being new, I was doubtful whether it might not do me hurt. Having staid awhile, my wife and I back, with my cozen Turner, &c., to her house. There we took our leaves of my cozen Pepys, who goes with his wife and two daughters for Impington to-morrow. They are very good people, and people I love, and am much obliged to, and shall have great pleasure in their friendship, and particularly in hers, she being an understanding and good woman.

10th. By hackney-coach to Auditor Beale's Office, in Holborne, to look for records of the Navy, but he was out of the way, and so forced to go next to White Hall, to the Privy Seal; and, after staying a little there, then to Westminster, where, at the Exchequer, I met with Mr. Newport and Major Halsey; and, after doing a little business with Mr. Burges, we by water to White Hall, where I made a little stop: and so with them by coach to Temple Bar, where, at the Sugar Loaf,¹ we dined; and there comes a companion of theirs, Colonel Vernon, I think, they called him; a merry good fellow, and one that was very plain in cursing the Duke of Buckingham, and discoursing of his designs to ruin us, and that ruin must

¹ Now a part of the back premises of Child's Bank. See Price's "Y^e Marygold," p. 8.—[M. B.]

follow his counsels, and that we are an undone people. To which the others concurred, but not so plain, but all vexed at Sir W. Coventry's being laid aside : but Vernon is concerned, I perceive, for my Lord Ormond's being laid aside ; but their company, being all old cavaliers, were very pleasant to hear how they swear and talk. But Halsey, to my content, tells me that my Lord Duke of Albemarle says that W. Coventry being gone, nothing will be well done at the Treasury, and I believe it ; but they do all talk as that Duncombe, upon some pretence or other, must follow him. Thence to the Privy Seale at White Hall, where, with W. Hewer and Mr. Gibson, I spent the afternoon till evening looking over the books there, and did find several things to my purpose, though few of those I designed to find, the books being kept there in no method at all. Having done there, we by water home, and there I find my cozen Turner and her two daughters come to see us ; and there, after talking a little, I had my coach ready, and they going home, my wife and I out to White Chapel to take a little ayre, though yet the dirtiness of the road do prevent most of the pleasure, which we hoped to have from this tour. So home, and my wife to read to me till supper, and to bed.

11th. Up, and to Sir W. Coventry, to the Tower : who tells me that he hears that the Commission is gone down to the King, with a blank to fill, for his place in the Treasury : and he believes it will be filled with one of our Treasurers of the Navy, but which he knows not, but he believes it will be Osborne. We walked down to the Stone Walk, which is called, it seems, my Lord of Northumberland's walk,¹ being paved by some one of that title, that was prisoner there : and at the end of it, there

¹ No trace of this is to be found in Bayley's "History of the Tower." Henry, the ninth Earl, called the Wizard Earl, was con-

is a piece of iron upon the wall, with his armes upon it, and holes to put in a peg, for every turn that they make upon that walk. So away to the Office, where busy all the morning, and so to dinner, and so very busy all the afternoon, at my Office, late; and then home tired, to supper, with content with my wife, and so to bed, she pleasing me, though I dare not own it, that she hath hired a chambermaid; but she, after many commendations, told me that she had one great fault, and that was, that she was very handsome, at which I made nothing, but let her go on; but many times to-night she took occasion to discourse of her handsomeness, and the danger she was in by taking her, and that she did doubt yet whether it would be fit for her, to take her. But I did assure her of my resolution to have nothing to do with her maids, though in myself I was glad to have the content to have a handsome one to look on.

12th. Up, and abroad, with my own coach, to Auditor Beale's house, and thence with W. Hewer to his Office, and there with great content spent all the morning looking over the Navy accounts of several years, and the several patents of the Treasurers. About noon I ended there, to my great content, and giving the clerks there 20s. for their trouble, and having sent for W. Howe to discourse with him about the Patent Office records, wherein I remembered his brother to be concerned, I took him in my coach with W. Hewer and myself towards Westminster; and there he carried me to Nott's, the famous bookbinder, that bound for my Lord Chancellor's library; and here I did take occasion for curiosity to bespeak a book to be bound, only that I might have one of his binding. To Graye's Inne: and, at the next door, at a cook's-shop of Howe's acquaintance, fined in the Tower from 1605 to 1621, and the walk was probably constructed for his use during that long imprisonment.

we bespoke dinner, it being now two o'clock ; and in the meantime he carried us into Graye's Inne, to his chamber, where I never was before ; and it is very pretty, and little, and neat, as he was always. And so, after a little stay, and looking over a book or two there, we carried a piece of my Lord Coke¹ with us, and to our dinner, where, after dinner, he read at my desire a chapter in my Lord Coke about perjury, wherein I did learn a good deal touching oaths, and so away to the Patent Office,² in Chancery Lane, where his brother Jacke, being newly broke by running in debt, and growing an idle rogue, he is forced to hide himself ; and W. Howe do look after the Office. Here I did set a clerk to look out some things for me in their books, while W. Hewer and I to the Crowne Office,³ where we met with several good things that I most wanted, and did take short notes of the dockets, and so back to the Patent Office, and did the like there, and by candle-light ended. And so home, where, thinking to meet my wife with content, after my pains all this day, I find her in her closet, alone, in the dark, in a hot fit of railing against me, upon some news she has this day heard of Deb's living very fine, and with black spots, and speaking ill words of her mistress, which with good reason might vex her ; and the baggage is to blame, but, God knows, I know nothing of her, nor what she do ; but, what with my high words, and slighting, I did at last bring her to very good and kind terms, poor heart ! and I was heartily glad of it, for I do see there is no man can be happier than myself, if I will, with her. But in her fit she did tell me what vexed me all the night, that this had put her upon putting off her handsome maid and hiring another that was full of the small pox, which did

¹ Coke's Institutes.

² The Rolls.

³ In the Temple, where it is still kept.

mightily vex me, though I said nothing, and do still. So down to supper, and she to read to me, and then with all possible kindness to bed.

13th. Up; and to the Tower, to see Sir W. Coventry, and with him talking of business of the Navy, all alone, an hour, he taking physic. And so away to the Office, where all the morning, and then home to dinner, with my people, and so to the Office again, and there all the afternoon till night, when comes, by mistake, my cozen Turner, and her two daughters, which love such freaks, to eat some anchovies and ham of bacon with me, instead of noon, at dinner, when I expected them. But, however, I had done my business before they come, and so was in good humour enough to be with them, and so home to them to supper, and pretty merry, being pleased to see Betty Turner, which hath something mighty pretty. But that which put me in good humour, both at noon and night, is the fancy that I am this day made a Captain of one of the King's ships, Mr. Wren having this day sent me the Duke of York's commission to be Captain of "The Jerzy," in order to my being of a Court-martiall for examining the loss of "The Defyance," and other things; which do give me occasion of much mirth, and may be of some use to me, at least I shall get a little money for the time I have it; it being designed that I must really be a Captain to be able to sit in this Court. They staid till about eight at night, and then away, and my wife to read to me, and then to bed in mighty good humour, but for my eyes.

14th. (Lord's day.) With my wife to church, where I did see my milliner's wife come again, which pleased me; but I durst not be seen to mind her for fear of my wife's seeing me, though the woman I did never speak twenty words to, and that but only in her husband's shop. But so fearful I am of discontenting

my wife, or giving her cause of jealousy. But here we heard a most excellent good sermon of Mr. Gifford's,¹ upon the righteousness of Scribes and Pharisees. So home, where W. Howe came and dined with me, and staid and read in my Lord Coke upon his chapter of perjury again, which pleased me; and then I to write down my Journall for the last week, my eyes being very bad, and therefore I forced to find a way to use by turns with my tube, one after another. This night I did tell Tom my resolution not to keep him after Jane was gone, but shall do well by him, which pleases him; and I think he will presently marry her, and go away out of my house with her.

15th. Up, and by water with W. Hewer to the Temple; and thence to the Rolls, where I made inquiry for several rolls, and was soon informed in the manner of it: and so spent the whole morning with W. Hewer, he taking little notes in short-hand, while I hired a clerk there to read to me about twelve or more several rolls which I did call for: and it was great pleasure to me to see the method wherein their rolls are kept; that when the Master of the Office, one Mr. Case, do call for them, who is a man that I have heretofore known by coming to my Lord of Sandwich's, he did most readily turn to them. At noon they shut up; and W. Hewer and I did walk to the Cocke,² at the end of Suffolke Street, where I never was, a great ordinary, mightily cried up, and there bespoke a pullett; which while dressing, he and I walked into St. James's Park, and thence back, and dined very handsome, with a good soup, and a pullet, for 4s. 6d. the whole.

¹ George Gifford, A.M., appointed, in 1661, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East: ob. 1686.—NEWCOURT'S *Rep. Ead.*

² There was another Cock ale-house in Fleet Street, still a tavern, described in Ackerman's "Tradesmen's Tokens," p. 84.

Thence back to the Rolls, and did a little more business : and so by water to White Hall, whither I went to speak with Mr. Williamson, that if he hath any papers relating to the Navy I might see them, which he promises me : and so by water home, with great content for what I have this day found, having got almost as much as I desire of the history of the Navy, from 1618 to 1642, when the King and Parliament fell out.

16th. Visited Sir W. Coventry at the Tower, and walked with him upon the Stone Walk, alone, till other company came to him, and had very good discourse with him. My wife and Jane gone abroad, and Tom, in order to their buying of things for their wedding, which, upon my discourse last night, is now resolved to be done, upon the 26th of this month, the day of my solemnity for my cutting of the stone, when my cozen Turner must be with us. My wife, therefore, not at dinner ; and comes to me Mr. Evelyn of Deptford, a worthy good man, and dined with me, but a bad dinner ; who is grieved for, and speaks openly to me his thoughts of, the times, and our ruin approaching ; and all by the folly of the King. His business to me was about some ground of his, at Deptford,¹ next to the King's yard : and after dinner we parted. To Woolwich, where I saw, but did not go on board, my ship "The Jerzy," she lying at the wharf under repair. But my business was to speak with Ackworth, about some old things and passages in the Navy, for my information therein, in order to my great business now of stating the history of the Navy. This I did ; and upon the whole do find that the late times, in all their management, were not more husbandly than we ; and other things of good content to me. Thence to Green-

¹ See note, March 4th, *ante*.

wich by water, and there landed at the King's house,¹ which goes on slow, but is very pretty. I to the Park, there to see the prospect of the hill, to judge of Dancre's picture, which he hath made thereof for me: and I do like it very well: and it is a very pretty place. Thence to Deptford, but staid not, Unthwayte being out of the way: and so home, and then to the King's Tavern, Morrice's, and staid till W. Hewer fetched his uncle Blackburne by appointment to me, to discourse of the business of the Navy in the late times; and he did do it, by giving me a most exact account in writing, of the several turns in the Admiralty and Navy, and of the persons employed therein, from the beginning of the King's leaving the Parliament, to his Son's coming in, to my great content; and now I am fully informed in all I at present desire. We fell to other talk; and I find by him that the Bishops must certainly fall, and their hierarchy; these people² have got so much ground upon the King and kingdom as is not to be got again from them: and the Bishops do well deserve it. But it is all the talk, I find, that Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester, shall be removed to Winchester, and be Lord Treasurer.³ Though this be foolish talk, yet I do gather that he is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian, and the Duke of Buckingham his great friend.

¹ The old palace at Greenwich had just been pulled down, and a new building commenced by Charles II., only one wing of which was completed, at the expense of 36,000*l.*, under the auspices of Webb, Inigo Jones's kinsman and executor. In 1694 the unfinished edifice was granted by William and Mary to trustees, for the use and service of a Naval Hospital; and it has been repeatedly enlarged and improved, till it has arrived at its present splendour.

² The anti-church party.

³ The report could hardly have been believed, considering the Bishop's connection with Oliver Cromwell.

17th. Up, and by water to see Mr. Wren, and then Mr. Williamson, who did shew me the very original bookes of propositions made by the Commissioners for the Navy, in 1618, to my great content; but no other Navy papers he could now shew me. Home, and took my wife by a hackney to the King's playhouse, and saw "The Coxcomb,"¹ the first time acted, but an old play, and a silly one, being acted only by the young people.

18th. Up, and to see Sir W. Coventry, and walked with him a good while in the Stone Walk: and brave discourse about my Lord Chancellor, and his ill managements and mistakes, and several things of the Navy. Home to dinner, where my wife mighty finely dressed, by a maid that she hath taken, and is to come to her when Jane goes; and the same she the other day told me of, to be so handsome. I therefore longed to see her, but did not till after dinner, that my wife and I going by coach, she went with us to Holborne, where we set her down. She is a mighty proper maid, and pretty comely, but so so; but hath a most pleasing tone of voice, and speaks handsomely, but hath most great hands, and I believe ugly; but very well dressed, and good clothes, and the maid I believe will please me well enough. Thence to visit Ned Pickering and his lady, and Creed and his wife, but the former abroad, and the latter out of town, gone to my Lady Pickering's in Northamptonshire, upon occasion of the late death of their brother, Oliver Pickering, a youth, that is dead of the smallpox. So my wife and I to Dancre's to see the pictures; and thence to Hyde Park, the first time we were there this year, or ever in our own coach, where with mighty pride rode up and down, and many coaches there; and I thought

¹ A comedy, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

our horses and coach as pretty as any there, and observed so to be by others.¹ Here staid till night, and so home.

19th. Sir Thomas Clifford did speak to me, as desirous that I would some time come and confer with him about the Navy, which I am glad of, but will take the direction of the Duke of York before I do it, though I would be glad to do something to secure myself, if I could, in my employment. Thence to the plaisterer's, and took my face, and my Lord Duke of Albemarle's, home with me by coach, they being done to my mind; and mighty glad I am of understanding this way of having the pictures of any friends. After dinner, with Commissioner Middleton and Kempthorne² to a Court-martiall, to which, by virtue of my late Captainship, I am called, the first I was ever at; where many Commanders, and Kempthorne president. Here was tried a difference between Sir L. Van Hemskirke,³ the Dutch Captain who commands "The Nonsuch," built by his direction, and his Lieutenant; a drunken kind of silly business. We ordered the Lieutenant to ask him pardon, and have resolved to lay before the Duke of York what concerns the Captain, which was striking of his Lieutenant and challenging him to fight, which comes not within any article of the laws martiall. But upon discourse the other day with Sir W. Coventry, I did advise Middleton, and he and I did forbear to give judgment, but after the debate did withdraw into another cabin, the Court heing held in one of the yachts, which was on purpose brought up over against St. Katharine's, it being to be feared

¹ See 29th Nov., *ante*.

² Sir John Kempthorne, a Commissioner of the Navy under Charles II., and Admiral of a fleet in the Narrow Seas, 1677-8.—*PEPYS'S Signs Manual*.

³ See 22nd April, and 13th May, 1668, *ante*.

that this precedent of our being made Captains, in order to the trying of the loss of "The Defyance," wherein we are the proper persons to enquire into the want of instructions while ships do lie in harbour, might be hereafter made of evil use, by putting the Duke of Buckingham, or any of these rude fellows that now are uppermost, to make packed Courts, by Captains made on purpose to serve their turns. The other cause was of the loss of "The Providence" at Tangier, where the Captain's being by chance on shore may prove very inconvenient to him, for example's sake, though the man be a good man, and one whom, for Norwood's sake, I would be kind to; but I will not offer any thing to the excusing such a miscarriage. He is at present confined, till he can bring better proofs on his behalf of the reasons of his being on shore. So Middleton and I away to the Office; and there I late busy, making my people, as I have done lately, to read Mr. Holland's¹ Discourse of the Navy, and what other things I can get to inform me fully in all; and here late, about eight at night, comes Mr. Wren to me, who had been at the Tower to visit Sir W. Coventry. He came only to see how matters go, and tells me, as a secret, that last night the Duke of York's closet was broken open, and his cabinets, and shut again, one of them: that the rogue that did it hath left plate and a watch behind him, and therefore they fear that it was only

¹ John Holland, Paymaster to the Treasurer of the Navy, mentioned before (see vol. i., 30th Nov., 1660). A copy of this work, which has never been printed, is amongst Sir Hans Sloane's MSS., and another, in connection with papers relative to the Navy, formerly belonging to Sir George Duckett, both in the British Museum. In the Pepysian Collection, No. 113, are Two Discourses of Mr. Holland's touching the Government of the Navy; one under the Earl of Northumberland in 1638, probably perused by Pepys, 14th Feb., *ante*, and 18th April, *post*; the other during the Rebellion, 1659, 2 vols., fol.

for papers, which looks like a very malicious business in design, to hurt the Duke of York ; but they cannot know the truth, till the Duke of York comes to town about the papers, and therefore make no words of it. He gone, I to work again, and then to supper at home, and to bed.

20th. Up, and to the Tower, to Sir W. Coventry, and there walked with him alone, on the Stone Walk, till company came to him ; and there about the business of the Navy discoursed with him, and about my Lord Chancellor and Treasurer ; that they were against the war with the Dutch at first, declaring, as wise men and statesmen, at first to the King, that they thought it fit to have a war with them at some time or other, but that it ought not to be till we found the Crowns of Spain and France together by the eares, the want of which did ruin our war. But then he told me that, a great while before the war, my Lord Chancellor did speak of a war with some heat, as a thing to be desired, and did it upon a belief that he could with his speeches make the Parliament give what money he pleased, and do what he would, or would make the King desire ; but he found himself soon deceived of the Parliament, they having a long time before his removal been cloyed with his speeches and good words, and were come to hate him. Sir W. Coventry did tell me it, as the wisest thing that ever was said to the King by any statesman of his time, and it was by my Lord Treasurer that is dead, whom, I find, he takes for a very great statesman—that when the King did show himself forward for passing the Act of Indemnity, he did advise the King that he would hold his hand in doing it, till he had got his power restored, that had been diminished by the late times, and his revenue settled in such a manner as he might depend on himself, without resting upon Parliaments, and then pass

it. But my Lord Chancellor, who thought he could have the command of Parliaments for ever, because for the King's sake they were awhile willing to grant all the King desired, did press for its being done; and so it was, and the King from that time able to do nothing with the Parliament almost. Mightily pleased with the news brought me to-night, that the King and Duke of York are come back this afternoon, and no sooner come, but a warrant was sent to the Tower for the releasing Sir W. Coventry; which do put me in some hopes that there may be, in this absence, some accommodation made between the Duke of York and the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Arlington.

21st. (Lord's day.) By water over to Southwarke; and then, not getting a boat, I forced to walk to Stangate;¹ and so over to White Hall, in a scull; where to the Duke of York's dressing-room, and there met Harry Saville, and do understand that Sir W. Coventry is come to his house last night. I understand by Mr. Wren that his friends having, by Secretary Trevor and my Lord Keeper, applied to the King, upon his first coming home, and a promise made that he should be discharged this day, my Lord Arlington did anticipate them, by sending a warrant presently for his discharge, which looks a little like kindness, or a desire of it; which God send! though I fear the contrary: however, my heart is glad that he is out. Thence up and down the House. Met Mr. May,² who tells me the story of his being put by Sir John Denham's place, of Surveyor of the King's Works, who, it seems, is lately dead, by the unkindness of the Duke of Buckingham, who hath brought in Dr. Wren:³ though, he tells me, he hath been his servant for twenty years together, in all his wants

¹ Near Lambeth.

² Hugh May.

³ Sir Christopher.

and dangers, saving him from want of bread by his care and management, and with a promise of having his help in his advancement, and an engagement under his hand for 1,000*l.* not yet paid, and yet the Duke of Buckingham is so ungrateful as to put him by: which is an ill thing, though Dr. Wren is a worthy man. But he tells me that the King is kind to him, and hath promised him a pension of 300*l.* a-year out of the Works; which will be of more content to him than the place, which, under their present wants of money, is a place that disobliges most people, being not able to do what they desire to their lodgings. Here meeting with Sir H. Cholmly and Povy, they tell me that my Lord Middleton is resolved in the Cabal that he shall not go to Tangier; and that Sir Edward Harlow [Harley],¹ whom I know not, is propounded to go, who was Governor of Dunkirke, and, they say, a most worthy brave man, which I shall be very glad of. W. Howe comes to dine with me; and after dinner propounds to me my lending him 500*l.*, to help him to purchase a place—the Master of the Patent Office, of Sir Richard Piggott. I did give him a civil answer, but shall think twice of it; and the more, because of the changes we are like to have in the Navy, which will not make it fit for me to divide the little I have left more than I have done, God knowing what my condition is, I having not attended, and now not being able to examine what my state is, of my accounts, and being in the world, which troubles me mightily. News lately come of the Algerines taking 13,000*l.* in money, out of one of our Company's East India ships, outward bound, which will certainly make the war last; which I am sorry for, being so poor as we are, and broken in pieces. Pelling comes to see and

¹ See 18th May, 1660.

sup with us, and I find that he is assisting my wife in getting a licence to our young people¹ to be married this Lent,² which is resolved shall be done upon Friday next, my great day, or feast, for my being cut of the stone.

22nd. Up, and by water, with W. Hewer, to White Hall, there to attend the Lords of the Treasury; but, before they sat, I did make a step to see Sir W. Coventry at his house, where, I bless God! he is come again; but in my way I met him, and so he took me into his coach and carried me to White Hall, and there set me down where he ought not—at least, he hath not yet leave to come, nor hath thought fit yet to ask it, hearing that Henry Saville is not only denied to kiss the King's hand, but the King, being asked it by the Duke of York, did deny it, and directed that the Duke shall not receive him, to wait upon him in his chamber, till further orders. Sir W. Coventry told me that he was going to visit Sir John Trevor, who hath been kind to him; and he showed me a long list of all his friends that he must this week make visits to, that came to visit him in the Tower; and seems mighty well satisfied with his being out of business, but I hope he will not long be so; at least, I do believe that all must go to rack, if the King do not come to see the want of such a servant. Thence to the Treasury-Chamber, and there all the morning, to my great grief, put to do Sir G. Downing's work of dividing the Customes for this year, between the Navy, the Ordnance, and Tangier: but it did so trouble my eyes, that I had rather have given 20*l.* than have had it to do; but I

¹ His servants.

² Although marriages during Lent have always been considered unseemly, it is a vulgar error to suppose that a licence is required to solemnize them at that season. See Johnson's "Clergyman's Vade-Mecum," vol. i., p. 167.

did thereby oblige Sir Thomas Clifford and Sir J. Duncombe, and so am glad of the opportunity to recommend myself to the former, for the latter I need not, he loving me well already. At it till noon, here being several of my brethren with me, but doing nothing, but I all. But this day I did also represent to our Treasurers, which was read here, a state of the charge of the Navy, and what the expence of it this year would likely be; which is done so as it will appear well done, and to my honour, for so the Lords did take it: and I oblige the Treasurers by doing it, at their request. With W. Hewer at noon to Unthanke's, where my wife stays for me; and so to the Cocke, where there was no room, and thence to King Street, to several cook's shops, where nothing to be had; and at last to the corner shop, going down Ivy Lane, by my Lord of Salisbury's,¹ and there got a good dinner, my wife, and W. Hewer, and I; and after dinner she, with her coach, home; and he and I to look over my papers for the East India Company, against the afternoon: which done, I with them to White Hall, and there to the Treasury-Chamber, where the East India Company and three Councillors pleaded against me alone, for three or four hours, till seven at night, before the Lords; and the Lords did give me the conquest on behalf of the King, but could not come to any conclusion, the Company being stiff: and so I think we shall go to law with them. This done, and my eyes mighty bad with this day's work, I to Mr. Wren's, and then up to the Duke of York, and there with Mr. Wren did propound to him my going to Chatham to-morrow with Commissioner Middleton, and so this week to make the pay there,

¹ This house, long since pulled down, was built by Sir Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, and called after his title. It stood in the Strand, on the site of Cecil Street. Ivy Bridge Lane was near the old mansion.

and examine the business of "The Defyance" being lost, and other businesses, which I did the rather, that I might be out of the way, at the wedding,¹ and be at a little liberty myself for a day or two, to find a little pleasure, and give my eyes a little ease. The Duke of York mightily satisfied with it; and so away home, where my wife troubled at my being so late abroad, poor woman! though never more busy, but I satisfied her; and so begun to put things in order for my journey to-morrow, and so, after supper, to bed.

23rd. I took coach with Commissioner Middleton, Captain Tinker, and Mr. Huchinson, and out towards Chatham, and dined at Dartford, where we staid an hour or two, it being a cold day; and so on, and got to Chatham just at night, with very good discourse by the way, but mostly of matters of religion, wherein Huchinson his vein lies. After supper, we fell to talk of spirits and apparitions, whereupon many pretty, particular stories were told, so as to make me almost afraid to lie alone, but for shame I could not help it; and so to bed; and, being sleepy, fell soon to rest, and so rested well.

24th. To the Hill-House, and there did give order for the coach to be made ready; and got Mr. Gibson, whom I carried with me, to go with me and Mr. Coney, the surgeon, towards Maydstone, which I had a mighty mind to see, and took occasion, in my way, at St. Margett's, to pretend to call to see Captain Allen, to see whether Mrs. Jewkes,² his daughter, was there; and there his wife come to the door, he being at London, and, through a window, I spied Jewkes, but took no notice of her, but made excuse till night, and then promised to come and see Mrs. Allen again. A mighty cold and windy, but clear day; and had the pleasure of seeing the Medway running, winding up

¹ See the day before.

² See 1st April, 1667.

and down mightily, and a very fine country; and I went a little out of the way to have visited Sir John Bankes, but he at London; but here I had a sight of his seat and house,¹ the outside, which is an old abbey just like Hinchinbroke, and as good at least, and mighty finely placed by the river; and he keeps the grounds about it, and walls and the house, very handsome: I was mightily pleased with the sight of it. Thence to Maydstone, which I had a mighty mind to see, having never been there; and walked all up and down the town, and up to the top of the steeple, and had a noble view, and then down again: and in the town did see an old man beating of flax, and did step into the barn and give him money, and saw that piece of husbandry which I never saw, and it is very pretty: in the street also I did buy and send to our inne, the Bell, a dish of fresh fish. And so, having walked all round the town, and found it very pretty, as most towns I ever saw, though not very big, and people of good fashion in it, we to our inne, and had a good dinner; and a barber came to me, and there trimmed me, that I might be clean against night, to go to Mrs. Allen. And so, staying till four o'clock, we set out, I alone in the coach going and coming: and in our way back, I 'light out of the way to see a Saxon monument,² as they say, of a King, which is of three stones standing upright, and a great round one lying on them, of great bigness,

¹ The Friary, in Aylesford parish, since the property of the Earls of Aylesford, whose ancestor, Heneage Finch, married the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Bankes.

² This is the ancient monument called Kit's Coty House, supposed to be the burial-place of Catigern, who fell in command of the Britons, in a sanguinary but successful conflict against the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa. It stands on the Downs, about one mile north-east of Aylesford Church. See Stukeley's "*Itinerarium*," in which are two views of the monument, and Hasted's "*History of Kent*," vol. ii, p. 177.

although not so big as those on Salisbury Plain ; but certainly it is a thing of great antiquity, and I am mightily glad to see it ; it is near to Aylesford, where Sir John Bankes lives. So homeward to Chatham, to Captain Allen's, and there 'light, and sent the coach and Gibson home, and I and Coney staid ; and there comes to us Mrs. Jewkes, who is a very fine, proper lady, as most I know, and well dressed. Here was also a gentleman, one Major Manly,¹ and his wife, neighbours ; and here we staid, and drank, and talked, and set Coney and him to play while Mrs. Jewkes and I to talk, and there had all our old stories up, and there I had the liberty to salute her often ; and she mighty free in kindness to me ; and had there been time, I might have carried her to Cobham, as she, upon my proposing it, was very willing to go. Here was a pretty cozen of hers come in to supper also, of a great fortune, daughter-in-law to this Manly, mighty pretty, but had now such a cold, she could not speak. Here staid till almost twelve at night, and then with a lanthorn from thence walked over the fields, as dark as pitch, and mighty cold, and snow, to Chatham, and Mr. Coney with great kindness with me ; and there all in bed before I came home, and so I presently to bed.

25th. Up, and by and by, about eight o'clock, came Rear-Admiral Kempthorne and seven Captains more, by the Duke of York's order, as we expected, to hold the Court-martiall about the loss of "The Defyance ;" and so presently we by boat to "The Charles," which lies over against Upnor Castle ; and there I did manage the business, the Duke of York having, by special order, directed them to take the assistance of Commissioner Middleton and me, forasmuch as there might be need of advice in what relates to the govern-

¹ John Manley, M.P. for Bridport: he married Margaret, daughter of the unfortunate Isaak Dorislaus.

ment of the ships in harbour. And so I did lay the law open to them, and rattle the Master-Attendants out of their wits almost; and made the trial last till seven at night, not eating a bit all the day; only when we had done examination, and I given my thoughts that the neglect of the Gunner of the ship was as great as I thought any neglect could be, which might by the law deserve death, but Commissioner Middleton did declare that he was against giving the sentence of death, we withdrew, as not being of the Court, and so left them to do what they pleased; and, while they were debating it, the Boatswain of the ship did bring us out of the kettle a piece of hot salt beef, and some brown bread and brandy; and there we did make a little meal, but so good as I never would desire to eat better meat while I live, only I would have cleaner dishes. By and by they had done, and called us down from the quarter-deck; and there we find they do sentence that the Gunner of "The Defyance" should stand upon "The Charles" three hours with his fault writ upon his breast, and with a halter about his neck, and so be made incapable of any service. The truth is, the man do seem, and is, I believe, a good man; but his neglect, in trusting a girl to carry fire into his cabin, is not to be pardoned. This being done, we took boat and home; and there a good supper was ready for us, which should have been our dinner. The Captains, desirous to be at London, went away presently for Gravesend, to get thither by this night's tide; and so we to supper, it having been a great snowy and mighty cold, foul day; and so after supper to bed.

26th. Up, and with Middleton all the morning at the Docke, looking over the storehouses and Commissioner Pett's house, in order to Captain Cox's coming to live there in his stead, as Commissioner. But it is a mighty pretty house; and pretty to see

how every thing is said to be out of repair for this new man, though 10*l.* would put it into as good condition in every thing as it ever was in, so free every body is of the King's money! And so to dinner at the Hill-House; and after dinner, till eight at night, close, Middleton and I, examining the business of Mr. Pett, about selling a boat, and we find him a very knave; and some other quarrels of his, wherein, to justify himself, he hath made complaints of others. This being done, we to supper, and so to talk, Commissioner Middleton being mighty good company upon a journey, and so to bed, thinking how merry my people are at this time, putting Tom and Jane to bed, being to have been married this day, it being also my feast for my being cut of the stone, but how many years I do not remember, but I think it to be about ten or eleven.

27th. After drinking a little buttered ale, Huchinson and I took coach, and, exceedingly merry in talk, to Dartford: Middleton finding stories of his own life at Barbadoes, and up and down at Venice, and elsewhere, that are mighty pretty, and worth hearing; and he is a strange good companion, and droll upon the road, more than ever I could have thought to have been in him. Took coach again, and got home about six at night, it being all the morning as cold, snowy, windy, and rainy day, as any in the whole winter past, but pretty clear in the afternoon. I find all well, but my wife abroad with Jane, who was married yesterday. By and by my wife comes, and there I hear how merry they were yesterday, and I am glad at it, they being married, it seems, very handsomely, at Islington; and dined at the old house, and lay in our blue chamber, with much company, and wonderful merry. The Turner and Mary Bate-lier bridesmaids, and Talbot Pepys and W. Hewer bridesmen.

28th. (Lord's day.) To the Office with Tom, who looks mighty smug upon his marriage, as Jane also do, both of whom I did give joy, and so Tom and I at work at the Office all the morning, till dinner, and then dined, W. Batelier with us ; and so after dinner to work again, and sent for Gibson, and kept him also till eight at night, doing much business. And so, that being done, and my Journal writ, my eyes being very bad, and every day worse and worse, I home : but I find it most certain that stronge drinks do make my eyes sore, as they have done heretofore always ; for, when I was in the country, when my eyes were at the best, their stronge beere would make my eyes sore : so home to supper, and by and by to bed.

29th. Up, and by water to White Hall ; and there to the Duke of York, to show myself, after my journey to Chatham, but did no business to-day with him : only after gone from him, I to Sir T. Clifford's ; and there, after an hour's waiting, he being alone in his closet, I did speak with him, and give him the account he gave me to draw up, and he did like it very well : and then fell to talk of the business of the Navy : and giving me good words, did fall foul of the constitution of the Board, and then did discover his thoughts, that Sir J. Minnes was too old, and so was Colonel Middleton, and that my Lord Brouncker did mind his mathematics too much. I did not give much encouragement to that of finding fault with my fellow-officers ; but did stand up for the constitution, and did say that what faults there were in our Office would be found not to arise from the constitution, but from the failures of the officers in whose hands it was. This he did seem to give good ear to ; but did give me of myself very good words, which pleased me well, though I shall not build upon them any thing. Thence home ; and after dinner by water with Tom down to

Greenwich, he reading to me all the way, coming and going, my collections out of the Duke of York's old manuscript of the Navy, which I have bound up, and do please me mightily. At Greenwich I came to Captain Cocke's, where the house full of company, at the burial of James Temple, who, it seems, hath been dead these five days : here I had a very good ring, which I did give my wife as soon as I come home. I spent my time there walking in the garden, talking with James Pierce, who tells me that he is certain that the Duke of Buckingham had been with his wenches all the time that he was absent, which was all the last week, nobody knowing where he was. The great talk is of the King's being hot of late against Conventicles, and to see whether the Duke of Buckingham's being returned will turn the King, which will make him very popular : and some think it is his plot to make the King thus, to show his power in the making him change his mind. But Pierce did tell me that the King did certainly say, that he that took one stone from the Church, did take two from his Crown. By and by the corpse came out ; and I, with Sir Richard Browne and Mr. Evelyn, in their coach to the church, where Mr. Plume preached. I, in the midst of the sermon, did go out, and walked all alone round to Deptford : and so to the King's Yard, and there my boat by order met me, and home. This day our new chamber-maid, that comes in the room of Jane, is come, Jane and Tom lying at their own lodging this night : the new maid's name is Matt, a proper and very comely maid. This day also our cook-maid Bridget went away, which I was sorry for ; but, just at her going, she was found to be a thief, and so I was the less troubled for it ; but now our whole house will, in a manner, be new, which, since Jane is gone, I am not at all sorry for, for that my late differences with my wife about poor

Deb. will not be remembered. So to bed after supper, and to sleep with great content.

30th. Up, and to Sir W. Coventry, to see and discourse with him; and he tells me that he hath lately been with my Lord Keeper, and had much discourse about the Navy; and particularly he tells me that he finds they are divided touching me, and my Lord Brouncker; some are for removing us, and some for keeping us. He told my Lord Keeper that it would cost the King 10,000*l.* before he hath made another as fit to serve him in the Navy as I am; which, though I believe it is true, yet I am much pleased to have that character given me by Sir W. Coventry, whatever be the success of it. But I perceive they do think that I know too much, and shall impose upon whomever shall come next, and therefore must be removed, though he tells me that Sir T. Clifford is inclined well enough to me, and Sir T. Osborne; by what I have lately done, I suppose. This news do a little trouble me, but yet, when I consider it, it is but what I ought not to be much troubled for, considering my incapacity, in regard to my eyes, to continue long at this work. To the Office, where all the morning; and Sir W. Pen, the first time that he hath been here since his being last sick, which, I think, is two or three months; and I think will be the last that he will be here as one of the Board, he now inviting us all to dine with him, as a parting dinner, on Thursday next, which I am glad of, I am sure; for he is a very villain.

31st. Up, and by water to Sir W. Coventry's, there to talk with him about business of the Navy, and received from him direction what to advise the Duke of York at this time, which was, to submit and give way to the King's naming a man or two, that the people about him have a mind should be brought into the Navy, and perhaps that may stop their fury

in running further against the whole; and this, he believes, will do it. After much discourse with him, I walked out with him into St. James's Park, where, being afraid to be seen with him, he having not leave yet to kiss the King's hand, but notice taken, as I hear, of all that go to him, I did make the pretence of my attending the Tangier Committee, to take my leave, though to serve him I should, I think, stick at nothing. At the Committee, this morning, my Lord Middleton declares at last his being ready to go, as soon as ever money can be made ready to pay the garrison: and so I have orders to get money, but how soon I know not. Thence home, and there find Mr. Sheres, of whom I find my wife of late to talk with mighty kindness; and particularly he hath shewn himself to be a poet, and that she do mightily value him for. He did not stay to dine with us, but we to dinner; and then, in the afternoon, my wife being very well dressed by her new maid, we abroad, to make a visit to Mrs. Pickering; but she abroad again, and so we never yet saw her. Thence to Dancre's, and there saw our pictures which are in doing; and I did choose a view of Rome instead of Hampton Court; and mightily pleased I shall be in them. Here were Sir Charles Cotterell and his son bespeaking something; both ingenious men, I hear. Thence my wife and I to the Park; and pretty store of company; and so home with great content: and so ends the month, my mind in pretty good content for all things, but the designs on foot to bring alterations in the Office, which trouble me.

April 1st. Up, and with Colonel Middleton, at the desire of Rear-Admiral Kempthorne, the President, for our assisting them, to the Court-martial on board a yacht in the River here, to try the business of the Purser's complaints, Baker against Trevanion, his Commander, of "The Dartmouth." But, Lord! to

see what wretched doings there were among all the Commanders to ruin the Purser, and defend the Captain in all his rogueries, be it to the prejudice of the King or Purser, no good man could bear! I confess I was pretty high, which the young gentlemen Commanders did not like; and Middleton did the same. But could not bring it to any issue this day, sitting till two o'clock; and therefore we being sent for, went to Sir W. Pen's by invitation to dine; where my wife was, and my Lord Brouncker and his mistress, and Sir J. Minnes and his niece; and here a bad dinner, and little mirth, I being little pleased with my host. However, I made myself sociable; and so, after dinner, my wife and I, with my Lord Brouncker and his mistress, who set us down at my cozen Turner's, and there we staid awhile and talked; and particularly here we met with Dr. Ball, the Parson of the Temple, who did tell me a great many pretty stories about the manner of the Parsons being paid for their preaching at Paul's heretofore, and now, and the ground of the Lecture, and the names of the founders thereof, which were many, at some 5s., some 6s. per annum towards it: and had their names read in the pulpit every sermon among those holy persons that the Church do order a collect for, giving God thanks for.

2nd. Up, and by water to White Hall, and there with the Office attended the Duke of York, and so with W. Hewer to the Cocke, and there he and I dined alone with great content, he reading to me, for my memory sake, my late collections of the history of the Navy, that I might represent the same by and by to the Duke of York; and so, after dinner, he and I to White Hall, and there to the Duke of York's lodgings, whither he, by and by, by his appointment came: and alone with him an hour in his closet, telling him mine and Sir W. Coventry's ad-

vice touching the present posture of the Navy, as the Duke of Buckingham and the rest do now labour to make changes therein; and that it were best for him to suffer the King to be satisfied with the bringing in of a man or two whom they desire. I did also give the Duke of York a short account of the history of the Navy, as to our Office, wherewith he was very well satisfied: but I do find that he is pretty stiff against their bringing in of men against his mind, as the Treasurers were, and particularly against Child's¹ coming in, because he is a merchant. After much discourse with him, we parted; and he to the Council, while I staid waiting for his telling me when I should be ready to give him a written account of the administration of the Navy, which caused me to wait the whole afternoon, till night. In the mean time, stepping to the Duchess of York's side to speak with Lady Peterborough, I did see the young Duchess,² a little child in hanging sleeves, dance most finely, so as almost to ravish me, her ears were so good: taught by a Frenchman that did heretofore teach the King, and all the King's children, and the Queen-Mother herself, who do still dance well. Thence to the council door, and Mr. Cheffinch took me into the back stairs, and there with his friend, Mr. Fowkes, for whom he is very solicitous in some things depending in this Office, he did make me, with some others that he took in (among others, Alderman Backewell), eat a pickled herring, the largest I ever saw, and drink variety of wines till I was almost merry; but I did keep in good tune; and so, after the Council was up, I home; and there find my wife not yet come from Deptford, where she hath been all this day to see her mother. This night I did bring home from the King's pottecary's,

¹ Afterwards Sir Josiah Child.

² The Princess Mary, afterwards Queen of England.

in White Hall, by Mr. Cooling's direction, a water that he says did him mighty good for his eyes. I pray God it may do me good ; but, by his description, his disease was the same as mine, and this do encourage me to use it.

3rd. Up, and to the Council of War again, with Middleton : but the proceedings of the Commanders so devilishly bad, and so professedly partial to the Captain, that I could endure it no longer, but took occasion to pretend business at the Office, and away, and Colonel Middleton with me, who was of the same mind, and resolved to declare our minds freely to the Duke of York about it.

4th. (Lord's day.) Up, and to church, where Alderman Backewell's wife, by my invitation with my head, came up with her mother, and sat with us, and after sermon I did walk with them home, and there left them, and home to dinner. After dinner with Sir J. Minnes and T. Middleton to White Hall, by appointment ; and at my Lord Arlington's the Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared for,¹ which was 2,000 men for six months ; and so home without more ado or stay there, hearing no news but that Sir Thomas Allen is to be expected every hour at home with his fleete, or news of his being gone back to Algier. The Queen-Mother hath been of late mighty ill, and some fears of her death.

5th. With Creed walking in the garden, and talking about our Office, and Child's coming in to be a Commissioner ; and, being his friend, I did think he might do me a kindness to learn of him what the Duke of Buckingham and the faction do design touching me, and to instil good words concerning me, which he says, and I believe he will : and it is

¹ The official expression still used.

but necessary ; for I have not a mind indeed at this time to be put out of my Office, if I can make any shift that is honourable to keep it ; but I will not do it by deserting the Duke of York. At noon by appointment comes Mr. Sheres, and he and I to Unthanke's, where my wife stays for us in our coach, and Betty Turner with her ; and we to the Mulberry Garden, where Sheres is to treat us with a Spanish Olio,¹ by a cook of his acquaintance that is there, that was with my Lord in Spain : and without any other company, he did do it, and mighty nobly ; and the Olio was indeed a very noble dish, such as I never saw better, or any more of. This, and the discourse he did give us of Spain, and description of the Escuriall, was a fine treat. So we left other good things, that would keep till night, for a collation ; and, with much content, took coach again, and went five or six miles towards Branford, where the Prince of Tuscany,² who comes into England only to spend money and see our country, comes into the town to-day, and is much expected ; and we met him, but the coach passing by apace, we could not see much of him, but he seems a very jolly and good comely man. By the way, we overtook Captain Ferrers

¹ Olio, or Oglio, a savoury dish composed of a great variety of ingredients, as meat, herbs, &c.

² Cosmo de' Medici, who succeeded his father Ferdinand in the Dukedom of Tuscany in 1670. Whilst he was in England, in 1669, the Prince caused a number of views of places and of scenery to be executed for him. A few of these have been engraved, on a reduced scale, for Mawman's 4to publication of Cosmo's Travels, in 1821, but those prints being very unsatisfactory, the facsimile copies of the original drawings now at Florence were purchased by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, and form part of the splendid library which he bequeathed, in 1846, to the British Museum. Readers will remember the use which Mr. Macaulay has made of them, that "scarce a hedgerow is to be seen, and numerous tracts, now rich with cultivation, appear as bare as Salisbury Plain."

upon his fine Spanish horse, and he is a fine horse indeed ; but not so good, I think, as I have seen some. He did ride by us most of the way, and with us to the Park, and there left us, where we passed the evening, and meeting The. Turner, Talbot, W. Batelier, and his sister, in a coach, we anon took them with us to the Mulberry Garden ; and there, after a walk, to supper upon what was left at noon ; and very good ; only Mr. Sheres being taken suddenly ill for a while, did spoil our mirth ; but by and by was well again, and we mighty merry : and so broke up, and left him at Charing Cross, and so calling only at my cozen Turner's, away home, mightily pleased with the day's work. This day come another new mayd, for a middle mayd, but her name I know not yet ; and, for a cook-maid, we have, ever since Bridget went, used a blackmoore of Mr. Batelier's, Doll, who dresses our meat mighty well, and we mightily pleased with her.

6th. To Mr. Batelier's to dinner, where my cozen Turner and both her daughters, and Talbot Pepys and my wife, and a mighty fine dinner. They at dinner before I come ; and, when I had dined, I away home, and thence to White Hall, where the Board waited on the Duke of York to discourse about the disposing of Sir Thomas Allen's fleete, which is newly come home to Portsmouth ; and here Middleton and I did in plain terms acquaint him what we thought and had observed in the late Court-martiall, which the Duke did give ear to ; and though he thinks not fit to revoke what is already done in this case by a Court-martiall, yet it shall bring forth some good laws in the behaviour of Captains to their under Officers for the time to come. Thence home, and after a while at the Office, came home my wife, who hath been at Batelier's late, and dancing with the company, at which I seemed a little

troubled, not being sent for myself, but I was not much so, but went to bed well enough pleased.

7th. By coach to my cozen Turner's, and invited them to dine at the Cocke to-day, with my wife and me; and so to the Lords of the Treasury, where all the morning, and settled matters to their liking about the assignments on the Customes, between the Navy Office and Victualler, and to that end spent most of the morning there with D. Gauden. I to the New Exchange to talk with Betty,¹ my little sempstress; and so to Mrs. Turner's, to call them to dinner, but my wife not come, I back again, and was overtaken by a porter, with a message from my wife that she was ill, and could not come to us: so I back again to Mrs. Turner's, and find them gone; and so back again to the Cocke, and there find Mrs. Turner, Betty, and Talbot Pepys, and they dined with myself, Sir D. Gauden and Gibson, and mighty merry, this house being famous for good meat, and particularly pease-porridge. After dinner broke up, and they away; and I to the Council-Chamber, and there heard the great complaint of the City, tried against the gentlemen of the Temple, for the late riot, as they would have it, when my Lord Mayor was there. But, upon hearing the whole business, the City was certainly to blame to charge them in this manner as with a riot: but the King and Council did forbear to determine any thing in it, till the other business of the title and privilege be decided, which is now under dispute at law between them, whether the Temple be within the liberty of the City or no.² But I was sorry to see the City so ill advised as to complain in a thing where their proofs were so weak. Thence to my cozen Turner's, and thence with her and her daughters, and her sister Turner, I carrying

¹ Betty Smith: see 11th Jan., 1668-9, *ante*.

² See 3rd March, 1668-9, *ante*.

over, one Verelst,¹ who took us to his lodging close by, and did show us a little flower-pot of his drawing, the finest thing that ever, I think, I saw in my life; the drops of dew hanging on the leaves, so as I was forced, again and again, to put my finger to it, to feel whether my eyes were deceived or no. He did ask 70*l.* for it: I had the vanity to bid him 20*l.*; but a better picture I never saw in my whole life; and it is worth going twenty miles to see it. Thence, leaving Balty there, I took my wife to St. James's, and there carried her to the Queen's Chapel, the first time I ever did it; and heard excellent musick, but not so good as by accident I did hear there yesterday, as I went through the Park from White Hall to see Sir W. Coventry, which I have forgot to set down in my Journal yesterday. And going out of the Chapel, I did see the Prince of Tuscany² come out, a comely, black, fat man, in a mourning suit; and my wife and I did see him this afternoon through a window in this Chapel. All that Sir W. Coventry yesterday did tell me new was, that the King would not yet give him leave to come to kiss his hand; and he do believe that he will not in a great while do it, till those about him shall see fit, which I am sorry for. Thence to the Park, my wife and I; and here Sir W. Coventry did first see me and my wife in a coach of our own; and so did also this night the Duke of York, who did eye my wife mightily. But I begin to doubt that my being so much seen in my own coach at this time, may be observed to my prejudice; but I must venture it now. So home, and so set down my Journal, with the help of my left eye through my tube,³ for fourteen days past; which is

¹ Simon Verelst, a Dutch flower-painter, who practised his art with much success in England about this time.

² See 5th April, *ante*.

³ See 31st July, 1668.

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and owning the obligation. But I do, contrary to my expectation, find her something a proud and vain-glorious woman, in telling the number of her servants and family and expences : he is also so, but he was ever of that strain. But here he showed me the model of his houses that he is going to build in Cornhill and Lumbard Street ; but he hath purchased so much there, that it looks like a little town, and must have cost him a great deal of money.

13th. At the Office a good while, and then, my wife going down the River to spend the day with her mother at Deptford, I abroad, and first to the milliner's in Fenchurch Street, and there I bought a pair of gloves, and fell to talk, and found so much freedom that I stayed there the best part of the morning with great pleasure, it being a holiday, and then against my will away and to the 'Change, where I left W. Hewer, and I by hackney-coach to the Spittle,¹ and heard a piece of a dull sermon to my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and thence saw them all take horse and ride away, which I have not seen together many a-day ; their wives also went in their coaches ; and, indeed, the sight was mighty pleasing. Thence took occasion to go back to this milliner's in Fenchurch Street, whose name I understand to be Clerke ; and there, her husband inviting me up to the balcony, to see the Show go by to dinner, at Clothworker's-Hall,² I did go up and there saw it

¹ At this time preached at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, but of late years at Christ Church, Newgate Street : see 2nd April, 1662, *ante*.

² Clothworkers' Hall is situated near the north-east end of Mincing Lane, next to Fenchurch Street. Maitland ("Hist. of London," p. 1037) describes it as a fine lofty room, in which Sir John Robinson, when Lord Mayor in 1663, entertained the King and Queen, the Queen Dowager, and the Duke and Duchess of York. The arms of Pepys and Hewer, and other benefactors to the Company, were painted on the glass of the east window.

go by: and then, there being a good piece of cold roast beef upon the table, and one Margetts, a young merchant that lodges there, and is likely to marry a sister of hers, I staid and eat, and had much good conversation with her, who hath the vanity to talk of her great friends and father, one Wingate, near Welling,¹ that hath been a Parliament-man. Here also was Stapely, the rope-merchant, and dined with us; and, after spending most of the afternoon also, I away home; and by water to White Hall to look, among other things, for Mr. May, to unbespeak his dining with me to-morrow. Home by water, and there I find Talbot Pepys, and Mrs. Turner, and Betty, come to invite us to dinner on Thursday; and, after drinking, saw them to the water-side. So home to supper, where very sparing in my discourse, not giving occasion of any enquiry where I have been to-day, or what I have done, and so without any trouble to-night more than my fear we to bed.

14th. Up, and with W. Hewer to White Hall, and there I did speak with the Duke of York, the Council sitting in the morning, and it was to direct me to have my business ready of the Administration of the Office against Saturday next, when the King would have a hearing of it. To the Duke of York's play-house, and there saw "The Impertinents," a play which pleases me well still; but it is with great trouble that I now see a play, because of my eyes, the light of the candles making it very troublesome to me. After the play to Creed's, and there find him and his wife together alone, in their new house, where I never was before; and a pretty house it is; but I do not see that they intend to keep any coach. Here they treat us like strangers, quite according to the fashion—nothing to drink or eat, which is a thing

¹ Edward Wingate, who represented St. Albans in the Long Parliament.

that will spoil our ever having any acquaintance with them ; for we do continue the old freedom and kindness of England to all our friends. They do here talk mightily of my Lady Paulina making a very good end, and being mighty religious in her lifetime ; and she hath left many good notes of sermons and religion, wrote with her own hand, which nobody ever knew of ; which I am glad of : but she was always a peevish lady.

15th. To my cozen Turner's, where I find they are gone all to dinner to Povy's, and thither I, and there they were all, and W. Batelier and his sister, and had dined ; but I had good things brought me, and then all up and down the house, and mightily pleased to see the fine rooms : but, the truth is, there are so many bad pictures, that to me make the good ones lose much of the pleasure in seeing them. The. and Betty Turner in new flowered tabby gowns, and so we were pretty merry. So, about five or six o'clock, away, and I took my wife and the two Bate-liers, and carried them homeward, and W. Batelier 'lighting, I carried the women round by Islington, and so down Bishopsgate Street home, and there to talk and sup, and then to bed.

16th. My wife being gone abroad with W. Hewer, to see the new play to-day, at the Duke of York's house, "Guzman;" I dined alone with my people, and in the afternoon away by coach to White Hall ; and there the Office attended the Duke of York ; and being despatched pretty soon, and told we should not wait on the King, as intended, till Sunday, I thence presently to the Duke of York's playhouse, and there, in the 18^d. seat, did get room to see almost three acts of the play ; but it seemed to me but very ordinary. After the play done, I into the pit, and there find my wife and W. Hewer ; and Sheres got to them, which, so jealous is my nature,

did trouble me, though my judgment tells me there is no hurt in it, on neither side; but here I did meet with Shadwell, the poet, who, to my great wonder, do tell me that my Lord of [Orrery] did write this play, trying what he could do in comedy, since his heroic plays could do no more wonders. This do trouble me; for it is as mean a thing, and so he says, as hath been upon the stage a great while; and Harris, who hath no part in it, did come to me, and told me in discourse, that he was glad of it, it being a play that will not take.¹

17th. At noon home to dinner, and there find Mr. Pierce, the surgeon, and he dined with us; and there hearing that "The Alchymist" was acted, we did go, and took him with us to the King's house; and it is still a good play, having not been acted for two or three years before; but I do miss Clun,² for the Doctor.³ To Sir W. Coventry's, reading over first my draught of the Administration of the Navy, which he do like very well; and so fell to talk of his late disgrace, and how basely and in what a mean manner the Duke of Buckingham hath proceeded against him—not like a man of honour. He tells me that the King will not give other answer about his coming to kiss his hands, than "Not yet." But he says that this that he desires, of kissing the King's hand, is only to show to the world that he is not discontented, and not in any desire to come again into play, though I do perceive that he speaks this with less earnestness than heretofore: and this, it may be, is, from what he told me lately, that the King is offended at what is talked, that he hath declared himself desirous not to have to do with any

¹ Yet Downes the prompter says (p. 28) that it succeeded very well.

² Who had been murdered: see 4th Aug., 1664, *ante*.

³ Subtle, the Alchymist.

employment more. But he do tell me that the leisure he hath yet had do not at all begin to be burdensome to him, he knowing how to spend his time with content to himself; and that he hopes shortly to contract his expence, so as that he shall not be under any straits in that respect neither; and so seems to be in very good condition of content. Thence I away over the Park, it being now night, to White Hall, and there, in the Duchess's chamber, do find the Duke of York; and, upon my offer to speak with him, he did come to me, and withdrew to his closet, and there did hear and approve my paper of the Administration of the Navy, only did bid me alter these words, "upon the rupture between the late King and the Parliament," to these, "the beginning of the late Rebellion;" giving it me as but reason to show that it was through the Rebellion that the Navy was put out of its old good course, into that of a Commission. Having done this, we fell to other talk; he with great confidence telling me how matters go among our adversaries, in reference to the Navy, and that he thinks they do begin to flag; but then, beginning to talk in general of the excellency of old constitutions, he did bring out of his cabinet, and made me read it, an extract out of a book of my late Lord of Northumberland's, so prophetic of the business of Chatham, as is almost miraculous.¹ I did

¹ A copy of the paper here alluded to is in Rawlinson, A 195, fol. 124. It was an extract from an old book formerly in the library at Petworth, and written by Sir William Monson, the well-known English Admiral, who died in 1643. He was the author of several naval tracts, all of which are printed in Churchill's "Voyages," and the passage quoted by Pepys will be found at p. 421 of vol. iii. It seems highly probable that someone in the Dutch interest might have seen Sir William's "Book of Stratagems," and planned the memorable expedition against Chatham; though the fact of the defenceless state of the River Thames, in the event of the Dutch ever becoming superior to us at sea, was too obvious to merit the appellation of a prophecy.

desire, and he did give it me to copy out, which pleased me mightily.

18th. (Lord's day.) All the morning at my Office, with Gibson and Tom, about drawing up fair my discourse of the Administration of the Navy, and to dinner, and then out to my Office again, to examine the fair draught; and so, borrowing Sir J. Minnes's coach, he going with Colonel Middleton, I to White Hall, where we all met and did sign it; and then to my Lord Arlington's, where the King, and the Duke of York, and Prince Rupert, as also Ormond and the two Secretaries, with my Lord Ashly and Sir T. Clifford, were. And there, by and by, being called in, Mr. Williamson did read over our paper, which was in a letter to the Duke of York, bound up in a book with the Duke of York's Book of Instructions. He read it well; and, after read, we were bid to withdraw, nothing being at all said to it. And by and by we were called in again, and nothing said to that business; but another begun, about the state of this year's action, and our wants of money, as I had stated the same lately to our Treasurers; which I was bid, and did largely, and with great content, open. And having so done, we all withdrew, and left them to debate our supply of money; to which, being called in, and referred to attend on the Lords of the Treasury, we all departed. And I only staid in the House till the Council rose; and then to the Duke of York, in the Duchess's chamber, where he told me that the book was there left with my Lord Arlington, for any of the Lords to view that had a mind, and to prepare and present to the King what they had to say in writing, to any part of it, which is all we can desire, and so that rested. The Duke of York then went to other talk; and by and by comes the Prince of Tuscany to visit him, and the Duchess; and I find that he do still remain *incognito*, and so

intends to do all the time he stays here, for avoiding trouble to the King and himself, and expence also to both. Thence I to White Hall Gate, thinking to have found Sir J. Minnes's coach staying for me; but, not being there, and this being the first day of rain we have had many a day, the streets being as dusty as in summer, I forced to walk to my cozen Turner's, and there, having kissed and taken leave of Betty, who goes to Putney to school to-morrow, I walked through the rain to the Temple, and there, with much ado, got a coach, and so home.

19th. Up, and with Tom, whom, with his wife, I, and my wife, had this morning taken occasion to tell that I did intend to give him 40*l.* for himself, and 20*l.* to his wife, towards their setting out in the world, and that my wife would give her 20*l.* more, that she might have as much to begin with as he, by coach to White Hall. After dinner out again, and, calling about my coach, which was at the coach-maker's, and hath been for these two or three days, to be new painted, and the window-frames gilt against May-day, went on with my hackney to White Hall.

20th. Up; and to the Office, and my wife abroad with Mary Batelier, with our own coach, but borrowed Sir J. Minnes's coachman, that so our own might stay at home, to attend at dinner; our family being mightily disordered by our little boy's falling sick the last night; and we fear it will prove the small-pox. At noon comes my guest, Mr. Hugh May,¹ and with him Sir Henry Capell, my old Lord Capell's son, and Mr. Parker; and I had a pretty dinner for them; and both before and after dinner had excellent discourse; and showed them my closet and my Office, and the method of it, to their great content;

¹ See note to 8th June, 1665, *ante*.

and more extraordinary, manly discourse and opportunity of showing myself, and learning from others, I have not, in ordinary discourse, had in my life, they being all persons of worth, but especially Sir H. Capell, whose being a Parliament-man, and hearing my discourse in the Parliament-house, hath, as May tells me, given him a long desire to know and discourse with me. In the afternoon we walked to the Old Artillery-Ground¹ near the Spitalfields, where I never was before, but now, by Captain Deane's invitation, did go to see his new gun tried, this being the place where the Officers of the Ordnance do try all their great guns; and when we came, did find that the trial had been made; and they going away with extraordinary report of the proof of his gun, which, from the shortness and bigness, they do call Punchinello. But I desired Colonel Legg to stay and give us a sight of her performance, which he did, and there, in short, against a gun more than as long and as heavy again, and charged with as much powder again, she carried the same bullet as strong to the mark, and nearer and above the mark at a point blank than their's, and is more easily managed, and recoils no more than that, which is a thing so extraordinary as to be admired for the happiness of his invention, and to the great regret of the old Gunners and Officers of the Ordnance that were there, only Colonel Legg did do her much right in his report of her. And so, having seen this great and first experiment, we all parted, I seeing my guests into a hackney, and myself, with Captain Deane, taking a hackney-coach, did go out towards

¹ Teasel Close, in Bishopsgate Street, where some land had been granted to the Gunners of the Tower for the practice of great and small ordnance, by William, last prior of St. Mary Spital. It was long called the Artillery Garden; but ultimately found too small, and disused. Artillery Lane has been built on its site.

Bow, and went as far as Stratford, and all the way talking of this invention, and he offering me a third of the profit of it; which, for aught I know, or do at present think, may prove matter considerable to us: for either the King will give him a reward for it, if he keeps it to himself, or he will give us a patent to make our profit of it: and no doubt but it will be of profit to merchantmen and others, to have guns of the same force at half the charge. This was our talk: and then to talk of other things, of the Navy in general: and, among other things, he did tell me that he do hear how the Duke of Buckingham hath a spite at me, which I knew before, but value it not: and he tells me that Sir T. Allen is not my friend; but for all this I am not much troubled, for I know myself so usefull that, as I believe, they will not part with me; so I thank God my condition is such that I can retire, and be able to live with comfort, though not with abundance. Thus we spent the evening with extraordinary good discourse, to my great content, and so home to the Office, and there did some business, and then home, where my wife do come home, and I vexed at her staying out so late, but she tells me that she hath been at home with M. Batelier a good while, so I made nothing of it, but to supper and to bed.

21st. Up; and with my own coach as far as the Temple, and thence sent it to my cozen Turner, who, to ease her own horses, that are going with her out of town, do borrow mine. To Auditor Wood's, and met my Lord Bellassis upon some business of his accounts. Attended the Duke of York a little, being the first time of my waiting on him at St. James's this summer, whither he is now newly gone; and thence walked to White Hall; and so, by and by, to the Council-Chamber, and heard a remarkable cause pleaded between the Farmers of the Excise of

Wiltshire, in complaint against the Justices of Peace of Salisbury : and Sir H. Finch was for the former. But, Lord ! to see how he did with his admirable eloquence order the matter, is not to be conceived almost ; so pleasant a thing it is to hear him plead. By and by comes my cozen Turner, and The., and Joyce, in their riding-clothes, they being come from their lodgings to her husband's chamber, at the Temple, and there do lie, and propose to go out of town on Friday next ; and here I had a good dinner for them. After dinner by water to White Hall, where the Duke of York did meet our Office, and went with us to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ; and there we did go over all the business of the state I had drawn up, of this year's action and expence, which I did do to their satisfaction, and convincing them of the necessity of providing more money, if possible, for us. Thence the Duke of York being gone, I did there stay walking with Sir H. Cholmly in the Court, talking of news ; where he told me, that now the great design of the Duke of Buckingham is to prevent the meeting, since he cannot bring about with the King the dissolving, of this Parliament, that the King may not need it ; and therefore my Lord St. Albans is hourly expected with great offers of a million of money,¹ to buy our breach with the Dutch : and this, they do think, may tempt the King to take the money, and thereby be out of a necessity of calling the Parliament again, which these people dare not suffer to meet again : but this he doubts, and so do I, that it will be the ruin of the nation if we fall out with Holland. My boy comes to tell me that his mistress was at the Gate with the coach, whither I went, and there find my wife and the whole company. So she, and Mrs.

¹ From Louis XIV. : see 28th April, *post*.

Turner, and The., and Talbot, in mine; and Joyce, W. Batelier, and I, in a hackney, to Hyde Park, where I was ashamed to be seen; but mightily pleased, though troubled, with a drunken coachman that did not remember when we come to 'light, where it was that he took us up; but said at Hammer-smith, and thither he was carrying of us when we come first out of the Park. So I carried them all to Hercules-Pillars, and there did treat them: and so, about ten at night, parted, and my wife, and I, and W. Batelier, home; and he gone, we to bed.

22nd. Up, and to the Office, where all the morning. At noon home to dinner, and Captain Deane with us; and very good discourse, and particularly about my getting a book for him to draw up his whole theory of shipping, which, at my desire, he hath gone far in, and hath shown me what he hath done therein, to admiration. I did give him a Paralelogram, which he is mightily taken with; and so after dinner to the Office, where all the afternoon till night late, and then home. Vexed at my wife's not being come home, she being gone again abroad with M. Batelier, and came not home till ten at night, which vexed me, so that I to bed, and lay in pain awake till past one, and then to sleep.

23rd. Going to rise, without saying anything, my wife stopped me; and, after a little angry talk, did tell me how she spent all day yesterday with M. Batelier and her sweetheart, and seeing a play at the New Nursery, which is set up at the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was formerly the King's house. So that I was mightily pleased again, and rose with great content; and so by water to White Hall, and there to the Council-Chamber, and heard two or three causes: among others, that of the complaint of Sir Philip Howard and Watson, the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of var-

nishing and lackerworke, against the Company of Painters, who take upon them to do the same thing; where I saw a great instance of the weakness of a young Counsel not used to such an audience, against the Solicitor-General and two more able Counsel used to it. Though he had the right of his side, and did prevail for what he pretended to against the rest, yet it was with much disadvantage and hazard. Here also I heard Mr. Papillion¹ make his defence to the King, against some complaints of the Farmers of Excise; but it was so weak, and done only by his own seeking, that it was to his injury more than profit, and made his case the worse, being ill managed, and in a cause against the King. By agreement met my wife, and with her to the Cocke, and did give her a dinner, but yet both of us but in an ill humour, whatever was the matter with her, but thence to the King's playhouse, and saw "The Generous Portugalls,"² a play that pleases me better and better every time we see it; and, I thank God! it did not trouble my eyes so much as I was afraid it would. Here, by accident, we met Mr. Sheres, and yet I could not but be troubled, because my wife do so delight to talk of him, and to see him. Nevertheless, we took him with us to our mercer's, and to the Exchange, and he helped me to choose a summer-suit of coloured camelott, coat and breeches, and a flowered tabby vest very rich; and so home, where he took his leave, and

¹ Thomas Papillon, Esq., of Lubbenham, in Leicestershire, who purchased the manor of Acrise, in Kent, in 1666. He was an eminent merchant of London, and Master of the Mercers' Company in 1698; and was M.P. for Dover, *temp.* Charles II., and for London in the 10th of William III. The case of Mr. Papillon related to a Petition of the Company of Wine Merchants, concerning Brandy, *alias* Strong Water, against the Farmers of Excise, of which some account is given in Anchitell Grey's "Debates," vol. i., p. 237.

² This play has not been traced.

down to Greenwich, where he hath some friends; and I to see Colonel Middleton, who hath been ill for a day or two, or three; and so home to supper, and to bed.

24th. Mr. Sheres dining with us by agreement; and my wife, which troubled me, mighty careful to have a handsome dinner for him; but yet I see no reason to be troubled at it, he being a very civil and worthy man, I think; but only it do seem to imply some little neglect of me. After dinner to the King's house, and there saw "The General"¹ revived—a good play, that pleases me well, and thence, our coach coming for us, we parted and home. Well pleased to-night to have Lead, the vizard-maker, bring me home my vizard, with a tube fastened in it, which, I think, will do my business, at least in a great measure, for the easing of my eyes.

25th. (Lord's day.) Up, and to my Office awhile, and thither comes Lead with my vizard, with a tube fastened within both eyes; which, with the help which he prompts me to, of a glass in the tube, do content me mightily. To church, where a stranger made a dull sermon, but I mightily pleased to look upon Mr. Buckworth's little pretty daughters. W. Howe came and dined with us; and then I to my Office, he being gone, to write down my Journal for the last twelve days: and did it with the help of my vizard and tube fixed to it, and do find it mighty manageable, but how helpfull to my eyes this trial will show me. So abroad with my wife, in the afternoon, to the Park, where very much company, and the weather very pleasant. I carried my wife to the Lodge, the first time this year, and there in our coach eat a cheese-cake and drank a tankard of milk. I showed her this day also first the Prince of Tuscany, who was in the Park, and many very fine ladies.

¹ By James Shirley.

26th. To Lilly's, the Varnisher, who is lately dead, and his wife and brother keep up the trade, and there I left my French prints to be put on boards: and, while I was there, a fire burst out in a chimney of a house over against his house, but it was with a gun quickly put out. So home, calling at the lace-man's for some lace for my new suit, and at my tailor's, and Mr. Sheres dined with us, who came hither to-day to teach my wife the rules of perspective; but I think, upon trial, he thinks it too hard to teach her, being ignorant of the principle of lines. After dinner comes Colonel Macnachan, one that I see often at Court, a Scotchman, but know him not; only he brings me a letter from my Lord Middleton, who, he says, is in great distress for 500*l.* to relieve my Lord Morton¹ with, but upon what account I know not; and he would have me advance it without order upon his pay for Tangier, which I was astonished at, but had the grace to deny him with an excuse. And so he went away, leaving me a little troubled that I was thus driven, on a sudden, to do any thing herein; but Creed, coming just now to see me, he approves of what I have done. And then to talk of general matters, and, by and by, Sheres being gone, my wife, and he, and I out, and I set him down at Temple Bar, and myself and wife went down the Temple upon seeming business, only to put him off; and to the 'Change, about things for her; and here, at Mrs. Burnett's shop, I am told by Betty, who was all undressed, of a great fire happened in Durham-Yard last night, burning the house of one Lady Hungerford,² who was to come to town to it

¹ William Douglas, ninth Earl of Morton, who had married Lord Middleton's daughter Grizel.

² Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Halliday, Alderman of London, widow of Sir Edward Hungerford, of Black Bourton, Oxfordshire, who died, s. p., 1648. She survived till

this night ; and so the house is burned, new furnished, by carelessness of the girl sent to take off a candle from a bunch of candles, which she did by burning it off, and left the rest, as is supposed, on fire. The King and Court were here, it seems, and stopped the fire by blowing up of the next house. The King and Court went out of town to Newmarket this morning betimes, for a week. This night I did call at the coachmaker's, and do resolve upon having the standards of my coach gilt with this new sort of varnish, which will come but to 40s. ; and, contrary to my expectation, the doing of the biggest coach all over comes not to above 6*l*., which is [not] very much.

27th. Up and to the Office, where all the morning. At noon home to dinner, and then to the Office again, where all the afternoon busy till late, and then home, and got my wife to read to me in the *Nepotisme*,¹ which is very pleasant, and so to supper and to bed. This afternoon was brought to me a fresh *Distringas* upon the score of the Tangier accounts, which vexes me, though I hope it will not turn to my wrong.

28th. Up, and was called upon by Sir H. Cholmly
1673. The house burned down adjoined the present Hungerford Market.

¹ The work here mentioned is a French translation, published in 1669, of a bitter satire against the Court of Rome, written in Italian, and, as some say, by Gregorio Leti. It was first printed in 1667, without the name or place of printer, but it is from the press of the Elzevirs. The scope of the work will be well understood by the title: "*Il Nipotismo di Roma, o vero relatione delle ragioni che muovono i Pontefici all' aggrandimento de' Nipoti: del bene e male che hanno portato alla Chiesa dopo Sisto IV., sino al presente: delle difficoltà che incontrano i ministri de' Prencipi nel trattare con loro, ed insieme col rimedio opportuno per liberarsi da tali difficoltà, e della causa perche le famiglie de' Pontefici non sono durate lungo tempo in grandezza.*" From this work the word *Nepotism* is derived, and is applied to the bad practice of statesmen, when in power, providing lucrative places for their relations.

to discourse about some accounts of his, of Tangier : and then to other talk ; and I find by him that it is brought almost to effect (through the late endeavours of the Duke of York and Duchess, the Queen-Mother, and my Lord St. Alban's, together with some of the contrary faction, as my Lord Arlington,) that for a sum of money we shall enter into a league with the King of France, wherein, he says, my Lord Chancellor¹ is also concerned ; and that he believes that, in the doing hereof, it is meant that he [Clarendon] shall come in again, and that this sum of money will so help the King as that he will not need the Parliament ; and that, in that regard, it will be forwarded by the Duke of Buckingham and his faction, who dread the Parliament. But hereby we must leave the Dutch, and that I doubt will undo us ; and Sir H. Cholmly says he finds W. Coventry do think the like. My Lady Castlemaine is instrumental in this matter, and, he says, never more great with the King than she is now. But this is a thing that will make the Parliament and kingdom mad, and will turn to our ruine : for with this money the King shall wanton away his time in pleasures, and think nothing of the main till it be too late. This morning Mr. Sheres sent me, in two volumes, Mariana his History of Spaine,² in Spanish, an excellent book ; and I am much obliged to him for it.

29th. Up ; and to the Office, where all the morning, and at noon dined at home, and then to the Office again, there to dispatch as much business as I could, that I might be at liberty to-morrow to look after many things that I have to do, against May-day.

30th. Up, and by coach to the coachmaker's : and

¹ Clarendon, then an exile in France.

² "*Historiæ de Rebus Hispaniæ libri xx.*" By Juan Mariana : first printed at Toledo in 1592. The Spanish version is best known.

there I do find a great many ladies sitting in the body of a coach that must be ended by to-morrow: they were my Lady Marquess of Winchester,¹ Bellassis,² and other great ladies, eating of bread and butter, and drinking ale. I to my coach, which is silvered over, but no varnish yet laid on, so I put it in a way of doing; and myself, about other business, and particularly to see Sir W. Coventry, with whom I talked a good while to my great content; and so to other places—among others, to my tailor's: and then to the belt-maker's, where my belt cost me 55s. of the colour of my new suit; and here, understanding that the mistress of the house, an oldish woman in a hat, hath some water good for the eyes, she did dress me, making my eyes smart most horribly, and did give me a little glass of it, which I will use, and hope it will do me good. So to the cutler's, and there did give Tom, who was with me all day, a sword cost me 12s. and a belt of my owne; and sent my own silver-hilt sword a-gilding against to-morrow. This morning I did visit Mr. Oldenburgh,³ and did see the instrument for perspective made by Dr. Wren,⁴ of which I have one making by Browne; and the sight of this do please me mightily. At noon my wife came to me at my tailor's, and I sent her home, and myself and Tom dined at Hercules Pillars; and so about

¹ Isabella, daughter of William Howard, Viscount Stafford, third wife to John Powlett, fifth Marquis of Winchester.

² John Lord Bellassis was thrice married: first, to Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Boteler, of Woodhall, Herts; secondly, to Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, Suffolk; thirdly, to Lady Anne Powlett, daughter of the above-named Marquis of Winchester (by his second wife, Lady Honora de Burgh), and who is the person referred to by Pepys.

³ Henry Oldenburgh, Secretary of the Royal Society.

⁴ A description of an instrument invented many years before by Dr. Christopher Wren, for drawing the outlines of any object in perspective, is given in the "Abridgment of Phil. Trans.," vol. i., p. 325 (1669).

our business again, and particularly to Lilly's, the varnisher, about my prints, whereof some of them are pasted upon the boards, and to my full content. Thence to the frame-maker's, one Norris, in Long Acre, who showed me several forms of frames, which were pretty, in little bits of mouldings, to choose patterns by. This done, I to my coachmaker's, and there vexed to see nothing yet done to my coach, at three in the afternoon; but I set it in doing, and stood by it till eight at night, and saw the painter varnish it, which is pretty to see how every doing it over do make it more and more yellow: and it dries as fast in the sun as it can be laid on almost; and most coaches are, now-a-days, done so, and it is very pretty when laid on well, and not too pale, as some are, even to show the silver. Here I did make the workmen drink, and saw my coach cleaned and oyled; and, staying among poor people there in the alley, did hear them call their fat child Punch, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short.¹ At night home, and there find my wife hath been making herself clean against to-morrow; and, late as it was, I did send my coachman and horses to fetch home the coach to-night, and so we to supper, myself most weary with walking and standing so much, to see all things fine against to-morrow, and so to bed. Meeting with Mr. Sheres, to several places, and, among others, to buy a perriwig, but I bought none; and also to Dancre's, where he was about my picture of Windsor, which is mighty pretty, and so will the prospect of Rome be.

¹ " *Puncheon*, the vessel, Fr. *poinçon*, perhaps so called from the pointed form of the staves; the vessel bellying out in the middle, and tapering towards each end: and hence *punch* (*i. e.*, the large belly), became applied, as Pepys records, to anything thick or short."—RICHARDSON'S *Dictionary*.

May 1st. Up betimes. Called by my tailor, and there first put on a summer suit this year ; but it was not my fine one of flowered tabby vest, and coloured camelott tunique, because it was too fine with the gold lace at the bands, that I was afraid to be seen in it ; but put on the stuff suit I made the last year, which is now repaired ; and so did go to the Office in it, and sat all the morning, the day looking as if it would be fowle. At noon home to dinner, and there find my wife extraordinary fine, with her flowered tabby gown that she made two years ago, now laced exceeding pretty ; and, indeed, was fine all over ; and mighty earnest to go, though the day was very lowering ; and she would have me put on my fine suit, which I did. And so anon we went alone through the town with our new liveries of serge, and the horses' manes and tails tied with red ribbons, and the standards gilt with varnish, and all clean, and green reines, that people did mightily look upon us ; and, the truth is, I did not see any coach more pretty, though more gay, than ours, all the day. But we set out, out of humour—I because Betty, whom I expected, was not come to go with us ; and my wife that I would sit on the same seat with her, which she liked not, being so fine : and she then expected to meet Sheres, which we did in the Pell Mell, and, against my will, I was forced to take him into the coach, but was sullen all day almost, and little complaisant : the day being unpleasing, though the Park full of coaches, but dusty and windy, and cold, and now and then a little dribbling of rain ; and, what made it worse, there were so many hackney-coaches as spoiled the sight of the gentlemen's ;¹ and so we had little pleasure. But here was W. Batelier and his sister in a borrowed coach by themselves, and I

¹ This is a little too much, considering that the Journalist had so recently set up his own carriage.

took them and we to the lodge ; and at the door did give them a syllabub, and other things, cost me 12s., and pretty merry. And so back to the coaches, and there till the evening, and then home, leaving Mr. Sheres¹ at St. James's Gate, where he took leave of us for altogether, he being this night to set out for Portsmouth post, in his way to Tangier, which troubled my wife mightily, who is mighty, though not, I think, too fond of him. But she was out of humour all the evening, and I vexed at her for it, and she did not rest almost all the night, so as I was forced to take her and hug her to put her to rest.

2nd. (Lord's day.) Up, and by water to White Hall, and there visited my Lord Sandwich, who, after about two months' absence at Hinchingbroke, came to town last night. I saw him, and he was very kind ; and I am glad he is so, I having not wrote to him all the time, my eyes indeed not letting me. Here with Sir Charles Harbord, and my Lord Hinchingbroke, and Sidney, and we looked upon the picture of Tangier, designed by Charles Harbord,² and drawn by Dancre, which my Lord Sandwich admires, as being the truest picture that ever he saw in his life : and it is indeed very pretty, and I will be at the cost of having one of them. Thence with them to White Hall, and there walked out the sermon, with one or other ; and then saw the Duke of York, and he talked to me a little ; and so away back by water home. After dinner, got my wife to read, and then by coach, she and I, to the Park, and there spent the evening with much pleasure, it proving clear after a little shower, and we mighty fine as yesterday, and people mightily pleased with our coach, as I perceived ; but I had not on my fine

¹ See note at 18th Jan., 1669.

² See note to 25th Feb., 1665-6, *ante*.

suit, being really afraid to wear it, it being so fine with the gold lace, though not gay. So home and to supper, and my wife to read my *Nepotisme*, and then to bed.

3rd. Up, and by coach to my Lord Brouncker's, where Sir G. Carteret did meet Sir J. Minnes and me, to discourse upon Mr. Deering's business, who was directed, in the time of the war, to provide provisions at Hamburgh, by Sir G. Carteret's direction; and now Sir G. Carteret is afraid to own it, it being done without written order. But by our meeting we do all begin to recollect enough to preserve Mr. Deering, which I think, poor silly man! I shall be glad of, it being too much he should suffer for endeavouring to serve us. Thence to St. James's, where the Duke of York was playing in the Pell Mell; and so he called me to him most part of the time that he played, which was an hour, and talked alone to me; and, among other things, tells me how the King will not yet be got to name anybody in the room of Pen, but puts it off for three or four days; from whence he do collect that they are brewing something for the Navy, but what he knows not; but I perceive is vexed that things should go so, and he hath reason; for he told me that it is likely they will do in this as in other things—resolve first, and consider it and the fitness of it afterwards. Thence to White Hall, and met with Creed, and I took him to the Harp and Balls, and there drank a cup of ale; and discoursed of matters; and I perceive by him that he makes no doubt but that all will turn to the old religion, for these people cannot hold things in their hands, nor prevent its coming to that; and by his discourse he fits himself for it, and would have my Lord Sandwich do so, too, and me. After a little talk with him, and particularly about the ruinous condition of Tangier, which I have a

great mind to lay before the Duke of York, before it be too late, but dare not, because of his great kindness to Lord Middleton, we parted, and I homeward; but called at Povy's and there he stopped me to dinner, there being Mr. Williamson, the Lieutenant of the Tower,¹ Mr. Child, and several others. And after dinner, Povy and I together to talk of Tangier; and he would have me move the Duke of York in it, for it concerns him particularly, more than any, as being the head of us; and I do think to do it.

4th. Walked with my wife in the garden, and my Lord Brouncker with us, who is newly come to W. Pen's lodgings; and by and by comes Mr. Hooke; and my Lord, and he, and I into my Lord's lodgings, and there discoursed of many fine things in philosophy, to my great content.

5th. Up, and thought to have gone with Lord Brouncker to Mr. Hooke this morning betimes; but my Lord is taken ill of the gout, and says his new lodgings have infected him, he never having any symptoms of it till now. So walked to Gresham College, to tell Hooke that my Lord could not come; and so left word, he being abroad. To St. James's, and thence, with the Duke of York, to White Hall, where the Board waited on him all the morning: and so at noon with Sir Thomas Allen, and Sir Edward Scott,² and Lord Carlingford,³ to the Spanish Ambassador's,⁴ where I dined the first time. The Olio not so good as Sheres's. There was at the table himself and a Spanish Countess, a good, comely, and witty lady—three Fathers and us. Discourse good and pleasant. And here was an Oxford scholar in a Doctor of Law's gowne, sent from the College where

¹ Sir John Robinson.

² Sir Edward Scott, made LL.D. at Oxford, 1677.

³ See vol. i., 1st May, 1662.

⁴ The Conde de Dona.

the Ambassador lay, when the Court was there, to salute him before his return to Spain. This man, though a gentle sort of scholar, yet sat like a fool for want of French or Spanish, but knew only Latin, which he spoke like an Englishman¹ to one of the Fathers. And by and by he and I to talk, and the company very merry at my defending Cambridge against Oxford: and I made much use of my French and Spanish here, to my great content. But the dinner not extraordinary at all, either for quantity or quality. Thence home to my wife, and she read to me the Epistle of Cassandra,² which is very good indeed; and the better to her, because recommended by Sheres. So to supper, and to bed.

6th. Up, and by coach to Sir W. Coventry's, but he gone out. I by water back to the Office, and there all the morning; then to dinner, and then to the Office again, and anon with my wife by coach to take the ayre, it being a noble day, as far as the Greene Man,³ mightily pleased with our journey, and our condition of doing it in our own coach, and so home, and to walk in the garden, and so to supper and to bed, my eyes being bad with writing my Journal, part of it, to-night.

7th. Up, and by coach to Sir W. Coventry's; and

¹ *i. e.*, with the English pronunciation.

² See *ante*, 16th November, 1668.

³ Probably on Stroud Green, and known by the name of Stapleton Hall, originally the residence of Sir Thomas Stapleton, of Gray's Court, Oxon, Bart. The building, on which were his initials, with those of his wife, and the date, 1609, was afterwards converted into a public-house, with the sign of the Green Man, and a century ago had in the front the following inscription:—

“Ye are welcome all
To Stapleton Hall.”

A club, styling themselves “the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Stroud Green,” formerly met annually at this place, which occasioned a scene similar to that of a country wake or fair.—LEWIS'S *Hist. of Islington*, p. 281.

there to talk with him a great deal with great content; and so to the Duke of York, having a great mind to speak to him about Tangier; but, when I came to it, his interest for my Lord Middleton is such that I dared not. I passed by Guildhall, which is almost finished, and saw a poor labourer carried by, I think, dead with a fall, as many there are, I hear. To see my Lord Brouncker, who is a little ill of the gout; and there Madam Williams told me that she heard that my wife was going into France this year, which I did not deny, if I can get time, and I pray God I may. But I wondering how she come to know it, she tells me a woman that my wife spoke to for a maid, did tell her so, and that a lady that desires to go thither, would be glad to go in her company. Thence with my wife abroad, with our coach, most pleasant weather; and to Hackney, and into the marshes, where I never was before, and thence round about to Old Ford and Bow; and coming through the latter home, there being some young gentlewomen at a door, and I seeming not to know who they were, my wife's jealousy told me presently that I knew well enough it was the place where Deb. dwelt, which made me answer very angrily that it was false, as it was, and I carried her back again to see the place, and it proved not, so I continued out of humour a good while at it, she being willing to be friends, so I was by and by, saying no more of it. So home, and there met with a letter from Captain Silas Taylor, and, with it, his written copy of a play that he hath wrote, and intends to have acted. It is called "The Serenade, or Disappointment," which I will read, not believing he can make any good of that kind. He did once offer to show Harris it, but Harris told him that he would judge by one Act whether it were good or no, which is indeed a foolish saying, and we see them out

themselves in the choice of a play after they have read the whole, it being sometimes not fit to act above three times; nay, and some that have been refused at one house is found a good one at the other. This made Taylor say he would not shew it him, but is angry, and hath carried it to the other house, and he thinks it will be acted there, though he tells me they are not yet agreed upon it. But I will find time to get it read to me, and I did get my wife to begin a little to-night in the garden, but not so much as I could make any judgment of it.

8th. Up, and to the Office, and there comes Lead to me, and at last my vizards are done, and glasses got to put in and out, as I will; and I think I have brought it to the utmost, both for easiness of using and benefit, that I can; and so I paid him 15s. for what he hath done now last, in the finishing them, and they, I hope, will do me a great deal of ease. At the Office all the morning, and this day, the first time, did alter my side of the table, after above eight years sitting on that next the fire. But now I am not able to bear the light of the windows in my eyes, I do go there, and I did sit with much more content than I had done on the other side for a great while, and in winter the fire will not trouble my back. After dinner, all the afternoon within, with Mr. Hater, Gibson, and W. Hewer, reading over and drawing up new things in the Instructions of Commanders, which will be good, and I hope to get them confirmed by the Duke of York, though I perceive nothing will effectually perfect them but to look over the whole body of the Instructions, of all the Officers of a ship, and make them all perfect together. This being done, comes my bookseller, and brings me home my collection of papers, about my Adresse to the Duke of York in August, bound, which makes me glad, it being that which shall do me more right

many years hence than, perhaps, all I ever did in my life: and therefore I do, both for my own and the King's sake, value it much. By and by also comes Browne, the mathematical instrument maker, and brings me home my instrument for perspective, made according to the description of Dr. Wren's, in the late Transactions; and he hath made it, I think, very well, and that, that I believe will do the thing, and therein gives me great content; but I have, I fear, all the content that must be received by my eyes, which are almost lost.

9th. (Lord's day.) Up; and, after dressing in my best suit with gold trimming, to the Office; and, when church-time, to church with my wife. Dr. Mills preached a dull sermon, and so we home to dinner; and thence by coach to St. Andrew's, Holborne, thinking to have heard Dr. Stillingfleete preach, but we could not get a place, and so to St. Margaret's, Westminster, and there heard a sermon, and did get a place, the first we have heard there these many years. Thence towards the Park, but too soon to go in, so went on to Knightsbridge, and there eat and drank at "The World's End,"¹ where we had good things, and then back to the Park, and there till night, being fine weather, and much company, and so home. This day I first left off both my waistcoats by day, and my waistcoat by night, it being very hot weather, so hot as to make me break out, here and there, in my hands, which vexes me to see, but is good for me.

10th. Troubled, about three in the morning, with my wife's calling her maid up, and rising herself, to go with her coach abroad, to gather May-dew,² which she did, and I troubled for it, for fear of any hurt, going abroad so betimes, happening to her; but I to sleep again, and she came home about six. To

¹ See 31st May, *post*.

² See *ante*, 28th May, 1667.

White Hall, where the Duke of York met the Office, and there discoursed of several things, particularly the Instructions of Commanders of ships. But here happened by chance a discourse of the Council of Trade, against which the Duke of York is mightily displeased, and particularly Mr. Child, against whom he speaking hardly, Captain Cox did second the Duke of York, by saying that he was talked of for an unfair dealer with masters of ships, about freight : to which Sir T. Littleton very hotly and foolishly replied presently, that he never heard any honest man speak ill of Child ; to which the Duke of York did make a smart reply, and was angry ; so as I was sorry to hear it come so far, and that I, by seeming to assent to Cox, might be observed too much by Littleton, though I said nothing aloud, for this must breed great heart-burnings. After this meeting done, the Duke of York took the Treasurers into his closet to chide them, as Mr. Wren tells me ; for that my Lord Keeper did last night at the Council say, when nobody was ready to say any thing against the constitution of the Navy, that he did believe the Treasurers of the Navy had something to say, which was very foul on their part, to be parties against us. They being gone, Mr. Wren and I took boat, thinking to dine with my Lord of Canterbury ;¹ but, when we came to Lambeth, the gate was shut, which is strictly done at twelve o'clock, and nobody comes in afterwards : so we lost our labour, and therefore back to White Hall, and thence walked to my Lord Crew, whom I have not seen since he was sick, which is eight months ago, I think, and there dined with him : he is mightily broke. A stranger, a country gentleman, was with him : and he pleased with my discourse accidentally about the decay of gentlemen's families in the country, telling us that the old rule was, that a

¹ On one of the public days.

family might remain fifty miles from London one hundred years, one hundred miles from London two hundred years, and so farther or nearer London more or less years. He also told us that he hath heard his father say, that in his time it was so rare for a country gentleman to come to London, that, when he did come, he used to make his will before he set out. Thence to St. James's, and there met the Duke of York, who told me, with great content, that he did now think he should master our adversaries, for that the King did tell him that he was satisfied in the constitution of the Navy, but that it was well to give these people leave to object against it, which they having not done, he did give order to give warrant to the Duke of York, to direct Sir Jeremy Smith to be a Commissioner of the Navy in the room of Pen; which, though he be an impertinent fellow, yet I am glad of it, it showing that the other side is not so strong as it was: and so, in plain terms, the Duke of York did tell me, that they were every day losing ground; and particularly that he would take care to keep out Child: at all which I am glad, though yet I dare not think myself secure, as the King may yet be wrought upon by these people to bring changes in our Office, and remove us, ere it be long. To White Hall, to a Committee of Tangier, where I see all things going to rack in the business of the Corporation, and consequently in the place, by Middleton's going. Thence walked a little with Creed, who tells me he hears how fine my horses and coach are, and advises me to avoid being noted for it, which I was vexed to hear taken notice of, being what I feared: and Povy told me of my gold-laced sleeves in the Park yesterday, which vexed me also, so as to resolve never to appear in Court with them, but presently to have them taken off, as it is fit I should, and so called at my tailor's for that purpose.

11th. My wife again up by four o'clock, to go to gather May-dew; and so back home by seven, to bed. In the evening my wife and I all alone, with the boy, by water, up as high as Putney almost, with the tide, and back again, neither staying, going nor coming; but talking, and singing, and reading a foolish copy of verses upon my Lord Mayor's entertaining of all the bachelors, designed in praise to my Lord Mayor. Some trouble at Court for fear of the Queen's miscarrying; she being, as they all conclude, far gone with child.

12th. To Westminster Hall; and there by chance met Roger Pepys, who came to town the last night: I was glad to see him. After some talk with him and others, and among others, Sir Charles Harbord and Sidney Montagu, the latter of whom is to set out to-morrow towards Flanders and Italy, I invited them to dine with me to-morrow. After dinner, my wife and I to the Duke of York's play-house, and there, in the side balcony, over against the musick, did hear, but not see, a new play, the first day acted, "The Roman Virgin,"¹ an old play, and but ordinary, I thought; but the trouble of my eyes with the light of the candles did almost kill me. Thence to my Lord Sandwich's, and there had a promise from Sidney to come and dine with me to-morrow; and so my wife and I home in our coach, and there find my brother John, as I looked for, come to town from Ellington,² where, among other things, he tells me the first news that my sister Jackson is with child, and far gone, which I know not whether it did more trouble or please me, having no great care for my friends to have children, though I love other

¹ A tragedy, altered by Thomas Betterton, from Webster's "Appius and Virginia."

² In Huntingdonshire, the residence of Pepys's brother-in-law, Mr. Jackson.

people's. So, glad to see him, we to supper, and so to bed.

13th. At noon comes my Lord Hinchinbroke, and Sidney, and Sir Charles Harbord, and Roger Pepys, and dined with me; and had a good dinner, and very merry with us all the afternoon, it being a farewell to Sidney; and so in the evening they away, and I to my business at the Office, and so to supper, and talk with my brother, and so to bed.

14th. At noon with Mr. Wren, to Lambeth, to dinner with the Archbishop of Canterbury; the first time I was ever there, and I have long longed for it; where a noble house, and well furnished with good pictures and furniture, and noble attendance in good order, and a great deal of company, though an ordinary day; and exceeding great cheer, no where better, or so much, that ever I think I saw, for an ordinary table: and the Bishop mighty kind to me particularly, desiring my company another time, when less company there. Most of the company gone, and I going, I heard by a gentleman of a sermon that was to be there; and so I staid to hear it, thinking it serious, till by and by the gentleman told me it was a mockery, by one Cornet Bolton, a very gentleman-like man, that behind a chair did pray and preach like a Presbyterian Scot, with all the possible imitation in grimaces and voice. And his text about the hanging up their harps upon the willows:¹ and a serious good sermon too, exclaiming against Bishops, and crying up of my good Lord Eglington,² till it made us all burst; but I did wonder to have the Bishop at this time to make himself sport with things of this kind,

¹ Psalm cxxxvii. 2.

² The person here alluded to is probably Alexander Montgomery, the sixth Earl of Eglintoun, called Greysteel, who was a rank Presbyterian, and a ruling Elder of the General Assembly, when the solemn League and Covenant were drawn up. He

but I perceive it was shown him as a rarity ; and he took care to have the room-door shut, but there were about twenty gentlemen there, and myself, infinitely pleased with the novelty. So over to White Hall, to a little Committee of Tangier ; and thence walking in the Gallery, I met Sir Thomas Osborne, who, to my great content, did of his own accord fall into discourse with me, with such professions of value and respect, placing the whole virtue of the Office of the Navy upon me, and that for the Comptroller's place, no man in England was fitted for it but me, when Sir J. Minnes, as he says it is necessary, is removed : but then he knows not what to do for a man in my place ; and in discourse, though I have no mind to the other, I did bring in Tom Hater to be the fittest man in the world for it, which he took good notice of. But in the whole I was mightily pleased, reckoning myself now fifty per cent. securer in my place than I did before think myself to be. Thence to Unthanke's, and there find my wife, but not dressed, which vexed me, because of going to the Park, it being a most pleasant day after yesterday's rain, which lays all the dust, and most people going out thither, which vexed me. So home, sullen ; but then my wife and I by water, with my brother, as high as Fulham, talking and singing, and playing the rogue with the Western bargemen,¹ about the women of Woolwich,² which mads them.

15th. Up, and at the Office all the morning.

fought against Charles at Marston Moor, whilst his son and successor was in the King's army ; but he afterwards became a Royalist, and died in 1661, æt. 73. The son was a consistent supporter of Monarchy, and there seems no reason why he should have been made an object of satire. His death occurred only two months before the unseemly scene at Lambeth.

¹ For what Addison calls "Thames ribaldry," see "Spectator," No. 383.

² See 2nd June, 1668, *ante*, and 28th May, *post*.

Dined at home, and Creed with me, and I did discourse about evening some reckonings with him in the afternoon ; but I could not, for my eyes, do it, which troubled me, and vexed him that I would not ; but yet we were friends, I advancing him money without it, and so to walk all the afternoon together in the garden ; and I perceive still he do expect a change in our matters, especially as to religion, and fits himself for it by professing himself for it in his discourse.¹ He gone, I to my business at my Office, and so at night home to supper, and to bed.

16th. (Lord's day.) My wife and I at church, our pew filled with Mrs. Backewell, and six more that she brought with her, which vexed me at her confidence. I all the afternoon drawing up a foul draught of my petition to the Duke of York, about my eyes, for leave to spend three or four months out of the Office, drawing it so as to give occasion to a voyage abroad, which I did, to my pretty good liking ; and then with my wife to Hyde Park, where a good deal of company, and good weather.

17th. My wife and I and brother John by coach to the King's playhouse, and saw "The Spanish Curate" revived, which is a pretty good play, but my eyes troubled with seeing it, mightily. Great news now of the French taking St. Domingo,² in Spaniola, from the Spaniards, which troubles us, that they should have got it, and have the honour of taking it, when we could not.

18th. Dined in my wife's chamber, she being much troubled with the tooth-ake, and I staid till a surgeon of hers come, one Leeson, who hath for-

¹ See *ante*, 3rd May, 1669.

² St. Domingo, on the southern coast of Hispaniola, the oldest European establishment in America, was founded by Columbus in 1504. A town named Isabella had been built in 1493, on the northern coast, but it was afterwards abandoned.

merly drawn her mouth, and he advised her to draw it : so I to the Office, and by and by word is come that she hath drawn it, which pleased me, it being well done. So I home, to comfort her.

19th. With my coach to St. James's ; and there finding the Duke of York gone to muster his men, in Hyde Park, I alone with my boy thither, and there saw more, walking out of my coach as other gentlemen did, of a soldier's trade, than ever I did in my life : the men being mighty fine, and their Commanders, particularly the Duke of Monmouth ; but methought their trade but very easy as to the mustering of their men, and the men but indifferently ready to perform what was commanded, in the handling of their arms. Here the news was first talked of Harry Killigrew's being wounded in nine places last night, by footmen, in the highway, going from the Park in a hackney-coach towards Hammer-smith, to his house at Turnham Greene : they being supposed to be my Lady Shrewsbury's men, she being by, in her coach with six horses ; upon an old grudge of his saying openly that he had intrigued with her. Thence by and by to White Hall, and there I waited upon the King and Queen all dinner-time, in the Queen's lodgings, she being in her white pinner¹ and apron, like a woman with child ; and she seemed handsomer plain so, than when dressed. And by and by, dinner done, I out, and to walk in the Gallery, for the Duke of York's coming out ; and there, meeting Mr. May, he took me down about four o'clock to Mr. Cheffinch's lodgings, and all alone did get me a dish of cold chickens, and good wine ; and I dined like a prince, being before very hungry and empty. By and by the Duke of York comes, and readily took me to his closet, and received my petition, and dis-

¹ Pin-afore.

coursed about my eyes, and pitied me, and with much kindness did give me his consent to be absent, and approved of my proposition to go into Holland to observe things there, of the Navy ; but would first ask the King's leave, which he anon did, and did tell me that the King would be a good master to me, these were his words, about my eyes, and do like of my going into Holland, but do advise that nobody should know of my going thither, and that I should pretend to go into the country somewhere, which I liked well. In discourse this afternoon, the Duke of York did tell me that he was the most amazed at one thing just now, that ever he was in his life, which was, that the Duke of Buckingham did just now come into the Queen's bed-chamber, where the King was, with much mixed company, and among others, Tom Killigrew, the father of Harry, who was last night wounded so as to be in danger of death, and his man is quite dead ; and Buckingham there did say that he had spoke with some one that was by, which person all the world must know must be his mistress, my Lady Shrewsbury, who says that they did not mean to hurt, but beat him, and that he did run first at them with his sword ; so that he do hereby clearly discover that he knows who did it, and is of conspiracy with them, being of known conspiracy with her, which the Duke of York did seem to be pleased with, and said it might, perhaps, cost him his life in the House of Lords : and I find was mightily pleased with it, saying it was the most impudent thing, as well as the most foolish, that ever he knew man do in all his life.

20th. Up and to the Office. At noon, the whole Office—Brouncker, J. Minnes, T. Middleton, Samuel Pepys, and Captain Cox to dine with the Parish, at the Three Tuns, this day being Ascension-day, where exceeding good discourse among the merchants.

With my eyes mighty weary, and my head full of care how to get my accounts and business settled against my journey, home to supper, and to bed. Yesterday, at my coming home, I found that my wife had, on a sudden, put away Matt upon some falling out, and I doubt Matt did call her ill names by my wife's own discourse; but I did not meddle to say anything upon it, but let her go, being not sorry, because now we may get one that speaks French, to go abroad with us.

21st. I waited with the Office upon the Duke of York, in the morning. Dined at home, where Lewis Phillips, with a friend of his, dined with me. In the afternoon at the Office. In the evening visited by Roger Pepys and Philip Packer; and so home.

23rd. (Lord's day.) Called up by Roger Pepys and his son, who to church with me, and then in the afternoon carried them to Westminster, and myself to St. James's, where, not finding the Duke of York, back home, and with my wife spent the evening taking the ayre about Hackney, with great pleasure.

24th. To White Hall, where I attended the Duke of York, and was by him led to the King,¹ who expressed great sense of my misfortune in my eyes, and concernment for their recovery; and accordingly signified, not only his assent to my desire therein, but commanded me to give them rest this summer, according to my late petition to the Duke of York. W. Hewer and I dined alone at the Swan; and thence, having thus waited on the King, spent till four o'clock in St. James's Park, when I met my wife at Unthanke's, and so home.

¹ It seems doubtful whether the expression of being led to the King has any reference to the defective state of Pepys's vision. Perhaps, he might wish to make the most of this infirmity, in the hope of strengthening his claim for leave of absence.



25th. Dined at home; and the rest of the day, morning and afternoon, at the Office.

26th. To White Hall, where all the morning. Dined with Mr. Cheffinch, with Alderman Backewell, and Spragg. The Court full of the news from Captain Hubbert, of "The Milford," touching his being affronted in the Streights, shot at, and having eight of his men killed by a French man-of-war, calling him "English dog," and commanding him to strike, which he refused, and, as knowing himself much too weak for him, made away from him. The Queen, as being supposed with child, fell ill, so as to call for Madam Nun, Mr. Cheffinch's sister, and one of her women, from dinner from us; this being the last day of their doubtfulness touching her being with child; and they were therein well confirmed by her Majesty's being well again before night. One Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey,¹ a woodmonger and Justice of Peace in Westminster, having two days since arrested Sir Alexander Frazier² for about 30*l.* in firing, the bailiffs were apprehended, committed to the porter's lodge, and there, by the King's command, the last night severely whipped; from which the Justice himself very hardly escaped, to such an unusual degree was the King moved therein. But he lies now in the lodge, justifying his act, as grounded upon the opinion of several of the Judges, and, among others, my Lord Chief-Justice; which makes the King very angry with the Chief-Justice,

¹ The history of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey is too well known to require any comment, though his tragical end has never been satisfactorily made out. In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1848, there are some interesting details about the Knight's family, and a description and plate of a silver cup, which seems to have been presented to him by the King for his important services during the Plague and the Fire of London, and is now in the possession of the Corporation of Sudbury.

² One of the King's physicians.

as they say; and the Justice do lie and justify his act, and says he will suffer in the cause for the people, and do refuse to receive almost any nutriment. The effects of it may be bad to the Court.

27th. Presented this day by Mr. Browne with a book of drawing by him, lately printed,¹ which cost me 20s., to him. In the afternoon to the Temple, to meet with Auditor Aldworth² about my interest account, but failed of meeting him. To visit my cozen Creed, and found her ill at home, being with child, and looks poorly. Thence to her husband, at Gresham College, upon some occasions of Tangier; and so home, with Sir John Bankes with me, to Mark Lane.

28th. To St. James's, where the King's being with the Duke of York prevented a meeting of the Tangier Commission. But, Lord! what a deal of sorry discourse did I hear between the King and several Lords about him here! but very mean, methought. So with Creed to the Excise Office, and back to White Hall, where, in the Park, Sir G. Carteret did give me an account of his discourse lately, with the Commissioners of Accounts, who except against many things, but none that I find considerable; among others, that of the Officers of the Navy selling

¹ A curious and uncommon book, entitled "A Compendious Drawing-Book, composed by Alexander Browne, limner, collected from the drawings of the most celebrated painters in Europe, engraven by Arnold de Jode." A second edition with letter-press, and additions, was published in 1675, under the title of "Ars Pictoria."

² Richard Aldworth, of Stanlake, Berks, then one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, represented Reading in the first Parliament after the Restoration, and died in 1680. He was the paternal ancestor of the second and third Lords Braybooke. In 1762, the Auditor's grandson, Richard Neville Aldworth, succeeded to the estates of the Nevilles of Billingbear, in Berkshire, in right of his mother, who was their sole heir, and whose maiden name he assumed. The Auditor's portrait, by Lely, is still at Billingbear.

of the King's goods, and particularly my providing him with calico flags, which having been by order, and but once, when necessity, and the King's apparent profit, justified it, as conformable to my particular duty, it will prove to my advantage that it be enquired into. Nevertheless, having this morning received from them a demand of an account of all monies within their cognizance, received and issued by me, I was willing, upon this hint, to give myself rest, by knowing whether their meaning therein might reach only to my Treasurership for Tangier, or the monies employed on this occasion. I went, therefore, to them this afternoon, to understand what monies they meant, where they answered me, by saying, "The eleven months' tax, customs, and prize-money," without mentioning, any more than I demanding, the service they respected therein; and so, without further discourse, we parted, upon very good terms of respect, and with few words, but my mind not fully satisfied about the monies they mean. With my wife and brother spent the evening on the water, carrying our supper with us, as high as Chelsea, making sport with the Westernne bargees,¹ and my wife and I singing, to my great content.

29th. The King's birth-day. To White Hall, where all very gay; and particularly the Prince of Tuscany very fine, and is the first day of his appearing out of mourning, since he came. I hear the Bishop of Peterborough² preach but dully; but a good anthem of Pelham's. Home to dinner, and then with my wife to Hyde Park, where all the evening; great store of company, and great preparations by the Prince of Tuscany to celebrate the night with fire-works, for the King's birth-day. And so home.

¹ Still a cant term for the Thames bargemen.

² Joseph Henshaw: ob. 1678.

30th. (Whitsunday.) By water to White Hall, and thence to Sir W. Coventry, where all the morning by his bed-side, he being indisposed. Our discourse was upon the notes I have lately prepared for Commanders' Instructions; but concluded that nothing will render them effectual, without an amendment in the choice of them, that they be seamen, and not gentlemen above the command of the Admiral, by the greatness of their relations at Court. Thence to White Hall, and dined with Mr. Cheffinch and his sister: whither by and by came in Mr. Progers and Sir Thomas Allen, and by and by fine Mrs. Wells,¹ who is a great beauty; and there I had my full gaze upon her, to my great content, she being a woman of pretty conversation. Thence to the Duke of York, who, with the officers of the Navy, made a good entrance on my draught of my new Instructions to Commanders, as well expressing his general views of a reformation among them, as liking of my humble offers towards it. Thence being called by my wife, we to the Park, whence the rain sent us suddenly home.

31st. Up very betimes, and continued all the morning with W. Hewer, upon examining and stating my accounts, in order to the fitting myself to go abroad beyond sea, which the ill condition of my eyes, and my neglect for a year or two, hath kept me behind-hand in, and so as to render it very difficult now, and troublesome to my mind to do it; but I this day made a satisfactory entrance therein. Had another meeting with the Duke of York, at White Hall, on yesterday's work, and made a good advance: and so, being called by my wife, we to the Park, Mary Batelier, and a Dutch gentleman, a friend of hers, being with us. Thence to "The World's End," a

¹ See 8th February, 1662-3.

drinking-house by the Park; and there merry, and so home late.

And thus ends all that I doubt I shall ever be able to do with my own eyes in the keeping of my Journal, I being not able to do it any longer, having done now so long as to undo my eyes almost every time that I take a pen in my hand; and, therefore, whatever comes of it, I must forbear: and, therefore, resolve, from this time forward, to have it kept by my people in long-hand, and must be contented to set down no more than is fit for them and all the world to know; or, if there be any thing, which cannot be much, now my amours are past, and my eyes hindering me in almost all other pleasures, I must endeavour to keep a margin in my book open, to add, here and there, a note in short-hand with my own hand.

And so I betake myself to that course, which is almost as much as to see myself go into my grave: for which, and all the discomforts that will accompany my being blind, the good God prepare me!

S. P.

May 31, 1669.

END OF THE DIARY.



CORRESPONDENCE OF SAMUEL PEPYS.






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CORRESPONDENCE
OF
SAMUEL PEPYS.

[The Letters marked C. were contributed by the late SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq., from Family Papers in his possession. U. denotes those from the Collection of the late Mr. W. UPCOTT; and the remainder, to which B. M., B. L., or P. L. are prefixed, were copied from the British Museum, Bodleian, or Pepysian Libraries.]

B.M. orig.]

S. Pepys to Lord Hinchinbroke.

Navy Office, July 25, 1665.



Y Lord—Your Lordship's of the 25th instant (new style), from Paris, came this day to my hand, and, as you command, I have taken care for a ship of 36 guns to attend you at Calais, to be there by the 1st of next month, English style. The Captain, I am sure, will make it his care to express all manner of respects to your Lordship in your passage. Your landing I have thought best to assign to Dover, in the Captain's instructions, where some advice from my Lady shall meet your Lordship. I shall forbear saying more in this, intending what I have either of news, or anything else I have to inform your Lordship of, to send you by the next post to Calais: therefore take leave, being

Your Lordship's ever affectionate and humble servant,

S. PEPYS.

B.L. orig.]

The Earl of Sandwich to S. Pepys.

August 30, 1665. Under sayle, wind at West.
(Excuse my haste, the Duke of Albemarle
hath a list of the fleete.)

Mr. Pepys—Having not heard from you of divers dayes, it was very good newes to me to receive your letters, for I was in feare for you of the infection.

Wee have hastily hurried in what provisions wee had by us, and without stayinge for more, or for any other supply of men, wee are now got under sayle. I beleeeve wee have neer 15 dayes drinke in the fleete, and our actuall condition will be much as it is stated in the account you sent me, but not soe if wee had continued at whole allowance and beene full manned.

I have written largely of all particulars to none but my brother, Sir Geo. Carteret, with whom I wish you to correspond. There be many thinges necessarye for present care against the fleet's returne; I pray use your best care for them.

God send you good newes of us, and that at my returne I may find your family and my other friends in health and prosperity!

I am, &c., SANDWICH.

B.L. orig.]

The Earl of Sandwich to the Duke of Albemarle.¹

(Transmitted to Mr. Pepys.)

On board the Prince, 30 leagues N.N.W.
from the Texell, Sepr. 5, 1665.

May itt please you Grace—Since I putt last to sea, on Thursday last, wee had a storme of winde att N.W., which, God be thanked, did us noe other damage than spoiling the masts of the Diamond, sent into Harwich, and 40 barrells of the Sovereigne's powder. Separated very few of us, though the same upon the coast of Norway much dispersed the Dutch, some of which were light uppon on the 3rd of Sept'. Tooke 2 of their East India men. a Straights

¹ See "Diary," 10th Sept., 1665.

man, a Malaga man, and 4 men of warre; 3 of them of 50 guns, and one of 40 guns, and some other small vessells. I have intelligence the greatest parte of their fleet is about the Walbanck, whither I am now plying, and hope to see them shortly. I thought requisite to send a vessell to informe the King and Duke thus much of us, and your Grace, noe person in the world being a truer and thankfuller servant of your Grace's than, &c.,

SANDWICH.

The Hector is unfortunately sunke, and the Captain and most of her men drowned; only 25 saved. The Captain carried himself exceedingly well; helped to take the Vice-admirall of the East Indies, and only putt some men on board her, and went on to engage the men of warre. Capt. Con (Capt. of the Mary) is hurt in the foote with a great shott.¹

¹ *Prizes taken on the 3d and 4th of September.*

Surprisers.	Men of warre 4—viz.	Men.	Guns.
Assurance .	West Frezeland—Capt. Peter Clawson	220	50
Antelope .	The 7 Oakes	250	54
Adventure .	A man of warre of	220	50
Mary . . .	A man of warre of	190	40
		880	

Of 3 East India men and 7 other merchants.

		Tons.	Men.
Adventure .	{ The Phoenix, an East India merchant, being the	—	150
Hector . .	{ V. Adm ^l , burthen	—	150
Plymouth .	{ The Slotheny, another East India mercht., being	—	150
Mitford . .	{ the R. Admirall, burthen	—	150
Ruby . . .	{ Another Streights mercht., soe engaged that they	—	150
	{ sett her on fire	—	150
Adventure .	A mercht. man from Lisbon	—	40
Guinea . .	A mercht. man from the Straights	—	40
Mars . . .	A mercht. man from Malaga	—	24
Dover { . .	The William and Mary, of Rotterdam. In her	—	15
	150 barrels of powder, shott, paper, &c., for	—	15
	De Ruyter	—	8
	Fountaine of Schedam, a busse, laden with claw-	—	8
	boards, bound for Malaga	—	8
Colchester .	A small vessell	—	12
Pembroke .	{ A vessell laden with clawboards, bound for Bor-	—	8
	deaux	—	8
		447	
		880	
		1327	

B.L.]

S. Pepys to Lady Carteret.

Woolwich, September 4, 1665.

Dear Madam—Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine I expected to be provoked by letters from you to think of the duty I ought and should long since have paid your Ladyship by mine, had it been fit for me (during my indispensable attendance alone in the city) to have ventured the affrighting you with any thing from thence. But now that by the dispatch of the fleet I am at liberty to retire wholly to Woolwich, where I have been purging my ink-horn and papers these six days, your Ladyship shall find no further cause to reproach me my silence. And in amends for what's past, let me conjure you, Madam, to believe that no day hath passed since my last kissing your hands without my most interested wishes for your health and the uninterrupted prosperity of your Ladyship and family.

I took care for the present disposal of what were inclosed in your Ladyship's to me ; and, in answer to that to Dagenhams, return these from my Lady Wright, who, in her's to myself, gives assurance of my Lord Hinchinbroke's being got up, and the health of the rest of her family.

My Lord Sandwich is gone to sea, with a noble fleet, in want of nothing but a certainty of meeting the enemy.

My best Lady Sandwich, with the flock at Hinchinbroke, was, by my last letters, very well.

The absence of the Court and emptiness of the city takes away all occasion of news, save only such melancholy stories as would rather sadden than find your Ladyship any divertisement in the hearing ; I having stayed in the city till above 7,400 died in one week, and of them above 6,000 of the plague, and little noise heard day or night but tolling of bells ; till I could walk Lumber-street, and not meet twenty persons from one end to the other, and not 50 upon the Exchange ; till whole families, 10 and 12 together, have been swept away ; till my very physician, Dr. Burnet, who undertook to secure me against any infection, having survived the month of his own house being shut up, died himself of the plague ; till the nights, though much lengthened, are grown too short to conceal

the burials of those that died the day before, people being thereby constrained to borrow daylight for that service : lastly, till I could find neither meat nor drink safe, the butcheries being every where visited, my brewer's house shut up, and my baker, with his whole family, dead of the plague.

Yet, Madam, through God's blessing, and the good humours begot in my attendance upon our late Amours,¹ your poor servant is in a perfect state of health, as well as resolution of employing it as your Ladyship and family shall find work for it.

How Deptford stands, your Ladyship is, I doubt not, informed from nearer hands.

Greenwich begins apace to be sickly ; but we are, by the command of the King, taking all the care we can to prevent its growth ; and meeting to that purpose yesterday, after sermon, with the town officers, many doleful informations were brought us, and, among others, this, which I shall trouble your Ladyship with the telling.—Complaint was brought us against one in the town for receiving into his house a child newly brought from an infected house in London. Upon inquiry, we found that it was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious Street, who, having lost already all the rest of his children, and himself and wife being shut up and in despair of escaping, implored only the liberty of using the means for the saving of this only babe, which with difficulty was allowed, and they suffered to deliver it, stripped naked, out at a window into the arms of a friend, who, shifting into fresh cloathes, conveyed it thus to Greenwich, where, upon this information from Alderman Hooker,² we suffer it to remain.

This I tell your Ladyship as one instance of the miserable streights our poor neighbours are reduced to.

But, Madam, I'll go no further in this disagreeable discourse, hoping, from the coolness of the last 7 or 8 days, my next may bring you a more welcome accompt of the lessening of the disease, which God say Amen to.

Dear Madam, do me right to my good Lady Slaning, in telling her that I have sent and sent again to Mr. Porter's lodging, who is

¹ The marriage of Lady Carteret's son, and Lord Sandwich's daughter.—See *Diary*, 31st July, 1665.

² See "Diary," 3rd September, 1665.

in the country, for an answer to my letter about her Ladyship's business, but am yet unable to give her any accompt of it.

My wife joins with me in ten thousand happy wishes to the young couple, and as many humble services to your Ladyship and them, my Lady Slaning, Lady Scott, and Mr. Sidney, whose return to Scott's-hall, if not burthensome to your Ladyship, will, I am sure, be as full of content to him as it will ever be of joy and honour to me to be esteemed,

Dearest Madam,
Your Ladyship's most affectionate and
obedient servant,

SAMUEL PEPYS.

B.L. orig.]

Sir W^m Coventry to S. Pepys.

Oxford, November 7, 1665.

Sir—Yours of 4th I have receaved with the enclosed, for which I return you thanks. Some recompences, I well remember in the Dutch warre, which much exceeded those sette down, as to Capt^a Ball 1,200*l.*, and others in the same booke and folio. If I were at St. James's, my notes would referre mee to it; but these may bee more proper for the ordinary rewards, which God send the King may goe through with; for the extraordinary, hee may doe as hee pleaseth upon emergencies.

I am glad Rear-Admiral Harman has sailed: if God send him good lucke, I hope our reputation may out-goe the Dutch yet. For the close of the yeare, I thinke such a Committee of Commanders as my Lord Sandwich mentions may bee very good, if well chosē: pray desire my Lord he propose some fitt men for it. I did send to tempt the Commanders in the fleet to enquire into the vast and extravagant expence of victualls, but could get noe returne of it. Something Sir W^m Penn hath sent me, a draught for a Supplimentall Instruction to Commanders, of which, either by this or the next conveyance, you shall have a copy. It is not hard to make good rules, but to gett them executed is the difficulty, especially when there is soe much worke to doe, and that Commanders and all sort of Officers knowe their owne value enough to beleieve that the King would not easily part with a good fighting

Captain for a neglect of keeping a good checque upon his Purser. However, pray lett us try what can bee done in itt : possibly, when the rule comes recommended from the Commanders themselves, it will bee better observed. I will alsoe write to my Lord Sandwich about it.

My last gave you my reasons against your coming hither : because Sir G. Carteret was gone to London to gett money, and, at the time of his being there, I held your presence necessary there.

For God's sake, hasten some clothes to Portsmouth. If the Board be satisfied in the need of a Boatswain of the Yard at Harwich as yett, I shall be ready to procure the warrant for any man whoe shall be well certified for it. For the matter of hembre, all I can say is, *oportet haberi*; and then, *redime te captum quam queas minimo*.

If money bee not speedily procured, I expect every day shall produce worse and worse effects : but I hope Mr. Vice-Chamberlaine¹ will cure all that mischeife.

I am sorry Sir W^m Batten hath bin soe rudely handeled, and that the Office hath lost its security. I hope a supply of money will sett it all right ; and could heartily wish the Court were neerer London, to bee ready both to advise and execute better then at this distance wee can doe. I hope a little more decrease of the plague will make somebody valiant enough to advise it ; though, it concerning his Majesty's and his Royal Highness's safety, I am not soe corragious, at least as yett, though I confesse I wish it.

The expedient you offer of buying the seamen's ticketts, if it were certaine that it would bee exactly and sacredly executed, were an excellent one, and worthy the King's paying the abatement, that soe the seamen might receive the whole, which is, above all, to bee endeavoured : but though I have a good opinion of the person you named, yet I cannot say I am sure noe more profit should bee made, and nothing abated, unlesse there were a place appointed, and a sett hire for it ; when a clarke, or some trusty person, might attend to see it done. What shall be approved for

¹ Sir G. Carteret.

one man in this matter, will soone bee altered for others alsoe, and at last it will fall into hands to make ill use of it. Why might not the money be as well paid to the Treasurer, and then issued only for ticketts? but, I suppose, the answer may bee, money will thus issue only by small summes, and soe easier compassed. To that I can reply nothing, but that, if it can bee done noe otherwise to take off the reproach to the King's service and abuse to the seamen, I am of opinion there ought to bee a checque upon it. If you thinke fitt to speake with Sir G. Carteret upon it, perhaps some good may come of it: if any thing bee done, pray lett me heare. I am clear of opinion the King had better beare twice the losse of 12*d*. per T. then lett the seamen bear itt.

It is most necessary the men to the westward should bee then supplied with clothes: it is well if the slopsellers can furnish the rest of the ships. If Sir John Skelton or any else can furnish them, hee shall doe a good service. If the price were greater, and the cloathes better, the seaman would bee a gainer.

I shall, the first Councill Day, propose Mr. Furiers complaint of the Justice.

I doubt I have burned Captain Reynolds his letter of his brave retreat from the Dutch fleet: if I find it, I will send it to you, but I thinke it will not conduce to your purpose, hee having bin only at Hull, as I conceive, and not at Newcastle, where, I suppose, M^r Deerings ships are.

I am, your affectionate humble Servant,

W. COVENTRY.

According to the hopes there may be of having the ships ready, which are building at or neere Bristoll, so must there be provision made of victualls for them at Bristoll, and not at Milford; that soe noe time may bee lost to run from one port to another for victualls. Pray know by what time each contract-ship building may be ready, and send mee word how many ships we expect to bee built in all, for I think some were ordered and others forbid after I went to sea.

Sir W^m Penn hath sent mee reasons which seeme to me of good force, for paying the Sovereigne by ticketts, rather than by a pay at Chatham. I hope the Board will think so.



B.L. orig.]

William, Lord Brouncker to S. Pepys.

Chatham, 3d July, 1667.

Sir—Not only, in my opinion, is the chain broke, but, in the opinion of, I think, all who have been with me there at any time, and have well considered the lyeing of the floots, whereof but three at most remain. And hitherto wee could do no more than guesse, because yet wee could nether spare hands nor lighter to underrun it: but now I entend to remove it as high as the battery next below the castle, and place before, that is, below it, a boome of masts; which done, I will trye the force thereof with the Guilder de Rose, which was never done at Gillingham; nor was it laid, as is said, above two or three dayes before the enemy appear'd; nor was it made of Spanish iron.

I found in my chamber an Indian staffe, which I suppos'd was yours, and therefore sent it you yesterday by M^r Williams, who came hither the day before to give me a visit. Adieu!

I am, &c.

BROUNCKER.

B.L. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

Sayes-Court, 20th January—67-8.

Sir—I am heartily asham'd I could not performe your commands before now. It was Friday ere I could possibly get home; and, since I am here, I have ben. so ill, that I was not able to bestow the paines I intended on the scheme¹ I send you, which will onely serve you to preserve our reproach in memory, and my little skill in designing: but I have done it as I could, and as it appear'd to me from the hill above Gillingham. The draught, which I follow for Chatham River, is from an old paper lying by me, and not from any printed map; and some of the flexures I have presumed to reforme, as I think at least, as the river then presented itself to my eye. You must excuse the defects of,

Sir, your most humble servant,

J. EVELYN.

The extreame whiteness of my ink also deceived me.

¹ See the engraving, taken from the original sketch in the Bodleian Library.

C.]

S. Pepys to John Evelyn.

8th February, 1667-8.

Sir—You will not wonder at the backwardness of my thanks for the present you made me, so many days since, of the Prospect of Medway, while the Hollander rode master in it, when I have seriously told you that the sight of it hath led me to such reflections on my particular interest, by my employment, in the reproach due to that miscarriage, as have given me little less disquiet than he is fancied to have, who found his face in Michael Angelo's Hell.¹ The same should serve me also, in excuse for my silence in the celebrating your mastery shown in the design and draught, did not indignation rather than courtship urge me so far to commend them, as to wish the furniture of our House of Lords changed from the story of 88² to that of 67 (of Evelyn's designing), till the pravity of this were reformed to the temper of that age, wherein God Almighty found his blessing more operative than, I fear, he doth in our's, his judgments. Adieu!

Your most affectionate and most humble Servant,

S. P.

C.]

S. Pepys to the Earl of Sandwich.

29th September, 1668.

May it please your Lordship—Just now are arrived the tidings of your Lordship's safe arrival at Portsmouth, which I beg your Lordship to believe me to receive with that welcomeness which is

¹ Vasari (vol. xiv. p. 165, ed. Milano, 1811) relates that Michael Angelo, being much displeased by the remarks made by Biagio da Cesena, Master of the Ceremonies, on the nudities of the Last Judgment, then nearly completed, painted him as Minos, with a great tail coiled round his body. Messer Biagio complained to the Pope (Paul III.), asking for redress. His Holiness inquired where he was represented. The other replied, "in Hell." "Ah," said the Pope, "if you were only in Purgatory I might help you, but in Hell *nulla est redemptio*!" This is evidently the story mentioned by Pepys. In the same spirit Kneller, in painting the staircase at Hanbury, drew a likeness of Dr. Sacheverell, as being carried off by one of the furies.—See Nash's *Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 548.

² The tapestry representing the defeat of the Armada, destroyed when the House of Lords was burnt. The designs are preserved in Pyne's engravings.

due to whatever, by the greatest obligations of duty and gratitude, I ought most to be concerned for. I am not without hopes of getting leave to wait upon your Lordship before you reach London; therefore shall spare the troubling your Lordship with any other present matters, than that being yesterday made acquainted by my Lord of Hinchingbroke, and Mr. Sidney Montagu, with the straights they found themselves under of providing a sum of money for the answering your Lordship's present occasions; and, being unwilling your Lordship should want what part thereof I could by any shift supply, I undertook, for the present, furnishing your Lordship with 500*l.*; and not knowing what present use thereof your Lordship might have at Portsmouth, nor what conveniences my Lord of Hinchingbroke might have of a speedy remitting any thither, I acquainted his Lordship this night, that I would take care for your Lordship's being furnished with 200*l.* there; which I have done by the enclosed bill to Mr. Salisbury, not only for that sum, but that your Lordship might be the less straightened, for the whole 500*l.*: though the more your Lordship leaves to receive here, the better it would suit with my occasions to comply therewith.

I shall need not to say any thing particularly touching the healthful state of your Lordship's family, believing that that will be abundantly told your Lordship by others. The freshest Court news is, that Sir John Trevor was this day sworn Secretary of State in the room of Sir William Morrice, and Prince Rupert invested in the Constableness of Windsor Castle; both purchased: the former for 8,000*l.*, and latter for 3,500*l.*

The King and Queen are at this time at supper at my Lady Carteret's. To-morrow morning his Majesty and the Duke of York set out for a month's progress towards Norfolk and Suffolk.

I have written to Mr. Deane, his Majesty's shipwright at Portsmouth, an ingenious as well as a sober man, to attend your Lordship, for the receiving your commands and any thing wherein he may be serviceable to your Lordship during your stay there, who I know will readily embrace them. So, with the tenders of my most humble duty to your Lordship, I take my leave.

May it please your Lordship, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful Servant,

S. P.

The ill state of my eyes has not allowed me to read or write thus much for several months, but by the help of another's, which, I hope, will excuse me to your Lordship, in my not appearing with my own hand here.

C.]

S. Pepys to Captain Thomas Elliott,

One of the Bailiffs at Aldborough.

Aldborough, July 1, 1669.

Captain Elliot—Upon the late arrival of the news of Sir Robert Brookes's death, who served as one of the Burgesses for the town of Aldborough, his R. H. was pleased, upon considerations of his own, to command me to endeavour after the procurement of the election of myself into this vacancy, an honour which I should not of myself have pretended to, as among other reasons, so in particular from my being wholly a stranger to that corporation. But his R. H. having been thus pleased to think upon me, with a resolution of engaging his whole interest in the accomplishing of it, I think it my duty to obey him therein; and, in order thereto, to direct my first applications to yourself, whom his R. H. is pleased to pitch upon, as one of whose endeavours in the promoting of all, his Highness rests most assured: and in an especial manner relies upon your capacity and influence for doing the same in this particular. The inclosed will deliver you his Highness's mind under his own hand; and more particularly by another from Mr. Wren, to which I must be referred, having never yet had the good fortune of serving you in any thing that might oblige you to the exercise of your interest and kindness in my behalf. But as your favour herein will be very acceptable to his R. H., so will it engage, not only myself singly, but the whole body of this Office, upon all future occasions, to press their sense of your kindness shown to one of its members. Besides, that if his Highness's desire herein do succeed, I do not despair of having opportunity of showing myself a faithful and useful servant to the corporation. I shall not think it needful to offer you any advice touching the method of your proceedings, but submit the whole to your prudence: and I pray you to believe, that I will see you fully and thankfully reimbursed

for what charges shall attend the same ; and pray that you will please to give me a speedy account of your thoughts and advice how his R. H.'s influence, or any other recommendation, may be most advantageously employed and directed for the obtaining of these our desires.

This is all the trouble you shall at present receive from your
most affect. friend and humble servt., S. P.

C.]

The Duke of York to Lord Henry Howard.

July 10, 1669.

My Lord Howard—I receive with very great kindness your answer to my late request about Mr. Pepys, it being such as gives me not only assurance of your respects to me in general, but grounds of expecting a good issue to my desire, by the assistance of your interest in this particular ; though Mr. Duke is not likely to contribute any thing to it. I shall make such use of the blank you entrust me with to the town, as you shall be well satisfied with ; and, being very sensible of the readiness with which you have obliged me in this matter,

Remain your affectionate friend,

For my Lord Howard.

JAMES.

C.]

The Duke of York to the Town of Aldborough in Suffok.

July 16, 1669.

Gentlemen—Being informed of the death of Sir Robert Brookes, who served in Parliament as one of the Burgesses of your Corporation, I recommend to your favour, in your future election, Samuel Pepys, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Navy, who, besides his general qualifications for that trust, will, I assure myself, be found on all occasions a useful servant to your town : and what kindness he shall receive from you in this matter, I shall esteem as a testimony of your respect to me.

I am, your loving friend,

JAMES.

U. orig.]

S. Pepys to John Evelyn.

Navy Office, November 2, 1669.

Sir—I beg you to believe that I would not have been ten days returned into England without waiting on you, had it not pleased God to afflict mee by the sickness of my wife, who, from the first day of her coming back to London, hath layn under a fever so severe, as at this hour to render her recoverie desperate; which affliction hath very much unfitted me for those acts of civilitie and respect which, amongst the first of my friends, I should have paid to yourselfe, as he to whom singly I owe y^e much greater part of y^e satisfaction I have met with in my late voyage. Next to you, I have my acknowledgm^t to make to S^r Samuel Tuke, to whom, when in a condition of doing it, I shall beg your introducing me, for the owning of my obligations to him on the like behalfe. But, S^r, I beg you heartilie to dispense with the ceremonie, till I am better qualified for paying it; and in y^e mean time receive the enclosed, which I would with much more satisfaction have delivered with my owne hand.

I am, Sir, your most obliged and obedient Serv^t,

S. PEPYS.

I most humbly kiss your ladies hands, and pray my service may be presented to S^r Rich^d Browne.

C.]

S. Pepys to Captain Elliott, at Aldborough.

March 3d, 1669-70.

Captain Elliott—I beg you earnestly to believe that nothing but the sorrow and distraction I have been in by the death of my wife, increased by the suddenness with which it pleased God to surprise me therewith, after a voyage so full of health and content, could have forced me to so long a neglect of my private concernments; this being, I do assure you, the very first day that my affliction, together with my daily attendance on other public occasions of his Majesty's, has suffered me to apply myself to the considering any part of my private concernments; among which, that of my doing

right to you is no small particular : and therefore, as your charity will, I hope, excuse me for my not doing it sooner, so I pray you to accept now, as late as it is, my hearty thanks for your multiplied kindness in my late affair at Aldborough ;¹ and in particular, your courteous providing of your own house for my reception, had I come down ; the entertainment you were also pleased to prepare for me, together with your other great pains and charges in the preserving that interest which you had gained, in reference to his Royal Highness's and my Lord Howard's desire on my behalf: in all which I can give you good assurance, that not only his Royal Highness retains a thankful memory of your endeavours to serve him, but I shall take upon me the preserving it so with him, that it may be useful to you when you shall have any occasion for asking his favour. The like I dare promise you from my Lord Howard, when he shall return ; and both from them and myself make this kindness of yours, and the rest of those gentlemen of the town who were pleased to concur with you, as advantageous both to yourself and them, and to the Corporation also, as if the business had succeeded to the best of our wishes: and this I assure you, whether I shall ever hereafter have the honour of serving them in Parliament or not, having no reason to receive any thing with dissatisfaction in this whole matter, saving the particular disrespect which our noble master, the Duke of York, suffered from the beginning to the end, from Mr. Duke and Captain Shippman, who, I doubt not, may meet with a time of seeing their error therein. But I am extremely ashamed to find myself so much outdone by you in kindness, by your not suffering me to know the expense which this business has occasioned you ; which I again entreat you to let me do, esteeming your pains, without that of your charge, an obligation greater than I can foresee opportunity of requiting, though I shall by no means omit to endeavour it. So with a repetition of my hearty acknowledgments of all your kindness, with my service to yourself and lady, and all my worthy friends about you,

I remain, your obliged friend and humble servant,

S. P.

¹ His unsuccessful election contest.

U. orig.]

S. Pepys to Sir R. Brown.

Navy Office, March 26, 1670.

Honoured S^r—I have a suddaine occasion offered me of askeing your friendship, as well as a full assurance that I shalle not want it. Tis this: M^r Ascew, Clerk of Trinity-house, is dead. I have a brother of my own (John Pepys), whose relation to me could not tempt me to this motion, were it not that his sobriety, diligence, and education, being a scholer, and I think in every respect qualified for the employment, in a very different proportion to what Mr. Ascew's education could render him, doth leade me to think it a service to y^e Corporation to offer him to them.¹ I ayme not soe much at y^e sallarie for him, as the opportunitie, by this meanes, of introducing him to that sort of business for which I have for some time designed him. He is about thirty years of age, unmarried; his life that of a Scholar's, as, having resided in the Universitie till, having past three or four yeares Master of Arts, I called him thence some time since to my owne tuition, and that acquaintance with business which my trade could lead him to. Now, S^r, knowing your influence upon the Society of Trinity-House, I pray you soe far to trust my report in this matter, as to thinke it worthy of your countenance by a word or two betweene this and Wednesday next, either to the body of that house, or such members of it as you thinke may be most operative, in conjunction with that assistance which your recommendation shall receive from my Lord Sandwich, Lord Craven, and my brethren of this Office, who have promised me to concern themselves thorowly in y^e matter, besides a l^t which his Royal Highness was pleased to give mee on y^e same behalfe.

Your particular favour herein shall be owned with all possible expressions of thankfulness by

Your obedient Servant,

S. PEPYS.

¹ John Pepys got the appointment, and died £300 in debt to the Trinity House, which Samuel Pepys paid.

B.L. orig.]

Matthew Wren to S. Pepys.

November 9th, 1670.

Sir—His Majesty, having accidentally heard of some dispute between you and the Resident of Sweden,¹ to prevent any further inconvenience that may happen, has, by my Lord Arlington, Principal Secretary of State, signified his pleasure to me to require you neither to send any challenge to the said Resident of Sweden, nor to accept of any from him; but that, as soon as you receive this, you immediately attend the Lord Arlington.

I am, your most humble Servant,

M. WREN.

B.L. orig.]

H. Savile to S. Pepys.

Burlington Bay, Prince, August 14, 1672.

Sir—His Royal Highness has commanded me to write to you to send away, with all possible dispatch, to Southwold Bay, the chaloupe that hee ordered should bee made for Mons^r le Comte d'Estrées, that hee may have it ready for him when wee are there, which wee shall bee in a very little time, if his Highness's resolutions are not prevented by ill weather, or some other unavoidable accidents.

Hee has farther ordered mee to acquaint you that, upon a report wee have heer, that Sir Rob. Paston² is to bee called to the House of Lords, he spoake to my Lord Harry Howard that you might be Burgesse of Rising, which his Lordship has very willingly consented to, both out of obedience to the Duke's commands, and out of kindnesse to you; and, therefore, it will bee your part to watche Sir Robert's promotion, and inquire into the truth of it, and acquaint my Lord H. Howard with it. I hope you have receaved the letter I sent you by the Duke's command, to assure you of the care hee will take in your owne private affayre, which he mentioned to you the last time you were with him. I heartily wishe

¹ See additional notes, 26th Nov., 1660.

² He was created Lord Paston and Viscount Yarmouth, 19th Aug., 1673, Earl of Yarmouth, 30th July, 1679.

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that, during the short time of my being in office, some opportunity would happen of showing you with how much truth I am,

Your most faithful humble Servant, HEN. SAVILE.

B.L. orig.]

B. St. Michel to S. Pepys.

Deale, August 14, 1672.

Hon^d. Sir—You dayly and howlerly soe comble me with, not only expressions, but allsoe deeds of your worthyness and goodness, as well to my selfe as the rest of your most devoted humble creaturs heare, that I am as well as my poor drooping mother, whose continuall illness, since the death of my father, gives me but litell hopes shee will survive him longe, only but to be something longer a living wittness of your dearness to her poore childe, your late deare consort, my beloved sister, by that your noble, worthy, and kinde expresions, and promices to be still her benefactor; for which shee hath only, saith shee, the capacity left her to bless God for your prosperity, and to continue still her prayers to the Almighty God to power upon you and yours multitude of heavenly blessings: these, Sir, are her own expresions, and I am sure, from the very botome of her harte and sowle. I am then, Sir, as I said, confuted in my selfe how I may ever strive to deserve the least of those your manyfould, gracious, good, kinde, fatherly, and deare, not only expressions, but effects, which I for ever shall owne.

Well, Sir, since I fear it will never lye in my power to serve you as I ought, without devoteing my life and fortunes at your feet, be pleased to accept and comande both upon all occasions, which you will find with soe much zeale still, for you and your cause, that never man living will ever be named more gratefull, as I am in duty bounde, to your favours, and more zealous for your consernes and interest, than him, who is proude to be, Sir,

Your most faithfull and obedient humble Serv^t,

B. S^r MICHEL.

Litell Samuel, whose speakes now very pretely, desiers to have his most humble duty presented to his most hon^d Uncle and

Godfather, which please to accept from your most humble litell disiple.

This day the Dragon is come into the Downes, which, to-moroe, God willing, I intend to muster. Pray present my most kinde and humble service to my cosen John Pepys.

B. S^r M.

B.L. orig.]

T. Povy to S. Pepys.

August 31, 1672.

Sir—I had this morning full discourse with the Lord Howard, who was telling mee how hee finds himself oppressed with his prerogative of recommending on elections; and how hee stands engaged to the King for Sir Francis North, to the Duchess of Cleveland for Sir John Trevor, hir councill and feoffee, and to the Duke for you; telling me by what circumstances the Duke attacked him: and I find not that hee hath any hesitation in the complying with the Duke on your behalf; though hee bee in much distraction how hee shall accommodate the other 2 persons. The present expedient is the putting what interests and force hee can for the getting the Solicitor elected at Lyn. Yet in that particular hee conflicts with a great dilemma; because Cook, a youth of the principall estate in Norfolk, stands at Lyn, and his Lordship is tender of giving him an opposition there, because the gent. of the countrie doe alreadie murmur at his disposing those places, upon which hee hath a full and perticular influence, upon strangers and courtiers, neglecting gentlemen of the countrie, who hold themselves disobliged thereby; and are more reasonably, perhaps, dissatisfied, that he concerns himself at Lyn also, where hee ought to leave them to a free competition, without concerning himself.

I took noe notice that I had heard any thing of his concession to the Duke: but my advice is, that you goe on Monday to give him a visitt to Arundell House, where I am sure you will not find him; but you are to see the porter, to write down your name, and not forget the acquainting his Lordship that you were to waite on him. Hee goes on Monday into Surrey, to return on Tuesday; and perhaps to goe with the King on Wensday to the Fleet, where hee will receive your letter. It is not doubted but Sir Robert¹ will

¹ Sir Robert Paston.

have his promised title, though I cannot yet heare that any thing is done in it. I shall inquire somewhat more closely, and you shall receive what can bee collected by, Sir,

T. POPE.

B.L. orig.]

Sir William Coventry to S. Pepys.

Minster Lovell, June 25, 73.

Sr—You may reasonably imagine, when you see a letter from mee, that it is to congratulate your new employment, which I persuade my selfe you will as easily beleieve mee to rejoyce at, as any man whatsoever; and should have acquiesced in that persuasion, without giving you the trouble of telling you soe, had I not bin solicited by a servant of mine to intreat y^r favour to a brother of his, whose name is Robert Krewstubb: my servant tells mee hee hath, during this and the last warre, bin employed as steward in the Navy; his ambition is to become a purser, of which hee doubts not to make his capacity evident, and to give good security. I know you, and the place you execute, too well to thinke it fitt for mee to recommend an unfitt man to you; but if hee appeare fitt for it, I doe very seriously entreat your favour to him. I am very unlikely ever to make you a returne, unlesse you have occasion to keepe a running horse at Burford, in which case I offer you my diligence to overlook him; therefore, you have it in your power to lay an obligation upon mee, without the least prospect of interest to sully it. I wish all you oblige may bee, as much as my selfe, and, if soe, you will be happier than some of your predecessors.

Sir, your aff. humble Servant,

W. COVENTRY.

B.L. orig.]

Dr. H. Burton to S. Pepys.

Magdalene College, April 9, 1677.

Sir—The foundation of that building in our College, to which you are pleased to contribute, is now laid, and they begin to want moneys to go on with it. I have said enough to tell you my business, which is to desire you will send yours to M^r William Potts, an apothecary, who lives at the Elephant and Castle, near St.

Antholin's Church, in Queen Street, London, who is appointed Receiver in the city.

Sir, I would not have put you to so much trouble, but that indispensable busines has forced me.

Sir, I am,

Your most obliged and humble Servant,

HEZE. BURTON.

C.]

S. Pepys to George, Lord Berkeley.

Derby House, 22d February, 1677-8.

My Lord—I am greatly owing to your Lordship for your last favour at St. John's, and did, till now, reckon myself under no less a debt to my Ladies for the honour at the same time done me, in their commands touching Mr. Bonithan. But, my Lord, I have lately had the misfortune of being undeceived in the latter, by coming to know the severity with which some of my Ladies are pleased to discourse of me in relation thereto. I assure your Lordship, I was so big with the satisfaction of having an opportunity given me by my Ladies at once of obliging them, paying a small respect to you, and doing a good office to a deserving gentleman, that I did not let one day pass before I had bespoke and obtained his Majesty's and Royal Highness's promise of favour in Mr. Bonithan's behalf: and was so far afterwards from failing him in my further assistances with Captain Trevanion and others, that I took early care to secure him a lieutenancy, by a commission actually signed for him by the King, in the ship *Stavereene*, relying upon the character Captain Trevanion had given me of his capacity to abide the examination, established by the King, upon the promotion of lieutenants; which was not only the most I should have done in the case of a brother, but more than ever I did in any man's case before, or, for his sake, do think I shall ever do again. True it is, my Lord, that when, upon his examination by the officers of the Navy, he was found not so fully qualified for the office of lieutenant as was requisite, I did with all respect; and to his seeming satisfaction, advise him to pass a little longer time in the condition he was then in, under a stricter application of himself to the practice of navigation. And, in pursuance of my

duty to the King, I did acquaint him also with Mr. Bonithan's present unreadiness; and had, therefore, a command given me for conferring the commission prepared for him upon another, who, upon examination, at the same time with Mr. Bonithan, was found better qualified for it.¹ As to what I understand my Ladies are pleased to entertain themselves and others with, to my reproach, as if money had been wanting in the case, it is a reproach lost upon me, my Lord, who am known to be so far from needing any purgation in the point of selling places, as never to have taken so much as my fee for a commission or warrant to any one officer in the navy, within the whole time, now near twenty years, that I have had the honour of serving His Majesty therein—a self-denial at this day so little in fashion, and yet so chargeable to maintain, that I take no pride, and as little pleasure, in the mentioning it, further than it happily falls in here to my defence against the mistake the Ladies seem disposed to arraign me by on this occasion. Besides that, in the particular case of this gentleman, Lieut. Beele, who enjoys the commission designed for Mr. Bonithan, he is one whose face I never saw either before or since the time of his receiving it, nor know one friend he has in the world to whom he owes this benefit, other than the King's justice and his own modest merit: which, having said, it remains only that I assure your Lordship what I have so said, is not calculated with any regard to, much less any repining at, the usage the Ladies are pleased to show me in this affair, for 'tis fit I bear it, but to acquit myself to your Lordship in my demeanour toward them, as becomes their and, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

S. P.

B.L.]

Lord Berkeley to S. Pepys.

Berkeley House, February 23, 1677-8.

Good Mr. Pepys—Though I thank you for the favour of your letter, yet I confess myself both much surprised and troubled to receive a letter from you upon such an occasion: so is my wife,

¹ The Report of the Navy Commissioners, certifying Bonithan's insufficiency and Beele's competency to manage a ship, was enclosed in the letter.

who professes herself wholly innocent of any crime of charging you in thought, word, or deed, and hopes you will do her that right to believe so of her. My daughter¹ Berkeley says she expressed some trouble that the friend she recommended had not success, and that she was told the Commissioners of the Navy did report they had given the same recommendations of the person she proposed, as they did of him that was accepted, for the lieutenant's place; which my daughter, supposing to be true, wondered the more he lost the preferment: but, by the copies enclosed in your's, it appears her Ladyship was very much misinformed. As for Mrs. Henrietta,² she is extremely troubled in saying any thing that gave you offence; and, though she did not in the least intend it, yet she begs your pardon. And now, my good friend, though I am not under any accusation, and therefore need not say any thing to vindicate myself, yet give me leave, upon this occasion, to assure you, that there is no person has a better opinion of you than myself, nor is more sensible of your particular civilities to me; which I should be very glad to make a return of when in my power to serve you: and give me leave to add further, without flattery to you, and with great sincerity, that I believe our gracious master, His Majesty, is so fortunate in employing you in his service, that, if he should lose you, it would be very difficult for His Majesty to find a successor so well qualified in all respects for his service, if we consider both your integrity, vast abilities, industry, and zealous affections for his service; and, if His Majesty were asked the question, I will hold ten to one His Majesty declares himself of my opinion; so will I believe all that know you, more especially our fellow-traders that are so conversant with you and obliged by you.

This is asserted as a great truth by, Sir,

Your very affectionate and hearty friend and Servant,

BERKELEY.

¹ Probably Elizabeth, daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, married to Sir Charles Berkeley, K.B., Lord B.'s eldest son.

² Lord Berkeley's youngest daughter, who afterwards eloped with her brother-in-law, Ford, Lord Grey.

B.M. orig.]

William Hewer to Sir John Kempthorne, Knt., one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, residing at Derby House.

Nov. 19, 1678.

Sir—I have received your's of the 16th inst., for which I return you my very kind thanks, and having very recently acquainted Sir John Biggs of my concerns in Sir Denis Gauden's estate at Clapham, and had Sir Denis Gauden and himself together this afternoon, to discourse the business as to your security for the money due to you from Sir Denis Gauden, I doubt not but that he will give you such satisfaction therein as to my concerns, and the security offered by Sir Denis Gauden, for your satisfaction, as to prevent that trouble between us, which I am of opinion the attorney would engage us in. So that I shall not need to give you any further trouble in the matter, save the referring you to Sir John Briggs, who promised me to give you an account, as well as his opinion, of what has passed between us this day.

Your faithful and humble Servant,

WILLIAM HEWER.

C.]

S. Pepys to Thomas Pepys, of Lynn Regis.

February 1, 1678-9.

Good Cousin—I do kindly thank you for your letter of yesterday, assuring you that I am not surprised, much less under any disappointment from the contents of it; I knowing the world too well to expect more than is to be found in it: and I think mine to you did enough to show you what I asked was rather out of respect to the town of Castle Rising, as having once been their servant,¹ than from any such advantage I propose to myself by it, as would suffer me to give way to your entering upon any expense for it; I having the good fortune of being so much better understood elsewhere, as to have at this time invitations from the magistracy of no less than three² several Corporations of somewhat greater names, though

¹ In the preceding Parliament.

² The three Corporations were, Portsmouth; one of the Isle of Wight boroughs, of which Sir Robert Holmes was patron; and Harwich, for which Pepys was returned.

not more in my esteem than that of theirs, to accept of their elections. Therefore, pray be under no further care on my behalf in this matter ; the satisfaction of having discharged my duty to the gentlemen of Castle Rising being all I aim at, without troubling myself to reflect upon any forgetfulness on their parts towards me. As for those two worthy persons who now stand for their favours, Sir Robert Howard and Sir John Baber, they are both my honoured friends,¹ and as far as any interest of mine can bestead them, I do readily resign it to them.

And for the kindness I have received on this occasion from yourself, I shall always most thankfully own it by whatever testimony thereof I may be able to give, by suitable services to you and your family, remaining

Your truly affectionate kinsman and humble Servant,

S. P.

C.]

S. Pepys to Col. Legge, at Portsmouth.

13th February, 1678-9, at night.

Sir—Since I wrote to you by express, His R. H. being then abroad a-hunting, I have had opportunities to attend him with an account of yours to me this morning, and mine since to you, with His Majesty's and my Lord Treasurer's commands touching Sir John Ernle,² who I now understand from His R. H. is in town, and has spoken to His R. H. concerning this matter ; and received for answer what by the Duke's command I have now to acquaint you with ; which is, that Colonel Norton having, as you write, finally declined standing for the town,³ resolving to apply himself for Knight of the Shire, His R. H. does think it of great moment to His Majesty that Sir John Ernle be provided for, and that therefore all endeavours be used by Sir John Kempthorne, declining it ; and otherwise that Sir John Ernle be chosen, in com-

¹ The two candidates, *Pepys's honoured friends*, were at the very time occupied in raising a *No Popery cry* against him, at Castle Rising.—*M.S., Pepys's Letters.*

² He was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

³ Of Portsmouth.

pany with you, for that place. Which leaving with you by the Duke's command,

I remain, your most humble Servant,
S. P.

C.]

The Earl of Danby to Col. Legge.

(Transmitted through Mr. Pepys.)

London, 13th February, 1678-9.

Sir—Mr. Pepys being returned to town, His Majesty has commanded him to do all he can for the election of Sir John Ernle at Portsmouth; and hearing that Sir John Kempthorne designs to stand, the King has enjoined Mr. Pepys to let him know, in his name, that he would have him to decline it himself, and to assist Mr. Chancellor, who is likely to be so necessary to his Majesty this Parliament, that he cannot want his service in the House. As he has laid his commands himself upon Mr. Pepys in this manner, so His Majesty has ordered me to signify this his pleasure to you, and to let you know that his service is so much concerned in it, that he would have you leave nothing undone that is in your power, for the obtaining that election for him.¹

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
DANBY.

B.L. orig.]

Sir Leoline Jenkins to S. Pepys.

February 24, 1678-9.

Sir—Nothing in the world could be more kind nor more generous than your letter of the 13th, by the yacht. The prospect that you and I had of embracing one another is now vanished; but no distance of time or place shall in the least diminish that faithfull cordiall respect I have for your person, and that very high esteem I have for your merits. If there was any honour or new employment designed for me, when I was so suddenly called home, I'll take leave to tell it in your bosome, that I bless God with all my soule that it is otherwise disposed of; for I have had enough of this world; God give me grace to prepare for another! 'Tis true I am

¹ In spite of this interference Sir John Kempthorne was returned.

now putt upon a new commission, which, God knows, is a grief to me, and should never be my choice, if it were in my power. However, his Royal Highness may render it as easy as 'tis, in the present circumstances, capable of being to an honest man, that cannot but be, at such a time as this, full of anguishes for his King and his Country. I beg your favor in delivering the enclosed to His Royal Highness: 'tis to petition him to that effect. I pray pardon me this boldnesse, and be pleas'd to believe that I am, with perfect truth,

Sir,

Your most humble and most faithful servant,

L. JENKINS.

C.]

The Duke of York to S. Pepys.

Hague, April 24, 1679.

The place that I came from afforded so little news, that it was not at all necessary for me to write to you, only to let you know I had received yours, in which you gave me an account of the loss of the Marigold prize at Tangier. I hope we shall now soon hear of the arrival of Sir J. Narborough; for then we shall have some more strength at home, though not so much as I think ought to be at sea, considering the ships they say the French are fitting out. This goes to you by my page, Mr. Hickman, who, I desire, may go a volunteer in one of the convoys for Newfoundland; and if Captain Lloyd be one, that he may go with him; which is all I shall now say, but that you shall always find me the same to you.

JAMES.

C.]

The Duke of York to S. Pepys.

Hague, April 25, 1679.

I would not let this bearer, Captain Sanders, go, without writing to you by him, to let you know that I stopped him when he came to Antwerp, intending to have come hither in him; but, by the negligence of our pilot, we came on ground near Bergen-op-Zoom, so that I was forced to go on board the Dutch yacht; but did not stir from thence till we got him off. She is now at Helveotsluys; and, if this wind continue, will soon be at Greenwich. I do intend

to go to-morrow to Amsterdam ; my chief business is to see the ships and magazines there. I design to be back on Friday, and the next week to return to Brussels. I long to hear of Sir J. Narborough's being arrived with you, for one does not know what may happen as to France. I wish things may go, where you are, as they ought ; and be assured you shall find me as kind to you as ever.

JAMES.

C.]

S. Pepys to the Duke of York.

Derby-House, May 6, 1679.

May it please your Royal Highness—I acknowledge with all humility and thankfulness, the honour of your Highness's letters of the 24th and 25th of the last, and do, with equal shame and grief, observe how much your Highness's solicitude, even at this distance, for the security of this kingdom against the power of France, does exceed all that we ourselves have yet expressed upon that subject, otherwise than by a general but inactive restlessness under our apprehensions of the danger ; but without any alteration made, since your Royal Highness's departure, in the state of our ships or coasts, other than what is consequential to their having lain so much longer neglected. Sir John Narborough's last letters were of the 7th and 17th of March, from Alicant, where, having newly met with his Majesty's orders for his coming home, after a short visit to Algiers, he therein told me he would accordingly proceed forthwith to Port Mahon, for the settling some matters in that place, and from thence to Algiers ; so as to be at Tangier, in his way homeward, about the 7th of April. Since which, though we have wanted advice from him wholly, yet, by a letter I have seen from a slave at Algier, of the 1st of April, it appears that he came before that town the 25th, and departed the 29th of March, after having sent two of his captains ashore to treat of a peace, but without effect. This only is added by the slave, that, had Sir John Narborough staid one day more in the road, those of Algiers had certainly made a peace with him, that Government having, it seems, afterwards expressed some trouble that it was not done ; by which calculation of time we may now, from day to day, expect his being there.

I have remembered your Highness's command in reference to Captain Lloyd's being appointed one of the Newfoundland convoys, which his Majesty has been pleased to agree to, in company with Captain Talbot, in the *Mary Rose*, Captain Priestman, in the *Antelope*, and Captain Kempthorne, in the *Dover*, and will take care that Mr. Hickman be entertained as a volunteer with Captain Lloyd. How his Majesty has been pleased, among his other great changes, to dispose of the Admiralty, by a new Commission to these gentlemen, viz., Sir Henry Capel, Mr. Dan Finch, Sir Tho. Ley, Sir Thomas Meres, Mr. Vaughan, Sir Hum. Winch, and Mr. Hales, of Kent, your Highness, I doubt not, has many days since known; nor shall I think it becoming me to interpose any thoughts of mine touching his Majesty's choice therein, more than for his, and his service's sake, I could wish his naval arrangements to be such as for a time might allow these worthy gentlemen opportunity of being informed in the work of their great office, before they be urged to much execution in it. And this I am the bolder in wishing, since they have taken upon themselves the performance of that branch of the Admiral's task which his Majesty was pleased, for the ease of his last Commissioners, to reserve the trouble of to himself, namely, the issuing all sailing instructions to his fleet and ships; his Majesty having, at the instance of these gentlemen, put that part also in their hands, together with the granting of all officers in the navy, in the same manner as it has at any time been exercised by the Lords Admirals of England.

For what concerns my own particular, your Highness was pleased to foretell me, at your going hence, what I was soon after to look for; and it is come to pass. For whether I will or no, a Papist I must be, because favoured by your Royal Highness, and found endeavouring, on all fitting occasions, to express, in the best manner I can, the duty and gratitude due to your Highness from me. But how injuriously soever some would make those just endeavours of mine towards your Highness inconsistent with Protestantism, neither they, nor any ill usage I can receive from them, shall, by the grace of God, make me any more quit the one, than I suspect your Royal Highness will ever take offence at my perseverance in the other. His Majesty is, indeed, pleased to express a much more favourable opinion of me, and my slender qualifi-

cations for his service, than I dare own my right to ; and, as an instance thereof, has not spared to tell me how much weight he is pleased to place upon my experience in the Navy, for supplying, by my Secretaryship, what his present choice of Commissioners may possibly be found less perfect in : nor shall I think it becoming me to dispute the giving his Majesty my service on whatever terms he shall think fit to require it from me.

But, as your Royal Highness well knows how far I had, not long since, made it my humble motion, and pressed it upon your favour, that after almost twenty years' continued drudgery in the Navy, to the rendering myself almost blind, and otherwise disabled in health to support it much longer, his Majesty would be pleased to take the residue of my small service by admitting me into the Commission of the Admiralty: so truly, Sir, I have now, upon other considerations purely relative to his service, made the same motion to the King, upon occasion of this change. For if I was truly conscious of being become less able to bear the fatigue of my office any longer, under a Commission that had many members of it competently furnished for its execution, besides the easy and helpful recourse I had at all times had to his Majesty himself, and your Royal Highness, in matters needing it, and those, as old a Navy-man as I am, not a few, how much less fit ought I to think myself to go through this task, when, not only stripped of all those helps, but, to say no worse, charged with a new piece of duty, and that not a little one, of informing those who should inform and are to command me ; and I to remain accountable for all the ill success that should attend my obeying those commands, though probably differing from my own advice. Besides, however fairly some of these gentlemen seemed disposed towards my continuance in this Secretaryship, yet that compliance of theirs I well know to be grounded upon some opinion they have of the necessaryness of my service to them till they have obtained a stock of knowledge of their own ; and then farewell ! But others there be, with whom your Royal Highness knows, (what converts soever they are now to be thought !) I have for many years lived in a constant state of war, they censuring, and I defending, the management of the navy ; and with such success on the navy's side, as to have always met with too great an appearance of His Majesty's well accepting my humble

endeavours therein, that, however our conjunction may now succeed in reference to His Majesty's service, I should not promise myself any satisfaction from them, especially upon terms so unequal, as my being brought down to be a servant to them, when the dignity of the trust I have so long had the honour of serving His Majesty in, might, I hope, be thought to have set me upon a level with them. Whereto I have humbly to add, what some have not spared publicly to let fly in opposition to my continuance in this office, namely, that so long as Mr. Pepys should be there, his Royal Highness remains in effect Admiral. In which, though they do me a much greater honour than either I deserve, or their malignity intends me, yet, Sir, I cannot but so far consider the importance of having all rubs removed, which may be either of impediment to the happy going on of this great part of the King's service, or give any unnecessary occasion of keeping alive the jealousies touching your Royal Highness, that if His Majesty may as well secure to himself the full use of my service, and your Royal Highness receive no less content from my being in the Commission than in my present post, which you were pleased, upon my former motion to that purpose, to express your well-liking of, I see no inconvenience, but to myself, likely to arise from His Majesty's giving them the satisfaction of his withdrawing me from this odious Secretaryship; I being for these reasons not only contented to submit to, but desire it, and shall be most ready to give my assistance in this Commission with the same faithfulness and industry, though not with the same private satisfaction, wherewith I ought, and should, were your Royal Highness at the head of it. Which having said, I make it my humble prayer to your Royal Highness to interpret with your usual justice my deliberation upon this subject, pardoning ought that shall happen not to find your full liking, as being designed most entirely for the benefit of His Majesty's service. But if it shall be my better fortune to meet with your Royal Highness's approbation in what I have here humbly offered, I then make it my suit to your Royal Highness, that you will be pleased to consider how far it may be fit for your Royal Highness to enforce from yourself this my humble proposal to His Majesty, for my being transferred from the Secretaryship into the Commission; your Royal Highness well knowing, that, however bounteous you have always been to me in

your frequent callings on me, to the improvement of your favours to my benefit with His Majesty, I have never to this day done it to the obtaining sixpence from the Crown by any boon extraordinary beyond the plain allowance of my office, and not that neither ; yet by much more than all I have else reserved in the world to depend upon, as your Highness was pleased to be informed from me by particulars, and from you the King, just before your going. So as, while the sincerity of my wishes for the weal of his service prompts me to this voluntary divesting myself of my present employment, I should be in very ill condition to bear its not being made up to me by His Majesty granting, for his service's sake, as well as in justice to your Royal Highness's mediation, and his own promises in my favour, the latter part of my motion for his placing me in the Commission, or at least making some other provision for me as one superannuated in his service.

Wherein, nevertheless, submitting myself still to your Royal Highness's disposal, and beseeching Almighty God to put some timely bounds to your misfortunes, whatever becomes of mine, I, in all humility, remain,

May it please your Royal Highness,
Your Royal Highness's most obedient
and most dutiful Servant,

S. P.

C.]

The Duke of York to S. Pepys.

Bruxelles, May 23, 1679.

Yours, by Captain Sanders, I received yesterday morning, and look on what you propose as so reasonable, that I send you here enclosed a letter to His Majesty as you desired, and send it with a flying seal, that you may read it before you deliver it to see how you like it ; and truly I hope His Majesty will do it ; I am sure he ought, and it will do more good to reward one old servant than to take off twenty mutineers. I have not time to say more, but that you shall always find me firm to you.

JAMES.

C.]

The Duke of York to the King.

Bruxelles, May 22, 1679.

I hope your Majesty will pardon me for writing to you in behalf of an old servant of yours in the Navy, that has long and faithfully served you. It is Mr. Pepys, who now, upon this change in the Admiralty, is like to suffer, without your Majesty's favour; and truly, I think, should he be quite laid aside, I believe the service there would not be so well carried on, and those who are named to be Commissioners of the Admiralty, though in other affairs they are very able men, yet must needs be very raw in that, and will want one amongst them that understands it; therefore, what I have humbly to offer to your Majesty in Mr. Pepys's behalf is, that you will be pleased to add him to that Commission, and let him be one of their number. Sure none can find fault with your Majesty's doing it for him, when they consider his long service in the Navy, and that you do it for him as a recompence to him for all his services. And besides, I think it very necessary for your service always, and the easiest and less chargeable way of doing something for him that can be thought on; for give me leave to say, your Majesty is bound to do something for him that has spent so many years in your service to your satisfaction. Pray, Sir, pardon me for being earnest in this affair; I can never help being so where I think your honour concerned, and I wish all your subjects were as true Englishmen, and as dutiful and loyal as I am, and shall ever be.

JAMES.

C.]

S. Pepys to the Duke of York.

Tower, June 9, 1679.

May it please your Royal Highness—I should not have thought it in any wise becoming me to trouble your Royal Highness with the notice of anything relating to the present difficulties I lie under, otherwise than as they serve for the necessary excuse of my no earlier owning the favour of your Royal Highness's, by Captain Sanders, which found me in the custody, under which I, with Sir Anthony Deane, do now remain, upon no less suggestions than

those of popery, felony, piracy, and treason, but so grounded as to render it hard for me to tell your Royal Highness which of the two enjoys the greater pleasure : whether Mr. Harbord in public, from the contemplation of the conquest his malice has obtained over me, or I in private, from what my innocence tells me I shall, some time or other, if any justice may be hoped for, obtain against him. Hardships, however, I do and shall suffer contentedly ; and the more in that I had the honour of having my duty to your Royal Highness assigned for the real cause of what my adversaries are pleased artificially to pretend, of Popery, and other like chimeras : for begging your Royal Highness to believe that, as your Royal Highness shall never receive any dishonour from the favour you have been observed to incline towards me, so neither shall any of the hard usages which the malignity of some, or want of information in others, can subject me to, render me either less zealous in my duty and allegiance to my Royal Master, or less forward in the payment of that gratitude, which even that Protestancy of mine the world would be thought so doubtful of, exacts from me towards your Highness, and shall have it to the last point of my fortune and life. For what concerns your Royal Highness's particular goodness to me, in your late letter to His Majesty, the condition I am in puts it out of my power to apply it to my benefit ; but not so as to make me any thing doubtful of the fruits of it in His Majesty's justice, so soon as the justice I am waiting for from lower hands shall put me into a capacity of asking it. Towards which, referring your Royal Highness in all humility to Sir John Werden for some particulars, wherein your present aid and direction may be of instant benefit to me under my present misfortune,

I pray God protect Your and Her Royal

Highness, and am, &c.,

S. P.

B.L. orig.]

J. Maulyverer to S. Pepys.

(Magdalene College, Cambridge,) Nov. xxix., 1679.

Hon^d Sir—This is to return the humble thanks of our whole Society, and particularly myne owne, for the great favour and kindenes with which you have been pleas'd to oblige us. The

money, indeed, was, by the bond, payable the last Michaelmas was twelve-moneths, so that you might justly have expected to have heard from us about it before this time. We do beg your pardon for this neglect, and shall allwayes acknowledge ourselves endebted to you for this and all your other charitable remembrances of Magdalene College. We hope to be able to pay you in a short time, and therefore desire to know when you will be pleas'd to call for it in. We had made a tender of it before this time, had not some of our benefactours been very slow in paying their subscriptions. We have not yet finished the inside, and I know not when we shall; however, we will rather let it stand unfinished than suffer our just debts to be unpay'd. Humble service from the Master and Fellows concludes this, from,

Sir, Yours, &c.,

JOH. MAULYVERER.

B.L. orig.]

Dr. Peachell¹ to S. Pepys.

Magdalene College, Cambridge, Jan. 11th, 80-81.

Honour'd Sir—After I bid you good night in Cheapside, y^e 13th day of 10^{bre}, I staid in London a fortnight, but was so tender, and had so much adoe to preserve my health, that I was prevented in some measure in the pursuit of my businesse; and particularly in taking that decent and respectful leave of my friends which I thought was requisite, which makes me give you the trouble of this missive, on purpose to acknowledge my own and the Colledge's great obligations to you. I hope to have some good view of our concerne by next Easter Terme; and, if the Parliament give His Majesty money, I doubt not but our friends will be the more free to supply us. Although it be counted even Popery, yet I cannot but pray God to preserve us from the tumults, confusions, and rebellion of 1641 and 42, which seeme to threaten us on one hand, as much as Popery on the other. I feare God hath a controversy still with the land: but I will not preach, onely pray for your health and happinesse, and rest,

S^r, your much obliged Serv^t,

J. PEACHELL.

¹ For an account of Dr. Peachell, see note, vol. i., p. 331.

B.L.]

S. Pepys to his cousin Roger Pepys.

March 26, 1681.

Honoured Cousin—This comes to kiss your hands, and my cousin your Lady's, with many thanks for her and your last favours at Impington: since which it hath pleased God, by a continued sickness of my Sister's, to prevent my coming to any determination touching my house at Brampton; for that my thoughts therein would be much governed by my having or not having her to reside there, for the better looking after my small affairs, as well as her own, about that place, my dependencies here being still such as will not, I doubt, for some time, give me leisure to retire thither myself; which, as public matters go, without any hopes in my view of their bettering, is the first thing I could wish to compass. But my Sister's illness being become such as our best physicians here, where she has for some months been, can give me no assurance of any speedy recovery, I find it inconvenient for me to delay any longer my taking some resolutions in that matter; and, therefore, remembering, though imperfectly, a motion you were pleased to make to me about this house, when I last waited on you, I thought it becoming me to advertise you so far of it, as may give me the satisfaction of knowing whether, in my proceeding herein, I can have any opportunity of serving you.

I remember, also, the little things you were pleased to bespeak of me—I mean, my model and two pictures: which, however I may happen to dispose of the house, I shall, with great pleasure, make good to you my promise of, by preferring them to a place with you at Impington, whenever a convenience shall offer itself for their conveyance thither. So, with my desires also of understanding how it fares with you in your health, and my cousin's,

I remain both her and your

Most affectionate Kinsman and humble Servant,

S. P.

B.L. orig.]

Cesare Morelli¹ to S. Pepys.

The 11 April, 1681.

Honoured Sir—I did receive your last letter, dated the 9th of these month, with much grief, haveing an account of your painfull feaver: I pray God it will not vex your body too much; and if by chance it should vex you longer, there is here a man that can cure it with simpatherical power, if you please to send me down the pearings of the nailes of both your hands and your foots, and three locks of hair of the top of your crown. I hope, with the grace of God, it will cure you.

As for the compositions of them two masters, in my judgement, though weak, I like better Baptist's works than Pedro's, because Baptist's work masterly, as you shall perceive betwixt their bases. All Baptist's bases are singable, where many of Pedro's are not so. Herewith my humble respects remaine,

Honoured Sir, your most faithfull Serv^t,

CESARE MORELLI.

C.]

The Duke of York to S. Pepys.

Edinburgh, May 21, 1681.

By the last post, I had yours of the 14th, with the copy of the Address which was to be presented by the Trinity House, and never doubted but they would always do their parts as became loyal subjects: and I am sure it will not be your fault if all, where you have any thing to do, do not what becomes them. As for what you propose, for the Commanders and Officers of the Fleet to present such an Address to His Majesty, I do not think it necessary, nor indeed proper, since there can be no doubt of their loyalty; and that it is not necessary or usual for people to doubt of such as have such immediate dependance, or are in pay; and I think what has been done by the Trinity House is sufficient for the seamen: I wish all the landmen would do their parts as well.

¹ He appears to have been a music-master. Many of his compositions are preserved in the Pepysian Library.

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I shall say no more to you now, but to assure you, you shall always find me ready to show you what kindness I can.

Pray send me a copy of the Relation of His Majesty's escape from Worcester; 'tis only for my own satisfaction, and I shall let no copies be taken of it.

JAMES.

B.L. orig.]

Duchess of Norfolk¹ to S. Pepys.

Waybreg, July 15, 81.

Sir—I am encoreged to geve you thes trubell, and beg a favor of you, knoing the regard you ever had for my Lord Duke desest, and his oblegations to you; which is, that you well own, as for yourself, a parsell of Scottch plad of ten or a leven peses, or geve me leve to order them to be derected to you, that I may with less trubell com by them; becaus now, in my abcenc, I have letell entreist in town, which is the resen I entrett thes of you: but, if it be the lest enconvenanc to you, I also beg you frely ancer me so; and, when it coms in my way to serve you, notwithstanding, I shall to my power lett you se I redely wold obleg you to my uttmost power, as

Your Servant, NORFOLKE.

S^r Mills Cooks sonn has promised me to geve thes to your hands.

C. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

Sayes Court, December 6, 1681.

Sir—In consequence of your commands, &c., I have sent you already two large sea-charts, and now, with a third, I transmit the sheets I have long since blotted about the late Dutch war; for which I should yet make another apology, besides its preface, were it not that you well understand the prejudices I lay under at that time, by the inspection of my Lord Treasurer Clifford, who

¹ Jane, daughter of Robert Bickerton, second wife of Henry, sixth Duke of Norfolk, described in the Peerage as "a lady famed for her beauty and accomplishments," amongst which orthography, certainly, was not included.

would not endure I should moderate my style when the difference with Holland was to be the subject, nor with much patience suffer that France should be suspected, though in justice to truth, evident as the day, I neither would nor could conceal what all the world must see ; how subdolously they dealt, and made us their property all along. The interception of¹

letter to his master, p. 260, is abundantly pregnant of this, and ought to open our eyes, unless it be that we design to truckle under that power, and seek our ruin with industry. Sir, you will pardon this severe reflection, since I cannot think of it without emotion. Now, as to the compiler's province, it is not easily to be imagined the sea and ocean of papers, treaties, declarations, relations, letters, and other pieces that I have been obliged to wade through, read over, note, and digest, before I set pen to paper : I confess to you the fatigue was insufferable ; and, for the more part, did rather oppress and confound me, than enlighten ; so much trash there was to sift and lay by : and I was obliged to peruse all that came to hand ; and a better judgment than mine had been requisite to elect and dispose the materials that were then apt for use. This, Sir, I dare pronounce you will find before you have prepared all your *materiam abstractam* for the noble and useful work you are meditating.² Nor did I desist here, but had likewise made provision for that which was to follow the Treaty of Breda ; though I honestly restored every scrip that had been furnished me from the cabinets of the Secretaries, and other persons, which were originals ; yet blame myself for returning those letters and pieces I received from my Lord Treasurer, because I think I might have retained them with better confidence than he to carry them away with him into Devonshire, *unde nulli retrorsum*. That I did not proceed with the rest is accountable to his successor,³ who, cutting me short of some honest pretensions I had to his kindness more than ordinary, if you knew all, I cared not to oblige an ungrateful age, and perhaps the world is delivered from a fardle of impertinences. Clifford, his predecessor, was, abating his other imperfections, a generous man, friendly to me, and I verily believe of

¹ Illegible in the MS.

² "The History of the English Navy."

³ Thomas Viscount Dunblane, afterwards Earl of Danby and Duke of Leeds.

clean hands : I am sure I was obliged to him ; the other had been so to me and mine. A haughty spirit is seldom accompanied with generosity ; but that is all past. I know it has been wondered upon what pretence I should have sought to sit at the Navy Board ; and I have been as much astonished why some Honoraries, who sat long there, were no more industrious or useful than haply I should have been, whilst, to commute for my ignorance of wear and tear, I might yet, perhaps, have been subservient to such a genius as Mr. Pepys ; and by his direction and converse, not altogether an unprofitable member. Something, you see, I should have been digging for my wages, and serving the master builders, though I were myself no architect. But let that go also.

Your most humble and faithful Servant,
J. EVELYN.

B.L.]

S. Pepys to Sir Thomas Beckford,¹ Alderman of London.

February 17, 1681-2.

Sir—You were lately pleased to tell me you would do me the favour to accommodate me with your scarlet gown, for Signior Vario,² the King's painter, to make use of in the picture he is preparing for Christ's Hospital. I intreat you to send it me in its bag, by the bearer, and will be accountable to you for its speedy return without injury. I kiss your hands, and am, &c. S. P.

B.L.]

S. Pepys to William, Viscount Brouncker.

Newmarket, March 13th, 1681-2.

My Lord—The King received the Duke at his coming with all expressions of kindness ; and though the Duke was pleased to tell me last night that the King, whose commands should ever be his guide, had not yet declared any thing of his pleasure touching his stay here, and remove hence with him to London, yet I find every body concluding, and all things in appearance concurring, that he

¹ See note to 21st Feb., 1667-68.

² Antonio Verrio, the Neapolitan ceiling-painter, immortalized by Pope—

“Where sprawl the gods of Verrio and La Guerre.”

shall do both. So that I believe your Lordship will be eased of a journey hither, which truly would be found very troublesome to you, and your accommodation here very uneasy, the town being already very full, and hourly filling. Besides that, I have to tell you from the Duke, upon my delivering him the message you intrusted me with, that he is most sensible of your particular duty and good will to him (they are his own words), and that he wants not, and therefore would by no means have you think of giving him so inconvenient a proof of it, as he apprehends your visiting him here might prove to you in your health; rather desiring you, for that reason, to respite it till he can meet you at White-hall. Mr. Pearce, however, I find mighty thoughtful and inquisitive after accommodations for your Lordship; but I doubt not but a day or two more will put you and us out of all fear of needing it: for I am already satisfied that the Duke will not return to Scotland without seeing London, nor then, I hope, but to fetch the Duchess; our Ministers being in all appearance very respectful and obsequious to him, and that squabble about the inn adjusted, my Lord Conway most readily rectifying the mistakes his servants had made, at his first coming, in that matter.

I have not yet been at Mrs. Nelly's,¹ but I hear Mrs. Knight is better, and the King takes his repose there once or twice daily. Your brother Hales is all the Representative your Board yet has here, but more, I hear, are expected, and of the Navy a whole host.

I kiss your Lordship's hand, and my Lady² Williams's, and am,
My Lord, &c., S. P.

C. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

April 28, 1682.

Sir—Considering how far your laudable zeal still extends to all things that any way concern the actions of this nation at sea, and that you despise not the least things that may possibly be of use, I make no scruple of sending you all my blotted fragments, which

¹ Nell Gwyn.

² This is in accordance with the lettering under the lady's engraved Portrait.

yet with no small pains you will find I had collected, in order to a further progress in the History of the Dutch War. I should be perfectly ashamed of the farrago, when I reflect upon the more precious materials you have amassed ; but you know where Virgil found gold, and you will consider that these were only minutes and tumultuary hints relating to ampler pieces, infirm and unfit to be put into the building, but prepared to work on. It is not imaginable to those who have not tried, what labours an historian that would be exact is condemned to ; he must read all, good and bad, and remove a world of rubbish before he can lay the foundation. So far I had gone, and it was well for me I went no farther, and better for the reader on many accounts, as I am sure you find by what I have already been so weak as to show you ; and yet I cannot forbear. You will find, among the rest, in a little essay, how what I have written in English would show in Latin, ashamed as I was to see the history of that war published in that universal and learned language, and that in just and specious volumes, whilst we only told our tale to ourselves, and suffered the indignities of those who prepossessed the world to our prejudice ; and you know how difficult a thing it is to play an after-game, when men's minds are perverted and their judgments prepossessed. Our sloth and silence in this diffusive age, greedy of intelligence and public affairs, is a great fault, and I wonder our politicians that are at the helm take no more care of it, since we see what advantages reputation alone carries with it in Holland, Genoa, Venice, and even our East India Commission ; whereas, all wise men know they are neither so rich, wise, or powerful, intrinsically, and that it is the credit and estimation the vulgar has of them which renders them considerable. It was on this account I chose the action at Bergen ; not that I thought it to be the most glorious or discreet, for in truth I think much otherwise, but for that the exploit was entire, and because I had seen what the Dane had published in Latin much to our dishonour. How close I have kept to my text you will find by collation, and whether nervous and sound, none can better judge. That I did not proceed need not be told you. The peace was concluded ; my patron resigned his staff : his successor was unkind and unjust to me. The Dutch Ambassador complained of my Treatise of Commerce and Navigation, which was intended

but for a prolusion, and published by His Ma^{ty}'s encouragement before the peace was quite ratified, though not publicly till afterwards. In sum, I had no thanks for what I had done, and have been accounted since, I suppose, an useless fop, and fit only to plant coleworts, and I cannot bend to mean submissions; and this, Sir, is the history of the Historian. I confess to you, I had once the vanity to hope, had my patron continued in his station, for some, at least, honorary title that might have animated my progress, as seeing then some amongst them whose talents I did not envy: but it was not my fortune to succeed. If I were a young man, and had the vanity to believe any industry of mine might recommend me to the friendship and esteem of M^r Pepys, as I take him to be of a more enlarged and generous soul, so I should not doubt but he would promote this ambition of mine, and not think one that would labour for the honour of his country, in my way, unworthy some regard. This almost prompts me to say the same to him that Joseph did to Pharaoh's exauctorated butler, whose restoration to grace he predicted,—“*Tantum memento mei cum bene tibi fuerit.*” And so farewell.

Dear Sir,

Raptim.

J. E.

B.L.]

S. Pepys to W. Hewer.

Edinburgh, Monday, May 8, 1682.

Mr. Hewer—After having told you that the Duke is well, and, then, myself, I may safely take notice to you of what will, I know, soon become the talk of the town, and be very differently entertained by it; but be their constructions of it what the worst part of them please, our solace must be that the Duke is well arrived here, though with a greater loss in his train than we can yet make any just computation of, by reason of the Kitchin Yacht not being yet come in; which, of all the yachts, had most opportunity of saving men, as lying nearest and longest about the wreck of the Gloucester, which struck upon the edge of the (Well, some say; Lemmon, say others,) about 5 in the morning, on Friday last, from an obstinate over-winning of the pilot, in opposition to all the contrary opinions of Sir J. Berry, his master, mates, Col. Legg, the Duke himself, and several others, concurring unanimously in

our not being yet clear of the sands, and therefore advising for his standing longer out to sea. The pilot is one Ayres, a man that has heretofore served the Duke as pilot in the war, and in his voyage hither, and one greatly valued as such by him : but this, however, has fallen out, and will, as it ought, be strictly inquired into, the man being, as is said, saved, and could it be regularly done would be tried and hanged here, for the nearer satisfaction of those great families of this kingdom, who, it is feared, would be found the greatest sufferers in this calamity ;¹ and among others, my Lord Roxbrough, one of the flowers of this nobility, not yet heard of, nor Mr. Hyde, my Lord Hyde's brother, and lieutenant of the ship ; though Sir J. Berry is, and is very well spoken of by His Royal Highness, for his comportment in this business, though unfortunate.

I told you, in a line by Mr. Froud, that though I had abundant invitation to have gone on board the Duke, I chose rather, for room's sake and accommodation, to keep my yacht, where I had nobody but Sir Christopher Musgrove and our servants with me ; the Master of the Ordnance being obliged, by his indispensable attendance on his Highness, to leave us.

Our fortune was, and the rest of the yachts, to be near the Gloucester when she struck ; between which and her final sinking, there passed not, I believe, a full hour ; the Duke and all about him being in bed, and, to show his security, the pilot himself, till waking by her knocks.

The Duke himself, by the single care of Col. Legg, was first sent off in a boat, with none but Mr. Churchill² in her, to prevent his being oppressed with men labouring their escapes : some two or three, however, did fling themselves after him into her, and my Lord President³ of Scotland, by the Duke's advice, endeavoured it, but, falling short, was taken up out of the water by him.

Mr. Legg (then) looking after his own safety, got into a boat,

¹ It seems the pilot was to be hanged, whether he deserved it or not, for the *satisfaction* of the relations of the young aristocrats who were lost in the Gloucester. See also page 145, *postea*, about the commission for the Court Martial. It might be worth inquiring what became of Ayres.

² Afterwards Duke of Marlborough.

³ James, Marquis of Montrose.

and was received on board us with Capt. Macdonnell, Mr. Fortry, one of the Duke's bedchamber, and some poor men unknown : we had also the good fortune to take up Sir Charles Scarborough, almost dead, and others spent with struggling in the water and cold ; but were prevented in our doing so much good as we would, by our own boat's being easily sunk by our side, and her men with much difficulty saved.

Had this fallen out but two hours sooner in the morning, or the yachts at the usual distance they had all the time before been, the Duke himself and every soul had perished ; nor ought I to be less sensible of God's immediate mercy to myself, in directing me, contrary to my purpose at my first coming out, and the Duke's kind welcome to me when on board him in the River, to keep to the yacht ; for many will, I doubt, be found lost, as well or better qualified for saving themselves, by swimming and otherwise, than I might have been.

Capt. Wyborne, in the *Happy Return*, was the only frigate near us, and she, indeed, in no less danger than the *Gloucester* ; but, taking quick notice of the other's mishaps, dropped presently her anchor, and is this morning, with the *Kitchen Yacht*, come safe in harbour ; and by her we now know that very many are lost ; I judge about 200 men : but particulars are not yet fully known, only my Lord Roxbrough and Lord Hopton are certainly gone, and our young English Lord O'Brian.¹

The haste the express is going away in will not allow me to write to my Lord Brouncker now ; but pray give him my most humble services, and communicate this to his Lordship, and the like to Crutched Friars, Winchester Street, and Portugal Row, as soon as you conveniently can, to remove any causeless care concerning me, giving my Lord Brouncker a hint, and my thinking it very expedient in itself and regardful in him towards the Duke, that some inquiry be made into the care the Navy Office will be found to have used in providing for his safety and ship, with respect to the appointment of good and a sufficient number of pilots on

¹ Donald O'Brien, the son of Henry O'Brien, Lord Ibrickan (eldest son of Henry, seventh Earl of Thomond), by Lady Catherine Stuart, sister and heir of Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and, in her own right, Baroness Clifton. See note 1 in vol. iv., p. 314.

this occasion ; for I hear something muttered here about it, and it will not, I doubt, be judged enough for them to leave it to the Duke to take whom he pleased, or might possibly be otherwise advised to, without interposing some immediate care of their own in it, as I am sure was heretofore done in my time, upon his going to sea. I do privately think it will be very well received by His Highness, to hear of his Lordship's interesting himself of his own accord in this inquiry.

The Duchess is very well, and, saving the abatement given her in it by this disaster, under much joy from the Duke's kindness, and the errand he comes upon of fetching her home.

So, with my service to Clapham and every where else, I wish your family and self continuance of health, and am ever, &c. &c.

S. P.

B.L. orig.]

W. Hewer to S. Pepys.

Yorke Buildings, 13 May, 1682.

Hon^d Sir—The welcomest newes I ever received in my life, was what you were pleased to honour me with, by yours of the 8th inst. from Edinburgh, after the late misfortune to the Gloucester, concerning which we had some imperfect account on Wednesday morning, about 11 of the clock ; it coming from my Lord Conway, at Windsor, to Sir Leoline Jenkins's office, at White Hall, where I was then waiting at the Treasury Chambers, and was not a little surprized at the reporte, which in less than an houres time ran through the whole citty, and was variously discoursed of as people were affected and inclined : some would have it that the Duke and all were lost—others, that all were saved, and the shipp only lost ; but all generally concluded it to be a very unfortunate and unkinde disaster : but the thoughts of the Duke's safety, and our friends, does very much ease our mindes, and give us great satisfaction.

You cannot imagine in what consternation all your friends in generall were, upon the reporte of your being cast away, but more especially those at Crutched Fryars, Winchester Street, and Portugal Rowe, to whom I communicated your letter, which was matter of noe small joy and satisfaction to them : they all joyne

with me in returning God Almighty thanks for his great mercy in directing you in your passage as he did.

My Lord Brouncker, to whome I communicated your letter and command, was not a little glad to heare of your safety, returning you very kinde thanks for your hints, which he will make use of.

The commission omitted to be given Sir John Berry, for holding a court martiall at his going out, is sent last night express, as I am inform'd.

They have been so disordered in Winchester Street, that I am commanded to tell you they shall not be themselves till they see you, and the enclosed from Portugal Row will let you know how they doe; all your friends in generall giving you their very humble service, and heartily wish your safe returne.

One accident has happen'd here the last week, near in towne, to be lamented, viz., *our friend* Colon^l Scott's¹ being fiedd for killing a coachman, the Coroner having found it wilful murther: meanes

¹ Colonel Scott had accused Pepys of popery and treason: see "Life," vol. i. In the "Intelligencer" of May 20, 1681, is the following advertisement for his apprehension:—"The last week, one Colonel John Scott took an occasion to kill one John Butler, a hackney-coachman, at the Horse-shoe, on Tower Hill, without any other provocation ('tis said) but refusing to carry him and another gentleman pertaining to the law, from thence to Temple Bar, for 1s. 6d. Amongst the many pranks that he hath played in other countries, 'tis believed this is one of the very worst. He is a very great vindicator of the Salamanca Doctor. He is a lusty tall man, squint-eyed, thin-faced, wears a peruke sometimes, and has a very h— look. All good people would do well, if they can, to apprehend him, that he may be brought to justice."

This was followed by another advertisement in the same paper of May 23, 1681:—"In our last, we gave you an account how valiantly Colonel Scott killed Butler the coachman. This is that Scott that cheated the States of Holland of 7,000*l.*, and was hanged in effigy at the Hague in 1672. Afterwards, he went to Paris, and pretended to a person of quality belonging to that Court that he had got several sea-cards, by which he could show them how to burn all his Majesty's navy in their harbours; but being discovered to be a cheat, was forced to fly. Since the discovery of the Popish plot he came into England, and pretended he had those sea-cards of Sir Anthony Deane and Mr. Pepys, and that they would have the ships burnt by the French King, and employed him for that purpose. He is also the person that robbed himself in Flanders, to get contribution from the priests and convents. He has played a thousand pranks more, and hath been of Sheriff B——'s [Slingsby Bethel] club lately, and great with all the Popish evidences, plot-drivers, and discoverers."

are using to buy off the widow, who has three small children; but we are considering what to doe to prevent it,¹ Sir A. Deane being come to towne.

The Officers of the Navy were directed by the Admiralty to goe downe this day to Chatham, to make some further enquiries concerning the business of the wett dock, that matter not being yet adjusted; my Lord Finch having been very severe on S. Ph. Pett, who beares up and thinks nothing has been yet sayd to the prejudice of the reasons he gave against it.

Sir John Banks took very kindly my waiting on him with the account you gave, he having not met with any that was soe particular; and being to dine with my Lord Chancellor to-day, where Mr. Seymoure was to be, he did very much press me to give him an extract of your letter relateing to the loss of the Gloucester, and the circumstances thereof, which I did doe, leaving out all that related to yourselfe, and the hints to my Lord Brouncker.

Pray present my very humble service to Mr. Legg, whose great prudence and regard towards the Duke's safety is very much spoken of, to his great honour, by all that wish well to the Duke. I shall not offer att the giving you any further trouble at present, hoping my letter under cover to my Lady Peterborow met you at Edinburgh, but with all due respects and service remaine

Your ever faithfull and most obedient servant,

WM. HEWER.

B.L.]

S. Pepys to W. Hewer.

Newcastle, Friday, May 26th, 82.

M^r Hewer—Having, by a former letter from Berwick, owned and thanked for yours by my Lady Peterborough, this comes to do the like for another of the 13th instant, which I met at my arrival here, three days since, and was most welcome to me, as bringing me both the satisfaction of understanding your healths, and the kind resentments you had upon the notice of mine: for

¹ This is another curious specimen of the manner in which justice was administered in those days. The supposed murderer's friends tried to buy off the widow's evidence, whilst Pepys's adherents laboured to ensure the man's conviction, because he had wronged Pepys on a former occasion.

which, after what is first due to God Almighty, I give all our friends, and particularly yourself, my most affectionate thanks.

Since my coming hither, Mr. Legg and I have made a step to Durham, where the Bishop¹ seems to live more like a prince of this, than a preacher of the other world, and shall, to-day, set out for Scarborough, where, if I find none from you, pray let me meet a line or two at Hull, which is the last port we are to touch at in our way home ; where I hope we shall, in ten days, have a safe meeting.

I am infinitely bound to my friends in Portugal Row and Winchester Street, for their thoughts of me, and the favour of their letters, which I will acknowledge to them myself from Scarborough, where we shall, God permitting it, be to-morrow. Sir Ralph Delaval just now coming in, and forcing us away to a seat of his,² some few miles from this place, where he will have us eat with him before we sail, interrupting me in my letter to them this post ; pray them, therefore, in the mean time, to stay their kind stomachs, that I thank them, love them, long to see them, and having thus escaped [*illegible*] will not now despair of living to serve them.

And this leads me to the tidings you give me of *our friend* Scott, whom God is pleased to take out of our hands into his own for justice ; for should he prevail with the widow for her forgiveness, which yet, in some respects, I could wish might be prevented, there is the King's pardon behind, which I suppose he will not easily compass, unless by some confessions, which I am confident he is able to make, relating to the State as well as us, that might enough atone for this his last villany ; nor do I doubt, but to save his own life, he will forget his trade and tell truth, though to the hazard of the best friends he has ; which pray let Sir Anto. Deane think of, and of putting in a caveat against his getting any pardon from Court, if he should attempt it, till we are first heard, which, upon advising, I believe he and you will find the thing regular enough for us to do.

We daily long to hear of the Duke's arrival in the River.

Mr. Legg gives you his service, which pray distribute from me

¹ Nathaniel, Lord Crewe.

² Seaton-Delaval, in Northumberland, which has descended to Jacob Astley, Lord Hastings.

also among all our friends, and to yourself my most serious wishes of health and all that is good.

Adieu !

S. P.

B.L.]

*Sir Cloudesley Shovel to Sir Martin Wescomb.*¹

(Transmitted to Mr. Pepys.)

June the 22, 1683, from aboard the James Galley,
att 11 o'clocke at night.

Sir—Yours I have rec^d, and give your honour thanks for your advice and counsell. Sir, my orders call me from this place a Sunday next, therefor I think to saile tomorrow for the Bay of Bulls, if the weather permite; and on Sunday I shall proceed according to my orders, which I shall ever be carefull in keeping, especially my Royal orders, which positively command me to salute neither garison nor flagg of any forrainer, except I am certine to receave gunne for gunne. Pray, Sir, doe me the favour to gett my two trumpetors: their names are Walter Ashley and William Quinte, the former about 21 yeares old, the latter about 17: they are aboard the Starr, one of the Armada shippes that was built in Holland. Not else to trouble your honour at present, I remaine,

Honoured Sir, &c.,

CLOW. SHOVELL.²

B.L.]

Ursula Pepys³ to S. Pepys.

September 13, [1683.]

Sir—The civilitys I have receivd from you gives mee a beleife that itt wlll not be disagreeable to you to lett you know wee are well settled at Edmondthorpe, in a very prety seat, and good old house; and, which is best of all, with a fine gentleman, who is a kind good husband. Wee should all think our selvs very hapy to

¹ Consul at Cadiz: created a baronet March 19, 1669.

² The celebrated Admiral, lost in October, 1705, off the Scilly Isles.

³ Ursula, daughter of Bryan Stapylton, and wife of Thomas Pepys, of Merton Abbey, Surrey, Master of the Jewel Office to Charles II. Their only child, Olivia, had just married Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Smith, of Edmondthorpe, in Leicestershire, the place mentioned in the letter.

see you here ; and I hope, if any occasion draw you this way, you will be so kind as to rest your selfe here awhile ; and I am sure my daughter and her husband would make you a very hearty well-come. I beg your pardon for the troble I gave you last, and entreat you to beleive I have a respect and esteem of your meritt, which accompanys me in all places whear dwells, sir, &c.,

UR. PEPYS.

B.L. orig.]

Lord Dartmouth to S. Pepys.

Tangier, January 11th, 1683-4.

Deare Sir—You will easily imagine the condition we have beene in here, by the ill weather you have beene witness of where you have beene ; but yet, God be thanked ! we have struggled in it so farr, that the Mole is totally destroyed ; neye, much more than you will imagine, till you see it, which, I hope, will be as soone as conveniently you can ; for, when the Alcade and I come to treat of slaves, I shall want both your advice and assistance, for which I must ever acknowledge myselfe already sufficiently indebted, and Mr. Hewer for paying and accounting the mony. Pray, make no scruple of taking any man of warr, that is, of his Majesties fleete, to bringe you hither when you thinke fitt to command her ; and I send you enclosed an order, that you may please to put in the Commander's name when you can come to me ; for nothing they can pretend, if the ship be in condicon, can be of more service to His Majesty than bringing you hither, whose judgment and kindness I have an entire confidence in, being, from my heart,

Your most obliged and faithful friend,

And humble Servant, DARTMOUTH.

As Atkins has drawne the order, no Commander's name need now be added, so that you may apply it to whom and when you please.

But remember Harry Williams is my old friend, and, since he is in hopes of making his fortune, I would not injure him.

B.M.]

Letter from Samuel Pepys to —, respecting the designed establishment of Sir William Boreman's Mathematical School, at Greenwich.

October 10, 1685.

Sir—I can't but thank you for the acquaintance you have recommended me to ; and yet I am ready to wish sometimes you had let it alone. For I can't putt a book or paper into his hand, out of a desire to entertain him, but he makes one sweat with one confounding question or other, before I can get it from him again, even to the putting me sometimes to more torture to find the gentleman a safe answer, than ever Sacheverell or Lee did. Only to-day (I thank him) he has used me very gently, upon occasion of two papers I got him to read to me, the one an account I have lately received from Algiers of the whole proceedings (by way of Journal) of the French fleets there ; the other, the Statutes designed by Sir William Boreman for the government of his new Mathematical School at Greenwiche, in imitation of that of the King's at Christ Hospital. Wherein, asking our young man his advice, as Sir William Boreman does mine, he has given it me with great satisfaction, without putting me to any pain about it ; only I have promised to carry him down with me next week, when I shall be desired to meet the Founder upon the place. And, indeed, it is a deed of the old man's very praiseworthy. And for the young one, you may be sure I'll keep him my friend (as you connsel me) for fear of his Tales. For, by my conscience, the knave has discovered more of my nakedness than ever you did, or my Lord Shaftesbury either. In a word, I do most heartily joy you in him, and (as evil as our days are) should not be sorry, you could joy me in such another. And so, God bless your whole fireside, and send you, for their sakes and the King's, a good occasion of removing your three parts a little nearer us. I do most respectfully kiss your hands, and am, your most faithful and most humble Servant,

S. PEPYS.

P.S.—If you have had any occasion of knowing either here or in Ireland, one Mr. Wentworth, a branch of the great Lord Deputy's, who has (or is said so) an estate of about 8 or 900*l.* per

annum in the latter, and was a fellow member of ours towards the latter end (as I take it) of the Long Parliament, a good, sober gentleman in appearance, but at that time a great anti-courtier, pray give me a little light concerning him, both as to the character of the man and his estate, there being an overture depending between him and a relation of a friend of yours and mine, wherein it imports us much to know the truth of both.

To-night we have had a mighty musical entertainment at Court for the welcoming home of the King and Queen, wherein the frequent returns of the words, Arms, Beauty, Triumph, Love, Progeny, Peace, Dominion, Glory, &c., had apparently cost our Poet-Prophet more pains to find rhymes than reasons.

The above letter was purchased in 1841, contained in the Library of Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield.

B.L. orig.]

Abraham Tilghman to S. Pepys.

Deptford, Feb^y 9th, 86, 4 o'clock.

Hono^{ble} Sir—Whilst Commiss^r S^t Michell¹ is drowned in tears, and his spirit sinking under the sence of so heavy a loss, I am by him commanded to acquaint your Honour that this afternoone, about one, his lady fell in travell, and was, about two, delivered of a son; but the birth of the child became the death of the mother; for within a quarter of an houre after her soul expired, and hath left a husband and numerous family bleeding under, I think, the saddest accents of sorrow I ever saw.

I most humbly beg leave to subscribe, hon^{ble} sir,

Your Honours most obedient and

Most humble Servant, ABRA. TILGHMAN.

B.L.]

S. Pepys to Mr. St. Michel.

December 11, 1686.

Brother St. Michel—I cannot but thank you (though in few words) for your kind enquiry after my health by yours of the 7th

¹ Mrs. Pepys's brother.

inst. It was not without very much ground, that in one of my late letters of general advice to you, I cautioned you against depending upon any support much longer from me, I then feeling what I now cannot hide, I mean that paine which I at this day labour under (night and day) from a new stone lodged in my kidneys, and an ulcer attending it, with a general decay of my stomach and strength, that cannot be played with long, nor am I solicitous that it should. This satisfaction I have as to your own particular, that I have discharged my part of friendship and care towards you and your family, as far as I have been, or could ever hope to be able, were I to live twenty years longer in the Navy; and to such a degree, as will with good conduct, enable you both to provide well for your family, and at the same time doe your King and country good service. Wherein I pray God to bless you soe, as that you may neither by any neglect or miscarriage, fayle in the latter, nor by any improvidence (which I must declare to you I am most doubtfull of, and in paine for) live to lament your neglect of my repeated admonitions to you touching the latter. This I say to you, as if I were never to trouble either you or myself about it more; and pray think of it as such, from your truly affectionate Brother and Servant,

S. PEPYS.

B. L. orig.]

Sir Sam. Morland to S. Pepys.

Saturday, 19 February, 1686-7.

Sir—I went, about 3 or 4 days since, to see what the Commissioners of the Navy had done upon the order you sent them relating to the new gun carriages, &c., but mett none but S^r Jo. Narborough, who told me your order expres't a tryall of shooting to be made like that at Portsmouth, which was impracticable at Deptford; because shooting with powder only was no tryall, and shooting with bullets too dangerous. And, therefore, his opinion, which he did believe would be the opinion of the whole Board, was, that to each new carriage should be the addition of a windlass, and also the false truck at the end of the carriages; and that all other things, as eyebolts, tackles, &c., should be left as they are in the old carriages, till such time as a full tryall be made of the new way, both

at sea and in a fight ; and then what shall prove to be useless in the old way, may bee wholly left off, and layd aside.

I would have wayted on you with this account myself, but I presume you have, ere this time, heard what an unfortunate and fatall accident has lately befallen me, of which I shall give you an abbreviat.

About three weeks or a month since, being in very great perplexities, and almost distracted for want of moneys, my private creditors tormenting me from morning to night, and some of them threatening me with a prison, and having no positive answer from His Majesty about the 1,300*l.*, which the late Lord Treasurer cutt off from my pension so severely, which left a debt upon mee which I was utterly unable to pay, there came a certain person to me, whom I had relieved in a starving condition, and for whom I had done a thousand kindnesses ; who pretended in gratitude to help me to a wife who was a very vertuous, pious, and sweet disposition'd lady, and an heiress who had 500*l.* per ann. in land of inheritance, and 4,000*l.* in ready money, with the interest since nine years, beside a mortgage upon 300*l.* p*r* an. more, with plate, jewels, &c. The devil himself could not contrive more probable circumstances than were layd before me ; and when I had often a mind to inquire into the truth, I had no power, believing, for certain reasons, that there were some charms or witchcraft used upon me. And, withall, believing it utterly impossible that a person so obliged should ever be guilty of so black a deed as to betray me in so barbarous a manner, (besides that, I really believ'd it a blessing from Heaven for my charity to that person), I was, about a fortnight since, led as a fool to the stocks, and married a coachmans daughter not worth a shilling, and one who, about 9 months since, was brought to bed of a bastard ; and thus I am both absolutely ruined in my fortune and reputation, and must become a derision to all the world.

My case is, at present, in the Spiritual Court, and I presume that one word from His Majesty to his Proctor, and Advocate, and Judge, would procure me speedy justice ; if either our old acquaintance or Christian pity move you, I beg you to put in a kind word for me, and to deliver the enclosed into the King's own hands, with all convenient speed ; for a criminal bound and going to

execution is not in greater agonies, than has been my poor, active soul since this befell me : and I earnestly beg you to leave 3 lines for me with your own porter, what answer the King gives you, and my man shall call for it. A flood of tears blind my eyes, and I can write no more, but that I am

Your most humble but poor distressed Serv^t,

S. MORLAND.

B.L. orig.]

Dr. Peachell to S. Pepys.

Magdalene College, Cambridge, February 23, 86-7.

Honourd Sir—I am to returne you manifold thanks for many favours, particularly for the warrant for the Doe, though our audit was put off: and for crediting us with the education of your nephew, who came to continue last Tuesday, and I shall be very mindfull of his health, behaviour, and improvement, while God continueth him and me together.

I must not conceale from such a friend as you what, before this comes to you will be known in Court and City. His Majesty was pleased to send a letter directed to me, as Vice-Chancellor, to admit one Alban Francis, a Benedictine Monk, Master of Arts, without administering any oath or oaths to him. Now, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy being required by the statutes of Eliz. and Jac. 1st, I could not tell what to do—decline his Majesties letter, or his lawes: I could but pray to God to direct, sanctifie, and governe me in the wayes of his lawes; that so, through his most mighty protection, both here and ever, I may be preserved in body and soul: then, by our Chancellour, I endeavoured to obtaine His Majesties release, which could not be obtained. I thought it unmannerly to importune his Sacred Majesty, and was afraid to straine friends against the graine; and so could only betake myselfe to my owne conscience, and the advice of loyall and prudent men, my friends; and, after all, I was perswaded that my oath as Vice-Chancellor, founded on the statutes, was against it, and I should best exercise a conscience void of offence towards God and man, by deprecating his Majesties displeasure, and casting myselfe upon his princely clemency.

Worthy Sir, tis extraordinary distresse and affliction to me, after

so much indeavour and affection to his Royall person, crown, and succession, I should at last, by the providence of God, in this my station, be thus exposed to his displeasure ; but I must commit myselfe to the great God and my dread Sovereigne, the law and my friends, none of which I would have hurt for my sake, but desire all favour and helpe they thinke me capable of without hurting themselves ; for if I do ill, tis not out of malice, but feare of the last judgment, and at the worst through involuntary mistake. Sir, I am sorry I have occasion to give you this information and trouble ; but you will pardon, I hope, if you cannot helpe, Sir,

Your most devoted Servant, whatever befall,

J. PEACHELL.

The business was transacted yesterday, and I presently gave account to the E. of Sunderland and D. of Albemarle, imploring their candid representation to the King's Majesty, whom God save.

B.L. orig.]

Lord Chancellor Jeffreys to S. Pepys.

Bulstrode, July 7th, 1687.

My most Hon^d Friend—The bearer, Capt. Wren, came to mee this evening, with a strong fancy that a recommendation of myne might at least entitle him to your favourable reception ; his civilities to my brother, and his relation to honest Will Wren, and you know who else, emboldens mee to offer my request on his behalfe. I hope he has served our M^r well, and is capable of being an object of the King's favour in his request : however, I am sure I shall be excused for this impertinency, because I will gladly, in my way, embrace all opportunities wherein I may manifest myselfe to be what I here assure you I am, Sir,

Your most entirely affectionate

Friend and Servant,

JEFFREYS, C.

B.L. orig.]

Josiah Burchett to S. Pepys.

Saturday Noon, August 13, 1687.

Hon^{ble} Sir—Did not my utmost necessity force me to it, I could never have taken the liberty of troubling you with this second letter, knowing how unwelcome any thing must be to you that comes from one to whom you have been pleased to express so great an aversion. 'Tis a severe penance I undergo, in being thrown so suddenly out of a family I have so long earned my bread in, into a wide world, whereto, God knows, I am so great a stranger, that I know not how or where to bestow myself, being constrained, through want of money, to procure me house-rooms, to ramble in those parts where I think I may least expose myself to the sight of my friends, which is now grown equally cruel to that of my enemys.

I should be heartily glad could I but meet with never so small employment, whereby I might be able to coope myself up; but I am wholly a stranger where to seek it.

I most humbly crave pardon for what I have done amiss, and pray God that you suffer no more wrong from them that have thus exasperated you against me than I have really done you; and, since it is impossible for me to regain what I have lost, lett me beg some little thing or other to do, to keep me from idlenesse, 'till God shall please otherwise to dispose of me. I know that this is an unreasonable request, but, for God's sake, consider that necessity will catch at any thing, wherein there is the least show of hope. I heartily beg pardon, also, for this trouble, and remaine,

Hon^{ble} Sir, your Honours most obed^t Servant,

J. BURCHETT.

B.L. orig.]

H. Slingsby to S. Pepys.

Accompanying a List of modern English Medals by him offered to sale.

11th October, 1687.

Sir—You being my ancient friend and good acquaintance, I cannot doe lesse than offer to putt into your hands a generall collection of all the medalls made by Roettiers, of which I had an

opportunity to chuse the best struck off; and I am sure soe full a collection noe man in England has beside myself, which you shall have at the same rate I paid for. When Roettier happens to die, they may be worth five or ten pounds more, and yett are not to be had, many of the stampes being broke and spoiled. I have sent you the list to peruse, which, if you approve of, I shall much rejoyce at; if not, pray returne the list againe, for I have severall friends will be glad to have them of,

S^r, your, &c.,

H. SLINGESBY.

If you desire any of the King and Queen's coronation medalls, I have 6 of them that I can spare at 6^s. each.

A LIST OF MONSIEUR'S ROETTIER'S MEDALLS, WITH CASES.

	li.	s.	d.
1. The great Britannia, w th <i>Felicitas Britannia</i>	4	10	0
2. The Duke of Yorke's, with <i>Nec Minor in Terris</i>	3	14	0
3. The late King's for the Hospitall, with <i>Institutor Augustus</i>	3	2	0
4. The Comte de Monterey, with <i>Belgii et Burgundia Gubernator</i>	3	2	0
5. The new Brittannia, with <i>Nullum numen abest</i>	2	3	0
6. The Duke of Yorke, with <i>Genus antiquum</i>	2	3	0
7. The Duke of Lauderdale, with <i>Concilio et Animis</i>	2	0	0
8. The King, for the Fyre Ships, with <i>Pro talibus ausis</i>	1	19	0
9. The King, with <i>Religionis Reformatæ Protectori</i>	1	17	0
10. Collo ^d Strangways, with <i>Decusque adversa dederunt</i>	1	17	0
11. The B ^p of Canterbury, with <i>Sancti Caroli Præcursor</i>	1	15	0
12. Another of the same	1	15	0
13. The King, for Bruges, with <i>Redeant Commercia Flandris</i>	1	9	0
14. The First Britannia, with <i>Favente Deo</i>	1	9	0
15. The King, for the Fyre Shipps, with <i>Pro talibus ausis</i>	1	8	0
16. The King's New Invention for Fortifications	1	7	0
17. The King, with his Armes	1	4	0
18. The King on one side and the Queen on the other	0	18	0
19. The King of Spaine, with <i>Flandria. Ostenda</i>	0	18	0
20. The Queen Dowager and S ^r Katherine, with <i>Pietate insignis</i>	0	18	0
21. Another of the same	0	18	0
22. The King of Sweeden's Inauguration, 29 May, 1671.	0	18	0
23. The King and Queen together, with <i>Diffusus in Orbe Britannus</i>	0	16	0
24. The little one, the King on one side and the Queen on the other	0	10	0
25. S ^r Samuel Morland's	0	10	0
Total	43	0	0

B.L. orig.]

Dr. Peachell to S. Pepys.

December 19, 1687.

Hon^d Sir—I return you my hearty thanks for your countenance when last with you. I found those few friends I thought fit to consult, of your opinion in my case, since my return here, and have occasion given to expect a deprivation in a little time, which may probably be pushed on, by those who have a mind to be in my room. I am a little afraid, too, my patron, the Earl of Suffolk,¹ may be content to have me removed, if he may be secure of nominating a successor. Sir, if you may, without notice of yourself or me, discover any such matters to acquaint me with, you will more and more oblige,

Sir, y^r very faithful Serv^t, J. PEACHELL.

B.M. orig.]

Richard Gibson to Samuel Pepys.²

1688.

Honourable Sir—What I mentioned unto your Honour in the Victualling Office, at Tower Hill on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when your Honour saw the sad disaster happened by burning the Cooperidge there—namely, that it is of moment to His Majesty to purchase Sir Denis Gauden's right in the Redd House for a Victualling Office,³ arose from what occurred to me some years past. For, however, that place at first settling for a Victualling Office in King Henry the Eighth's time, might then be remote from other buildings, yet it is now surrounded by so many old and wood-built tenements, as to remain always liable to the same mishap, by being bad-tenanted and contiguous. Besides, the Cooperidge, bakehouse, stock of bavins, and fleshshed, are too near each other, which, like flax when on fire, is not easily quenched, by being overbuilt, and

¹ The right of nominating to the Mastership of Magdalene College, Cambridge, was vested for ever, by the founder, Lord Chancellor Audley, in the possessors of Audley End, which at that time belonged to James Howard, third Earl of Suffolk.

² See Note on Victualling Office, in Appendix.

³ "This had took place if the Revolution had not prevented, to my advantage 500 guineas."—*Note by Richard Gibson.*

having but one way (the great gate) to go into it, to the hazard of the whole.

That, however, at His Majesty's great charge, in the late Dutch war, the then Victuallers, Sir Joseph Child and partners, put the Cooperidge into a condition to answer the occasions thereof; yet they found a want of stowage for their flesh, so as (besides that of profit) to put them upon an expedient to answer that defect, by introducing flour in lieu of beef. This want of stowage for flesh still remains, so as to compel the present Commissioners for Victualling to stow their casks one upon another, to the pressing of the pickle out of the undermost, by which their beef and pork last year was most of it rusty; and the rest remained too long in its bloody pickle for want of room, to inspect it before delivered out of store. Enquire what great quantities of beef and pork, Sir Josiah Child and partners sold at Tangier, Barbadoes, &c., that remained upon their hands (at the time of their going off,) unfit for sale at home.

That to this day the stowage for biscuits there is scant, which compelled Sir Denis Gauden to erect a bread loft over the bake-house; which (by a little mishap) took fire in these Commissioners' time, and burnt many thousand weight of biscuit, endangering the whole magazine. That the Bayliff's place is too remote from the water side for a Victualling Office, by which His Majesty is put to the charge of 10*d.* a ton cartage for all the bread, flesh, pease, oatmeal, flour, water casks, &c., sent thence to the water-side.

RICHARD GIBSON.

B.L. orig.]

Sir S. Morland to S. Pepys.

17 May, 1688.

Sir—Being of late unable to go abroad, by reason of my lame hip, which gives me great pain, besides that it would not be safe for me at present, because of that strumpet's debts, I take the boldness to entreat you that, according to your wonted favours, of the same kind, you will be pleased, at the next opportunity, to give the King this following account.

A little before Christmas last, being informed that she was willing, for a sum of money, to confess in open Court a precontract

with Mr Cheek, and being, at the same time, assured both by her, and my own lawyers, that such a confession would be sufficient for a sentence of nullity, I did deposit the money, and accordingly a day of tryall was appoynted; but, after the cause had been pleaded, I was privately assured that the Judge was not at all satisfied with such a confession of hers, as to be a sufficient ground for him to null the marriage, and so that design came to nothing.

Then I was advised to treat with her, and give her a present sum and a future maintenance, she giving me sufficient security never to trouble mee more; but her demands were so high, I could not consent to them.

After this, she having sent me a very submissive letter by her own advocate, I was advised, both by several private friends, and some eminent divines, to take her home, and a day of treaty was appointed for an accommodation.

In the interim, a certain gentleman came on purpose, to my house, to assure me that I was taking a snake into my bosom, forasmuch as she had for six months last past, to his certain knowledge, been kept by, and cohabited with Sir Gilb. Gerrard as his wife, &c. Upon which making further enquiry, that gentleman furnished me with some witnesses, and I having found out others, I am this Term endeavouring to prove adultery against her, and so to obtayne a divorce, which is the present condition of

Your most humble and faithful Servant,

S. MORLAND.

B.L. orig.]

R. Scott,¹ the Bookseller, to S. Pepys.

June 30th, 1688.

Sir—Having at length procured Campion, Hanmer, and Spencer's Hist. of Ireland, fol., which, I think, you formerly desired, I here send itt you, with 2 very scarce bookes besides, viz. Pricæi Defensio Hist. Britt. 4°, and old Harding's Chronicle, as alsoe the Old Ship of Fooles, in old verse, by Alex. Berkley, priest; which last, though nott scarce, yett soe very fayre and perfect, that seldome

¹ Robert Scot, of Little Britain, the greatest bookseller in Europe: for besides his stock in England, he had warehouses at Frankfort, Paris, and other places. See a notice of him in North's "Life of Dr. John North," vol. iii., p. 290, edit. 1826.

comes such another: the Pricæus you will find deare, yett I never sold it under 10^s, and att this tyme you can have it of a person of quality; but, without flattery, I love to find a rare book for you, and hope shortly to procure for you a perfect Hall's Chronicle.

I am, Sir,

Your Servant to command,

ROBERT SCOTT.

Campion, Hanmer, and Spencer, fol.	. . .	0 : 12 : 0
Harding's Chronicle, 4 ^o	0 : 6 : 0
Pricæi Defens. Hist. Brit.	. . .	0 : 8 : 0
Shipp of Fooles, fol.	. . .	0 : 8 : 0
		<hr/>
		1 : 14 : 0

B.L. orig.]

Sir Samuel Morland to S. Pepys.

19 July, 1688.

Sir—I once more begg you to give yourself the trouble of acquainting His Majesty that, upon Munday last, after many hott disputes between the Doctors of the Civil Law, the sentence of divorce was solemnly pronounced in open Court against that strumpet, for living in adultery with Sir Gilbert Gerrard for six months last past; so that now, unless shee appeal, for which the law allows her 15 days, I am freed from her for life, and all that I have to do for the future, will bee to gett clear of her debts which she has contracted from the day of marriage to the time of sentence, which is like to give mee no small trouble, besides the charge, for severall months in the Chancery. And till I gett cleared of these debts, I shall bee little better than a prisoner in my own house. Sir, believing it my duty to give His Majesty this account of myselfe, and of my proceedings, and having no other friend to do it for mee, I hope you will forgive the trouble thus given you by

Yours, &c.,

S: MORLAND.

B.L.]

Lord Sunderland to Sir Robert Holmes.

(Transmitted to S. Pepys.)

Windsor, September 15th, 1688.

Sir—The King commands me to acquaint you that he approves very well of Mr. William Hewer and Mr. Edward Roberts, for members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, and of yourself and Mr. ——— Nebbervill, for Newport; and of Mr. William Blathwayte and Mr. Thomas Done, for Newtown; and accordingly His Majesty recommends it to you, to give them your assistance, and use your interest, that they may be chosen accordingly.

I am, &c.,

Copia vera.

SUNDERLAND, P.¹

B.L. orig.]

*The King to S. Pepys.*²

November 30, 1688.

Order the Isabella and Anne yachts to fall down to Erith to-morrow.

J. R.

B.L.]

The King to Lord Dartmouth.

[*Endorsed in Pepys's hand.*] "Copy of the King's letter to the Lord Dartmouth, the night before his withdrawing himself. *Mem.*—That another was next morning brought me sealed up from the King for my Lord Dartmouth very early, by a Frenchman, one of the pages of the back stairs, who told me that at the King's going away, he put two letters into his hand, one for the Count du Roy, and this other for my Lord Dartmouth, to be delivered to me, which I accordingly dispatched forthwith away to my Lord by express." S. P.

Whitehall, December 10th, 1688.

Things haveing soe very bad an aspect, I could noe longer defer securing the Queen and my son, which I hope I have done, and that by to-morrow by noone they will be out of the reach of my enemies. I am at ease now I have sent them away. I have not heard this day, as I expected, from my Commissioners with the

¹ President of the Council.

² The yachts were evidently prepared for the escape of the Royal Family to France, but neither of them was used for that purpose.

Prince of Orange, who, I believe, will hardly be prevailed with to stop his march; soe that I am in noe good condition, nay, in as bad a one as is possible. I am sending the Duke of Berwick down to Portsm^e, by which you will know my resolution concerning the fleet under your command, and what resolutions I have taken; till when, I would not have you stirr from the place where you are, for severall reasons.

JAMES R.

B.L. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

[*Endorsed*] "Upon the great convulsion of State upon the King's withdrawing."

Sayes Court, 12 December, 88.

Sir—I left you indispos'd, and send on purpose to learne how it is with you, and to know if, in any sort, I may serve you in this prodigious Revolution. You have many friends, but no man living who is more sincerely your servant, or that has a greater value for you. We are here as yet, I thank God, unmolested; but this shaking menaces every corner, and the most philosophic breast cannot but be sensible of the motion. I am assur'd you neede no precepts, nor I example, so long as I have yours before me, and I would governe myselfe by your commands to, Sir,

Your most humble,
faithfull Servant, J. EVELYN.

B.L. orig.]

W. Hewer to S. Pepys.

[*Endorsed in Pepys's hand*]"A letter of great tenderness, at a time of difficulty."

Wensday Night, Decemb^r 19, 1688.

Honoured Sir—I humbly thanke you for yours of this afternoon, which gives me greate satisfaction, and hope this afternoon or evening's audience will prove to your satisfaction, which I doe heartily wish and pray for; if not, I know you will chearefully acquiesce in what ever circumstance God Almighty shall think most proper for you, which, I hope, may prove more to your satisfaction than you can imagine. You may rest assured that I am wholly your's, and that you shall never want the utmost of my

constant, faithfull, and personall service ; the utmost I can doe being inconsiderable to what your kindness and favour to me has and does oblige me to : and, therefore, as all I have, proceeded from you, soe all I have and am, is and shall be, at your service.

I have noe reason to complain as yet of any hardship ; but to-morrow I shall know the utmost, and then I shall waite on you : remaineing, in the meane time,

Your ever faithfull and obedient Servant,

W^m HEWER.

B.L.]

Mons. De Luzancy, Minister of Harwich, to S. Pepys.

Harwich, Jan. 7, 1688-9.

Sir—I have been desired by your friends to send you the enclosed paper, by which you may easily be made sensible how we are overrun with pride, heat, and faction ; and unjust to ourselves to that prodigious degree, as to deprive ourselves of the greatest honor and advantage which we could ever attain to, in the choice of so great and so good a man as you are. Had reason had the least place amongst us, or any love for ourselves, we had certainly carried it for you. Yet, if we are not by this late defection altogether become unworthy of you, I dare almost be confident, that an earlier application of the appearing of yourself or Sir Anthony Deane, will put the thing out of doubt against the next Parliament. A conventicle set up here since this unhappy Liberty of Conscience has been the cause of all this. In the meantime, my poor endeavours shall not be wanting, and though my steadfastness to your interests these ten years has almost ruined me, yet I shall continue as long as I live,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

DE LUZANCY.¹

¹ Hippolitus de Luzancy, A.M., Vicar of Dover Court cum Capellā de Harwich, living in 1700.

B.L. orig.]

An Account of the Election at Harwich.

January 16, 1688-9.

The candidates, Sir Thomas Middleton, a very worthy gentleman, agreed upon by all parties, and one M^r John Eldred; the Towne Clerck declaring that Sam. Pepys, Esq., should not be enter'd, except some appear'd personally for him, which being done immediately, he was at last set down.

The Common Council were so hot for the other, that, without hearing any reasons, nothing would serve but a present election. But, before they voted, the Mayor and several of the Aldermen arguing strongly that many of them could not be electors; some not being qualified according to law, others being open Dissenters from the Church, amongst whom one a kind of Quaker, four lately taken in the room of four who were absent, and turn'd out without any warrant; it was learnedly answer'd that, by the King's late proclamation, they were put *in statu quo* in 1679; to which reply being made, that the King's proclamation did really restore them who were then electors, but did not give them power to choose any new members, especially their Charter not being restored, which was their warrant to act by, they not knowing so much as where the said Charter is, all was over-ruled by noise and tumult. They took the paper where they were, to write down their votes, and carried it out of the Court; upon which the Mayor presently adjourning, two of the Aldermen went out, which made the others return into Court, and there give their votes; presently after, the following protestation was put into M^r Mayor's hand:—

M^r Mayor—"We humbly conceive that the present choice of M^r Eldred to serve in the Convention is illegal, as to that part of it wherein the new electors are concerned; it being visible, that so long as we have no Charter to choose them by, they are unwarrantably chosen. For, tho' his Majesties proclamation restores us again to the same state we were in, in 79, and does qualifie them who were then actually chosen, it does not appear to us, how, without the Charter being *actually* restor'd to us, which it is not at this present, the then electors can choose any new ones; so that their very choice is deficient in itself; and accordingly, we

humbly solicit Sam. Pepys, Esq., to be return'd with Sir Thom. Middleton, K^t; protesting against the choice of the said M^r Eldred, and desiring withal that this our said protestation may be enter'd, and return'd to the Convention, to be there examin'd with our further allegations against the said election."

M^r Smith, the Town Clerk, took the said paper angrily; threaten'd a schoolmaster, whom he thought had copied it out, to imprison him; said it was a libel, flung it out of the Court, and proclaimed the said M^r Eldred duly chosen. As they carried him up and down in the streets, one Mr. John Wertbrowne cry'd out "*No Tower men, no men out of the Tower!*" which was echo'd by nobody; most of the freemen, and particularly the seamen, being wholly against such a choice, and declaring that, had they bin concerned in it, they would have chosen M^r Pepys.

This account is exactly true.

B.L. orig.]

Dr. Gale¹ to S. Pepys.

January, 1689-90, Thursday, 7 Morn^g.

Sir—Last night, at my returne, I found this letter, which, with the first opportunity, I thought it my duty to communicate to you.

Sir, I am your very humble Servant,

THOMAS GALE.

¹ Thomas Gale, D.D., was born at Scruton, in Yorkshire, and educated at Westminster School; from whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and became Greek professor of the University. In 1672 he was chosen High Master of St. Paul's School, which office he held for twenty-five years. In 1676 he was made a prebendary of St. Paul's, and, in 1697, advanced to the Deanery of York; but he enjoyed this dignity only a short time, dying April 8, 1702, æt. 67. He was a learned theologian, skilled in history and archæology, and an excellent Greek scholar; the works which he published furnished evidence of his industry and talents. He also possessed a noble library, and a curious collection of MSS., which he bequeathed to his son Roger, well known as a zealous antiquary.—*Abridged from Knight's Life of Dean Gale.*

Dr. Cumberland¹ to Dr. Gale.

(Enclosed in the above.)

Stamford, January 14th, 1689-90.

Honoured Sir—I have received both your letters of enquiry about Walcote House,² and I did not answer suddenly to your first, because you therein gave mee time to doe it at my leasure, and because, as to many particulars mentioned therein, I was not sufficiently informed. But your second letter, intimating your desire to hear what answer I can give, sooner than I imagined, hath induced me to hasten this account, though it bee very imperfect. I have been in the house several times while it was S^r H. Cholmely's, being acquainted both with him and his lady; but, being altogether unacquainted with Mr. Worthley, I never was in it since it came into his hands, though I have often rid by it. Its distance from our towne of Stamford is about two miles. The outward view of the house is very beautiful, being adorned with a large lanterne, as it were, on a cupola at the top and leads: the figure a regular oblong, and all the windows placed uniformly. All the inward rooms were not finisht when I was in it, but many were, and well adorned. I am informed it's much improved by M^r Worthley, both in the rooms and gardens; there is a wall both about the garden and other yards and enclosed ground. There are plentiful springs near it, but not much wood that I have taken notice of: those who are critical about the matter say the house is too large and good for the small estate in land which adjoines to it, and they add that an inward wall in it was ill-built, and hath crusht an arch therein, and thereby hath endanger'd to thrust out one of the outward walls, which is strengthened and secured by some buttresses. I guesse that your occasion of enquireing about it may bee in behalfe of some purchaser; wherefore, I advise that my imperfect knowledge and unskilfull judgment in a matter of such consequence be not trusted to, but that the person concern'd

¹ Rector of All Saints, Stamford, and, in 1691, made Bishop of Peterborough.

² The house alluded to was built by Sir Hugh Cholmley about 1675, and sold by him to the Hon. Sidney Wortley Montague, who alienated it to the Noel family.

should trust his own eyes and skill, or employ a judicious surveyour. There are many outhouses about it, but how convenient cannot well be judged but by him that knows the wants or designes of him who is to dwell therein, and make use of the conveniences. The land about it is healthy, and most convenient for the pleasure of hunting. This is the best information I can give you at present. I hope to bee in London between Easter and Whitsunday, if not sooner, and there to have more opportunity of enjoying the benefit of your learned converse and skill in books. My residence in this place, so distant from the city, denies mee the opportunity of knowing books which I sometimes hear of and finde quoted, but cannot see, consult, or peruse: particularly in these late revolutions, I heare of the great Collection of the Elder English Historians, wherein you have befriended the world, but I have not seen the entire work, but some part of it onely. If I live to come to London, I shall entreat you to assist me in procuring some such books at the best hand. I hope you will excuse the freedome I use with you, for, because I greatly value your learneing, I presse forward into acquaintance with you, desiring ever to bee

Yours, &c.

RIC. CUMBERLAND.

C, orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

August, 1690.

Sir—This hasty script is to acquaint you, that my Lord Bishop of S^t Asaph¹ will take it for an honour to be thought able to give M^r Pepys any light in those mysteries you and I have discoursed of.² He would himself wait upon you, but I did not think it convenient to receive that compliment for you, at first. To-morrow his Lordship says, he eating no dinner, shall be alone, and ready to receive your commands, if it be seasonable to you. I suppose about 3 o'clock in the afternoon may be a convenient time for me to wait upon you to his Lordship, or what other sooner hour you appoint.

J. E.

¹ William Lloyd, successively Bishop of St. Asaph, Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester. Ob. 1692.

² The Apocalypse.

The Lords in the Tower, and other prisoners, against whom there is no special matter chargeable, are to be freed upon bail. My Lord Clarendon is also within that qualification, as the Bishop tells me.

C.]

S. Pepys to the Gentlemen¹ who bailed him, upon his release from Prison.

October 15, 1690.

Being this day become once again a free man in every respect, I mean, but that of my obligation to you and the rest of my friends, to whom I stand indebted for my being so, I think it but a reasonable part of my duty to pay you and them my thanks for it in a body; but know not how otherwise to compass it, than by begging you, which I hereby do, to take your share with them and me here, to-morrow, of a piece of mutton, which is all I dare promise you, besides that of my being ever

Your most bounden and faithful humble Servant,

S. P.

C. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

Deptford, 7th 26, 1690. Morning.

Sir—*Si vales, bene est*, &c. Without more ceremony, then, and that my small excursion be no impediment to the perfecting your collection,—to the Queries. In the days of Queen Eliz., for before her time I hardly hear of any, came over one Crispin van de Pas; and in King James's, his brother Symon, who calls himself Passæus; and afterwards there came, and in Charles 1st's time, one Elstrack, Stock, De la Rem, and Miriam; and of our own countrymen, Cecil, Martin, Vaughan, and especially Jo. Paine, for I forbear to mention Marshal, Crosse, and some other lamentable fellows, who engraved the effigies of the noblemen, &c., then flourishing. These prints were sold by George Humble and Sudbury, at the Pope's Head in Cornhill; by Jenner at the Exchange; one Seager, I know not where, and Roger Daniel: but who had the most choice

¹ Sir Peter Palavicini, Mr. James Houblon, Mr. Blackburne, and Mr. Martin.

was M^r. Peake, near Holborn Conduit ; and if there be any who can direct you where you may most likely hear what became of their plates and works of this kind, I believe nobody may so well inform you as M^r Faithorne, father to the bookseller, who, if I am not mistaken, was apprentice to Sir W^m Peake, for both he and Humble were made Knights, and therefore it may be worth your while to enquire of him. There came afterwards, you know, Lucas, Vosterman, Hollar, Lombart, and other excellent artists ; but these were of later times, which you do not enquire of. They wrought after Vandyke, the Arundelian Collection, and best painters. And now of late the skilful in Mezzo-tinto masters, who for imitation of life, sometimes excel the *burin* itself ever so accurately handled. But of this enough :—I send you, Sir, my face, such as it was of yore, but is now so no more, *tanto mutata* ; and with it, what you may find harder to procure, the Earl of Nottingham,¹ Lord High Admiral ; which, though it make a gap in my poor Collection, to which it was glad, I most cheerfully bestow it upon you, and would accompany it with the other two, were I master of them. I have Sir George Villiers, when a youth and newly-dignified, in a small trifling print, not at all fit for you, who ought to have him when he was a Duke and Admiral ; and of such there are many, easily to be had. I am sure his picture is below several flattering dedications, though at present I do not well remember where. . But this I do, that there is a Taille-douce of that mighty favourite, almost as big as the life, and nothing inferior to any of the famous Nanteuil's, graved by one Jacob, of Delft, in Holland, from a painting of Miereveld, that were well worth the sending even into Holland for, and for whatever else is of this kind, of that incomparable workman's hand. I have once seen it, and took this notice of it to mention it in a new edition of my Calcographie, when I have leisure to revise that trifle. Lastly, as to my Lord Chancellor Hide, though I have not his effigies among the rest that I have huddled together, always presuming to get it of my Lord Clarendon, but perpetually forgetting to ask it, yet I can direct you where to come by it, and perhaps you have it already in your library ; 'tis but enquiring where Sir W. Dugdale's History of the Lord Chancellors was

¹ Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham.



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printed, and there you will find him, and the rest of the Long Robe, if you have a mind to them. Have you been at M^r Baker's shop, near the old Exchange? Cannot M^r White furnish you? I am deceived if he has not graved most of the Chancellors since his Majesty's restoration.

Y^r most humble faithful Servant, J. EVELYN.

C.]

S. Pepys to W. Hewer.

December 23, 1690.

Mr. Hewer—I don't know how to let go what you observed to me yesterday, touching the late learned descant made by some of our Admirals upon the words at the bottom of my printed head, without telling you that I could be well contented Mr. Southerne were told, when next he comes in the way of Mr. Martin, that whatever reckoning I may make of his learning, I own too great an esteem for that of my Lord of Pembroke to think it possible for him to misplace upon me the honour of answering for a sentence so much above my ambition of fathoming, or the authority of any man else to censure, but he, if any such there be, that would be thought a Latinist, orator, and philosopher, fit to stand up with Cicero, whose very words these are, in that excellent and most divine chapter, his *Somnium Scipionis*.

Tu vero enitere, et sic habeto, te non esse mortalem, sed Corpus hoc. Nec enim is est quem forma, ista declarat; sed mens cujusque is est quisque, non ea figura quæ digito monstrari potest.

A thought derived to him from Plato, and wrought upon after him by St. Paul.

I am, &c.,

S. PEPYS.

C. orig.]

The Bishop of London¹ to S. Pepys.

Dec^r. 1691.

Sir—When I tell you I write in behalf of an eminently honest man, I hope you will pardon more easily my importunity. The bearer, M. Nutt, though I have very little acquaintance with him, is one that I value highly for two actions of his life very unusual in

¹ Henry Compton, translated from Oxford, 1675; ob. 1713.

this age.—When, upon the credit he had given King Charles II^d, he found himself sinking from an estate of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* to nothing, he returned back to the value of 3,000*l.* of money just then put into his hands, telling his creditors that he was no longer responsible. His other action was more generous than this; for being called to witness the title of a gentleman who had not wherewithal to reward him, he being himself not worth a groat, he refused to keep back his evidence, though he was offered a considerable reward by the other party, which would have supported him all his life. Upon these merits it is that I would beg of you to use your interest with M^r Southerne,¹ to bestow some clerk's or other place upon him under the Admiralty, to get him bread. If it were my brother, I could not with more concern intreat you, in this particular, to oblige, Sir,

Y^r most obedient humble Serv^t,

H. LONDON.

C.]

S. Pepys to John Evelyn.

January 9, 1691-2.

Sir—I would have come at you the other night at St. Martin's on that grievous occasion,² but could not. Nor would I have failed in attending you before, to have condoled the death of that great man, had I been for some time in a condition of going abroad. Pray let Dr. Gale, Mr. Newton, and myself, have the honour of your company to-day, forasmuch as Mr. Boyle being gone, we shall want your help in thinking of a man in England fit to be set up after him for our Peireskius,³ besides Mr. Evelyn. I am sure I know what I think upon it, and shall not spare to tell it you. A happy new year to you, from your faithful, obedient servant,

S. P.

¹ James Southerne, Clerk of the Acts, 1688, and in 1694 an Extra Commissioner of the Navy.

² Mr. Boyle's funeral.

³ Nicholas Peiresc, a type, in the opinion of many, of what a learned and accomplished man ought to be.

C.]

S. Pepys to John Evelyn.

Easter Monday, 1692.

Sir—The last being Confession, this in all good conscience should be Restitution Week; and, as far as I am able, the first act of it shall be the acquitting myself honestly towards you, in reference to that vast treasure of papers¹ which I have had of yours so many years in my hands, in hopes of that otium I have now for three years been master of, but on conditions easily to be guessed at, which have not allowed me the company of more of my papers than I was content to adventure being visited and disordered: and it is not above three weeks since I have taken the liberty of remanding any of them within my reach. Out of these I have made shift to collect all that relate to the State concernment in the ministry of Sir R. Browne, and those of your own growth towards the History of our Dutch War, 1665, which, with that which followed it in 1672, I wish I could see put together by your hand, as greatly suspecting they will prove the last instances of the sea actions of this nation, which will either bear telling at all, or be worthy of such an historian as Mr. Evelyn. Another piece of restitution I have to make you, is your *Columna Trajani*, which, out of a desire of making the most use of, with the greatest care to my eyes, I put out unfortunately to an unskilful hand, for the washing its prints with some thin stain to abate the too strong lustre of the paper: in the execution whereof part of it suffered so much injury, that not knowing with what countenance to return it, I determined upon making you amends by the first fair book I could meet with; but with so ill success, that notwithstanding all my industry, at auctions and otherwise, I have only been able to lay my eye on one, fair or foul, at Scott's, and that wholly wanting the historical part; Sir P. Lely, whose book it was, contenting himself with so much and no more, as touched the profession of a painter without that of a scholar. I have, therefore, thought it more religious to restore so great a jewel as your own book, even with this damage.

S. P.

¹ The papers, after all, were not returned, nor has the MS. "History of the Dutch War" ever been traced; it is not among the Rawlinson papers in the Bodleian Library. See Evelyn's "Diary," Introduction, p. xxviii. edit. 1850.

C. orig.]

*Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, to S. Pepys.*With an enclosure : see note.¹Dresden, Feb^y 7, 1692-3.

Hon^d Sir—I should not forgive myself if I did not pay you the respect of a line or two, even at this distance. The Gazette by this time will inform you of the ceremony of investing His Electoral Highness of Saxony, John George the 4th, with the Order of the Garter, in the Great Hall here, called Atrium Gigantum, on Thursday, Jan^y 26, 1692. To which I will only add, that the Elector is highly pleased with the Order, which he has not only testified by the noble presents he has made to the Commissioners and all their Retinue, but by the perfect good humour he has shown ever since, and by his bestowing upon Sir William Colt, my Colleague, the Badge of Sincerity, a kind of Order established by the 2 Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony a year or two ago, which he took from his own arm and put upon Sir William's, being worn in nature of a bracelet: it is an enamelled jewel, of an oval form, about an inch long, wherein is enamelled 2 hands in armour, with this motto—*Uni à jamais*, and on the other, *Amitié sincère*. "The first motto," said the Elector, upon giving it to Sir William, "is for the King and myself, the next is for you and I." I will give you a draft of it at my return; the ornament is only four diamonds on the outside. The day after the ceremony was a famous tilting, 30 on a side, all gentlemen of 8 descents, and the day after that were most noble fireworks. The next day, being Sunday, the 26th, we had audience of leave, and Sir William presently after delivered new credentials as Envoy. We dined with the Elector that day, and he told me he would

¹ Quoniam hujusmodi chronogrammata, ut dicam, hisce regionibus in usa sunt, quamvis non operæ pretium existimo, facultatem tamen meam explorare visum est.

1692. Johannes GeorgIVs QVartVs ELecCtor SaXonIæ OrDine Garteri DresDæ InVestItVs.

1692. Per NobILes VIros GVL DVtton CoLt EqVit. AVr. et Greg. KING, FeClal. LanCaster. AngLIæ RegIs Vt et RegInæ Legatos et DepVtatos.

1692. Die JoVis VICesIMo SeXto JanVarII, VeterI StyLo, In AtrIo Gigant. GR. KING.

give me my passport for England, which he did. The next day we were carried to see the strong fortress of Königstein, about 16 or 18 miles from hence, upon the frontiers of Bohemia, and returned the next day and dined at the Elector's charge, as we did from the time of our first audience, being attended by several gentlemen, and the Elector's pages and footmen : since which we are upon our own account. Yesterday we were shown the arsenal, the armoury, where there are 36 chambers for that purpose, and then the 7 chambers of rarities, all highly worth seeing, besides the stables. On Thursday next is a masquerade in boor's habits, 30 ladies and gentlemen, and among them the Elector and Electrice, and on Friday a magnificent opera, all in honour of the Order ; after which I return with all diligence to England, and shall long to kiss your hands, and to assure you how truly I am,

Y^r most obed^t Serv^t, GRE^{vy} KING.

C. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

Wotton, August, 1692.

I have been philosophizing and world-despising in the solitudes of this place, whither I am retired to pass and mourn the absence of my worthiest friend. Here is wood and water, meadows and mountains, the Dryads and Hamadryads ; but here's no M^r Pepys, no D^r Gale. Nothing of all the cheer in the parlour that I taste ; all's insipid, and all will be so to me, till I see and enjoy you again. I long to know what you do, and what you think, because I am certain you do both what is worthy the knowing and imitation. On Mondy next will M^r Bentley resume his lecture, I think, at Bow Church : I fear I shall hardly get through this wilderness by that time. Pray give him your wonted confidence if you can, and tell him how unhappily I am entangled. I hope, however, to get home within this fortnight, and about the end of October to my hyemation in Dover-street. My son is gone with the Lord Lieutenant, and our new relation, Sir Cyril Wych,¹ into Ireland : I look they

¹ Who had married for his third wife Evelyn's niece Elizabeth, daughter of George Evelyn of Wotton. Sir Cyril was so named after his godfather, the Patriarch of Constantinople, where he was born.

should return wondrous Statesmen, or else they had as well have stayed at home. I am here with Boccalini,¹ and Erasmus's Praise of Folly, and look down upon the world with wondrous contempt, when I consider for what we keep such a mighty bustle. *O fortunate* Mr Pepys ! who knows, possesses, and enjoys all that's worth the seeking after. Let me live among your inclinations, and I shall be happy.

J. EVELYN.

C.]

S. Pepys to Isaac Newton.

November 22, 1693.

Sir—However this comes accompanied to you with a little trouble, yet I cannot but say, that the occasion is welcome to me, in that it gives me an opportunity of telling you that I continue sensible of my obligations to you, most desirous of rendering you service in whatever you shall think me able, and no less afflicted when I hear of your being in town, without knowing how to wait on you till it be too late for me to do it. This said, and with great truth and respect, I go on to tell you that the bearer, Mr. Smith, is one I bear great goodwill to, no less for what I personally know of his general ingenuity, industry, and virtue, than for the general reputation he has in this town, inferior to none, but superior to most, for his mastery in the two points of his profession; namely, fair writing, and arithmetic, so far, principally, as is subservient to accountantship. Now, so it is, that the late project, of which you cannot but have heard, of Mr. Neale, the Groom-Porter's lottery, has almost extinguished for some time, at all places of public conversation in this town, especially among men of numbers, every other talk but what relates to the doctrine of determining between the true proportion of the hazards incident to this or that given chance or lot. On this occasion, it has fallen out that this gentleman is become concerned, more than in jest, to compass a solution that may be relied upon beyond what his modesty will suffer him to think his own alone, or any less than Mr. Newton's, to be, to a question which he takes a journey on purpose to attend you with,

¹ Author of "Il Pietro Paragone," or Political Touchstone.

and prayed my giving him this introduction to you to that purpose, which, not in common friendship only, but as due to his so earnest application after truth, though in a matter of speculation alone, I cannot deny him ; and therefore trust you will forgive me in it, and the trouble I desire you to bear, at my instance, of giving him your decision upon it, and the process of your coming at it : wherein I shall esteem myself on his behalf greatly owing to you, and remain,

Honoured Sir, your most humble,
And most affectionate and faithful Servant, S. P.

C. orig.]

Isaac Newton to S. Pepys.

Cambridge, Nov^r 26, 1693.

S^r—I was very glad to hear of your good health by M^r Smith, and to have any opportunity given me of showing how ready I should be to serve you or your friends upon any occasion, and wish that something of greater moment would give me a new opportunity of doing it, so as to become more useful to you than in solving only a mathematical question. In reading the question, it seemed to me at first to be ill stated ; and in examining M^r Smith about the meaning of some phrases in it, he put the case of the question the same as if A played with six dice till he threw a six ; and then B threw as often with twelve, and C with eighteen, the one for twice as many, the other for thrice as many, sixes. To examine who had the advantage, I took the case of A throwing with one dice, and B with two—the former till he threw a six, the latter as often for two sixes ; and found that A had the advantage. But whether A will have the advantage when he throws with six, and B with twelve dice, I cannot tell ; for the number of dice may alter the proportion of the chances considerably, and I did not compute it in this case, the problem being a very hard one. And, indeed, upon reading the question anew, I found that these cases do not come within the question ; for here an advantage is given to A by his throwing first till he throws a six : whereas, the question requires, that they throw upon equal luck, and by consequence that no advantage be given to any one by throwing first. The question is this : A has six dice in a box, with which he is to fling a six ; B

has in another box twelve dice, with which he is to fling two sixes ; C has in another box eighteen dice, with which he is to fling three sixes. Q', whether B and C have not as easy a task as A at even luck ? If this last question must be understood according to the plainest sense of the words, I think that sense must be this :

1st. Because A, B, and C, are to throw upon even luck, there must be no advantage of luck given to any of them by throwing first or last, by making anything depend upon the throw of any one, which does not equally depend on the throws of the other two : and, therefore, to bar all inequality of luck on these accounts, I would understand the question as if A, B, and C, were to throw all at the same time.

2^d. I take the most proper and obvious meaning of the words of the question to be, that when A flings more sixes than one, he flings a six, as well as when he flings but a single six, and so gains his expectation : and so, when B flings more sixes than two, and C more than three, they gain their expectations. But if B throw under two sixes, and C under three, they miss their expectations ; because, in the question, 'tis expressed that B is to throw two, and C three sixes.

3^d. Because each man has his dice in a box, ready to throw, and the question is put upon the chances of that throw, without naming any more throws than that. I take the question to be the same as if it had been put thus upon single throws.

What is the expectation or hope of A to throw every time one six, at least, with six dice ?

What is the expectation or hope of B to throw every time two sixes, at least, with twelve dice ?

What is the expectation or hope of C to throw every time three sixes, or more than three, with eighteen dice ?

And whether has not B and C as great an expectation or hope to hit every time what they throw for, as A hath to hit what he throws for ?

If the question be thus stated, it appears, by an easy computation, that the expectation of A is greater than that of B or C ; that is, the task of A is the easiest : and the reason is, because A has all the chances on sixes on his dice for his expectation, but B and C have not all the chances upon theirs ; for, when B throws

a single six, or C but one or two sixes, they miss of their expectations. This M^r Smith understands, and therefore allows that, if the question be understood as I have stated it, then B and C have not so easy a task as A ; but he seems of opinion, that the question should be so stated, that B and C, as well as A, may have all the chances of sixes on their dice within their expectations. I do not see that the words of the question, as 'tis set down in your letter, will admit it ; but this being no mathematical question, but a question what is the true mathematical question, it belongs not to me to determine it. I have contented myself, therefore, to set down how, in my opinion, the question, according to the most obvious and proper meaning of the words, is to be understood ; and that, if this be the true state of the question, then B and C have not so easy a task as A : but, whether I have hit the true meaning of the question, I must submit to the better judgment of yourself and others. If you desire the computation, I will send it you.

I am, Sir,

Y^r most humble and obedient Servant,

IS. NEWTON.

Isaac Newton to S. Pepys.

Cambridge, Dec^r 16, 1693.

Sir—In stating the case of the wager, you seem to have exactly the same notion of it with me ; and to the question, Which of the three chances should Peter chuse, were he to have but one throw for his life ? I answer, that if I were Peter, I would chuse the first. To give you the computation upon which this answer is grounded, I would state the question thus :—

A hath six dice in a box with which he is to fling at least one six, for a wager laid with R.

B hath twelve dice in another box, with which he is to fling at least two sixes, for a wager laid with S.

C hath eighteen dice in another box, with which he is to fling at least three sixes, for a wager laid with T.

The stakes of R, S, and T, are equal ; what ought A, B, and C, to stake, that the parties may play upon equal advantage ?

To compute this, I set down the following progressions of numbers :—

Progr. 1.	1	2	3	4	5	6	the number of the dice.
Progr. 2.	0	1	3	6	10	15	
Progr. 3.	6	36	216	1296	7776	46656	{ the number of all the chances upon them.
Progr. 4.	5	25	125	625	3125	15625	{ the number of chances without sixes.
Progr. 5.	1	5	25	125	625	3125	
Progr. 6.	1	10	75	500	3125	18750	{ chances for one six and no more.
Progr. 7.		1	5	25	125	625	
Progr. 8.		1	15	150	1250	9375	{ chances for two sixes and no more.

The progressions in this table are thus found: the first progression, which expresses the number of the dice, is an arithmetical one; viz., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.; the second is found, by adding to every term, the term of the progression above it; viz., $0+1=1$, $1+2=3$, $3+3=6$, $6+4=10$, $10+5=15$, &c.; the third progression, which expresses the number of all the chances upon the dice, is found by multiplying the number 6 into itself continually; and the fourth, fifth, and seventh, are found by multiplying the number 5 into itself continually; the sixth is found by multiplying the terms of the first and fifth; viz., $1 \times 1 = 1$, $2 \times 5 = 10$, $3 \times 25 = 75$, $4 \times 125 = 500$, &c.; and the eighth is found by multiplying the terms of the second and seventh; viz., $1 \times 1 = 1$, $3 \times 5 = 15$, $6 \times 25 = 150$, $10 \times 125 = 1250$, &c.; and by these rules the progressions may be continued on to as many dice as you please.

Now, since A plays with six dice, to know what he and R ought to stake, I consult the numbers in the column under six, and there, from 46656, the number of all the chances upon those dice, expressed in the third progression, I subduct 15625, the number of all the chances without a six, expressed in the fourth; and the remainder, 31031, is the number of all the chances, with one six or above: therefore the stake of A must be the stake of R, upon equal advantage, as 31031 to 15625, or $\frac{31031}{15625}$ to 1; for their stakes must be as their expectations, that is, as the number of chances which make for them. In like manner, if you would know what B and S ought to stake upon twelve dice, produce the progressions

to the column of twelve dice, and the sum of the numbers in the fourth and sixth progressions; viz., $244140625 + 585937500 = 830078125$, will be the number of chances for S; and this number, subducted from the number of all the chances in the third progression, viz., 2176782336 , will leave 1346704211 , the number of chances for B: therefore the stake of B would be to the stake of S, as 1346704211 to 830078125 , or $\frac{1346704211}{830078125}$ to 1. And so, by producing the progressions to the number of eighteen dice, and taking the sum of the numbers in the fourth, sixth, and eighth progressions for the number of the chances for T, and the difference between this number and that in the third column for the number of the chances for C, you will have the proportion of their stakes upon equal advantage. And thence it will appear that, when the stakes of R, S, and T, are units, suppose one pound or one guinea, and by consequence equal, the stake of A must be greater than that of B, and that of B greater than that of C; and, therefore, A has the greatest expectation. The question might have been thus stated, and answered in fewer words: if Peter is to have but one throw for a stake of 1000*l.*, and has his choice of throwing either one six at least upon six dice, or two at least upon twelve, or three at least upon eighteen, which throw ought he to chuse; and of what value is his chance or expectation upon every throw, were he to sell it? Answer: Upon six dice there are 46656 chances, whereof 31031 are for him; upon twelve, there are 2176782336 chances, whereof 1346704211 are for him: therefore, his chance or expectation is worth the $\frac{31031}{46656}$ th part of 1000*l.* in the first case, and the $\frac{1346704211}{2176782336}$ th part of 1000*l.* in the second; that is, 665*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the first case, and 618*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the second. In the third case, the value will be found still less. This, I think, Sir, is what you desired me to give you an account of; and if there be any thing further, you may command

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

IS. NEWTON.

B.L.]

*Doctor Gibson to Dr Charlett.*July 13^o, 1694^o.

You had receiv'd Mr. Pepys's Catalogue by Saturday night's Coach, but that upon receiving it with him yesterday, I took the liberty of suggesting an objection, wherein I hope you'l agree with me. Amongst other MSS. which indeed are all exceeding valuable, he has 10 large Volumes fairly writ, consisting of original *Letters, Instruments, &c.*, collected with great care and judgment. But such is his modesty (because they were his own work) that he had concluded them all under this scanty Title, *Miscellanies, Historical, Political and Naval, in 10 Volumes*. 'Twas natural for any one to urge that *Miscellanies* (by which the world means nothing but a confus'd Rhapsodie) was too mean a Title for soe regular a Collection, and that the word *Originals*, or something to express the real value of them, ought to be inserted. I told him likewise, that, in my opinion, he could neither do justice to himself, nor soe much service to the World as would necessary follow upon the mention of such a body of Rarities, unless he publish'd every distinct head through the whole X volumes. And if he agrees to it, I am satisfy'd there's nothing in England can pretend to equal it; 'twill be in my mind one of the greatest ornaments your Catalogue will have. In short, I would not bring it away till he had consider'd further of it. Among these Collections, he has a Catalogue of a great many Original Letters and Papers now in the Dutch Church here, and relating to the *Reformation*; these he's ready to communicate.

C.]

S. Pepys to Dr Smith.

April 15, 1695.

Reverend Sir—You may be surprised, but won't, I dare say, be offended, that, at the instance of our excellent friend, Dr. Charlett, of Oxford, I come so soon to ask, for another, a favour, it is so little a while since I troubled you for to myself. It is in behalf of this young man,¹ the bearer: one whose outside would not lead you

¹ Humphrey Wanley, son to the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, Vicar of Trinity Church, in Coventry, and better known as the author of the "Wonders of the

to expect such an errand from him, his education also bespeaking it as little ; as having been bred at Coventry, in a trade not very apt to give any occasion for it. But so it is, that by a strange bent of nature, he has spontaneously given himself up to the love of Antiquities, and looking into Records ; Dr. Charlett telling me of several Catalogues of MSS. now before them at Oxford, which they owe to his transcribing : and, after this, what can you think his present want to be, and the only errand that has brought him up to London, and this the first time of his being here, but a curiosity only to see the inside of Sir John Cotton's Library, which pray let me, in Dr. Charlett's name and my own, beg you to indulge him an opportunity for, when it may be with least trouble to yourself. And to reconcile this curiosity of his a little more to you, I have it to observe that, though it was his fortune to be disposed of by his friends to a trade, as I have told you, yet was it not, as I understand, without his having been first raised to an academical degree of grammar-learning ; so, as books are not wholly strangers to him, and by consequence your favour to him will not want being understood, though it may of being enough acknowledged either by him or me, who am, with all respect,

Your most faithful and most humble Servant,

S. P.

C.]

S. Pepys to M^{rs} Steward.

September 20, 1695.

Madam—You are very good, and pray continue so, by as many kind messages as you can, and notices of your health, such as the bearer brings you back my thanks for, and a thousand services. Here's a sad town, and God knows when it will be a better, our losses at sea making a very melancholy exchange at both ends of it ; the gentlewomen of this, to say nothing of the other, sitting with their arms across, without a yard of muslin in their shops to

Little World." Humphrey Wanley was sent to Edmund Hall, Oxford, by Lloyd, Bishop of Lichfield, &c., whence he soon removed to University College, at the instance of Dr. Charlett, who had observed his attention to matters of antiquity. He became, some years afterwards, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford, whose son and successor retained him in his service. He died in July, 1726.—*Biographical Dict.*

sell, while the ladies, they tell me, walk pensively by, without a shilling, I mean a good one, in their pockets to buy. One thing there is, indeed, that comes in my way as a Governor, to hear of, which carries a little mirth with it, and indeed is very odd. Two wealthy citizens are lately dead, and left their estates, one to a Blue Coat boy, and the other to a Blue Coat girl, in Christ's Hospital. The extraordinariness of which has led some of the magistrates to carry it on to a match, which is ended in a public wedding; he in his habit of blue satin, led by two of the girls, and she in blue, with an apron green, and petticoat yellow, all of sarsnet, led by two of the boys of the house, through Cheapside to Guildhall Chapel, where they were married by the Dean of St. Paul's, she given by my Lord Mayor. The wedding-dinner, it seems, was kept in the Hospital Hall, but the great day will be to-morrow, St. Matthew's; when, so much I am sure of, my Lord Mayor will be there, and myself also have had a ticket of invitation thither, and, if I can, will be there too; but, for other particulars, I must refer you to my next, and so,

Dear madam, adieu,

S. P.

Bow bells are just now ringing, ding dong, but whether for this, I cannot presently tell; but it is likely enough, for I have known them to ring upon much foolisher occasions, and lately too.

C. orig.]

E. Wright to S. Pepys.

Nov^r 10, 1696.

Hon^d Sir—Colonel Scott, your prosecutor, is again turned for England: when he arrived first, he was in the habit of a Dutch skipper, which disguised him very much; but now he has got good clothes and a perriwig. He was at a friend's house of mine some few days past, and pretended he had got his pardon for killing the coachman; but he tells me he does not believe it. This I thought good to acquaint you.

I am, Sir, y^r most humble Serv^t,

EDW^d WRIGHT.

[Pepys, in answer, particularly requested to have further information, which produced a second letter from Mr. Wright :]

Nov^r 12, 1696.

Hon. Sir—I have now learnt as much as I could since the other day. Col. Scott, about 7 weeks ago, came to England in a sea-man's habit: he was not seen by any body I know till about 16 days ago, and then he appeared in pretty good habit, and a bob wig on, and pulled out a parchment with a broad seal to it, and said it was his pardon, and desired that man to get a silver box made to put it in; but he has not seen him since. The Colonel was at his house yesterday, but he was not at home. Whether it was a pardon or not he cannot tell, but Kings do not use to grant pardons before conviction, unless it be to noblemen, as to the Duke of Buckingham for killing Lord Shrewsbury, or the like the present King did to Colonel Beveridge for killing M^r Danby, and to some outlaws that he brought with him. But Colonel Scott has always been obnoxious to him: when he was in Scotland, he ran away with his regiment's money, and was hanged in effigy: besides, I have employed a friend to search the Hanaper Office and the Petty Bag Office, where all patents of that nature pass, and for 16 years there has been no such patent passed. I am informed that he lives in Gray's Inn, by 2 people that he has told so to. If I can any way further serve your honour, no person shall do it more faithfully.

EDWARD WRIGHT.

When Scott returned out of Holland, he told my friend he had a bill from the Bank at Amsterdam of 100*l.* upon the Bank here, and could not get his money. His person and carriage are not a bit altered.

C. orig.]

*Edmund Gibson*¹ to S. Pepys.

Lambeth, November 25, 1696.

Honored Sir—I here send you the Index of the Catalogue, so far as Bodley's Library is concerned. I have also enclosed a short

¹ The learned Edmund Gibson, at this time Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, became, in 1715, Bishop of Lincoln; and, in 1720, was

account of the life of Sir Thomas Bodley, and of the foundation and encrease of his Library ; you may, if you please, keep them by you till called for. The other day I met with a Catalogue of the Clergy in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, taken in 1563, with an account of each man's learning and abilities ; in short, observing the strangeness of the characters, I ran over the whole, and, as I went along, branched them under different heads, whereby their several abilities in learning are there expressed. It is a fancy I know you will be pleased with, and therefore I make bold to give you this short view of the learning of those times.

Docti Latine et Græcè	III.	Latine per parum utcunque
Docti	XII.	aliquid, pauca verba, &c.,
Mediocriter Docti	II.	intellex :
Latine Docti	IX.	Latine non Docti.
Latine mediocriter intell :	XXXI.	Indocti
		IV.

If the London Clergy were thus ignorant, what must we imagine the country Divines were ? I beg your pardon for this trouble, and remain,

Your obliged, humble Servant,

EDM. GIBSON.

D^r Tanner, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, to D^r Charlett.

Apr : 28, 1699.

Mr. Pepys was just finishing a letter to you, last night when I gave him yours. I hear he has printed some letters lately about the abuses of Christ's Hospital ; they are only privately handed about. A Gentleman that has a very great respect for Mr. P. saw one of them in one of the Alderman's hands, but wishes there had been some angry expressions left out ; which he fears the Papists and other enemies of the Ch. of England will make ill use of.

translated to the See of London. Ob. 1748. He published the valuable "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani," whence he has been sometimes humorously called "Dr. Codex."

B.M. orig.]

S. Pepys to Mr. Bagford.

Wednesday morning, March 16, 1696-7.

Mr. Bagford—If there be *Stobæi Sententia*, a fair one of the last edition, in Mr. Littlebury's auction, not yet disposed of, I commission you to secure it for me upon the easiest terms you can ; letting me know, in the meantime, by a line or two, as soon as you may, whether I may expect to be supplied herewith from thence or no, that I may be at liberty to look out for it elsewhere. And, in that case also, pray in your walk be yourself listening out for a fair one for me, so as I may be eased of the charge of its re-binding.

I am, your assured Friend,

S. PEPYS.

B.M. orig.]

S. Pepys to Mr. Bagford.

Tuesday morning.

Mr. Bagford—I shall not be able to come to you this morning, nor, I doubt, this week, by reason of some business I have a sudden occasion of looking after in Parliament. Whereof, pray tell the gentleman of the house, where I was to meet you, and that (if God pleases) I will not fail to be with him on Monday next, in the morning, before which I hope I shall see you, and remain,

Your affectionate Friend and Servant,

S. PEPYS.

B.M. orig.]

S. Pepys to Mr. Bagford.

Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1697-8.

Mr. Bagford—It has been out of my mind to ask either of you or Mr. Sturt, at his late being with me, after Mr. Ayres's famous Copy-book, whether it be yet finished or published, or no, I having a particular reason to desire the knowing it, and if it be out, of seeing it. And, therefore, in that case, let me desire you by the first opportunity, either to let me see you here with one, or to procure a very fair one, and send it to me.

S. PEPYS.

B.M. orig.]

S. Pepys to Mr. Bagford.

York Buildings, May 11, 1699.

Mr. Bagford—I was prevented the other day in my asking after what you told me you would bring to me the beginning of this week, namely, your gatherings relating to Fair Writing, and particularly the Heads which you tell me you have of several of our Writing Masters. Pray, therefore, let me now desire the sight hereof from you, as soon as with convenience you can, because (as I told you) I am just now making up, and finally putting together, my own collection on that subject. And pray forget not your solicitation for me to Major Ayres, and to look out for the Compartment of Fishes for me, I being lately told (by Mr. Sturt, I think) that there are variety of those Compartments publicly sold; but Major Ayres's kindness must crown all. Adieu!

C.1]

The Lord Reay² to S. Pepys.

Durness, 24th October, 1699.

Honoured Sir—Conforming to my promise, I send you all the information I have met with in the inquiry you recommended to me, touching the Double Sight; and have just now received my Lord Tarbut's³ answer to me relating thereto, as follows:—

¹ The letters which follow, relating to the Second Sight ordinarily pretended to in the Highlands, are here introduced *seriatim*, without reference to the Chronological order observed in the Correspondence.

² George Mackay, third Lord Reay, of Durness, in Scotland, F.R.S., a nobleman of parts and learning. Ob. 1748.—*Wood's Peerage*.

³ In the "Peerage of Scotland," printed for J. Almon, 1767, is the following account of Lord Tarbut:—Sir George Mackenzie, eldest son of the first Baronet, was a man of great learning, and well versed in the laws. He had a commission from Charles II., then in exile, to raise what forces he could, in order to promote his restoration; and for those good services, when His Majesty returned to England, he was made a Senator of the College of Justice, Clerk Register, one of the Privy Council, and Justice General; and by James II. created Viscount Tarbut in 1685. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was constituted Secretary of State, and a Privy Councillor; created Earl of Cromartie, in 1702, and continued in the post of Justice General. He died in August, 1714, æt. suæ 84. His grandson, George, third Earl of Cromartie, having taken an

"I remember that, several years ago, in answer to a letter of Mr. Boyle's, I wrote to him about the Second Sight ; a copy whereof receive enclosed. Since that time, I was not much in the North, nor did I either make any inquiries on purpose, or what I occasionally heard then differ considerably from what I had heard formerly. One particular of which was a footman of your great grandfather's, who was mightily concerned upon seeing a dagger in the Lord Reay's breast. He informed his master of the sight, who laughed at it. Some months after, he gave the doublet which he did wear when the Seer did see the dagger in his breast, to his servant, who did wear or keep it about a year, and then gave it to this footman, who was the Seer, and who was stabbed in the breast by another, when this doublet was upon him. My Lord, you may inquire further into the truth of this."

This, Sir, is the answer I have had from my Lord Tarbut, and I enclose you a copy of his letter therein. I have since informed myself of the truth of the story about my grandfather's footman, and find it literally true ; as also another, much of the same nature, which I shall give you an account of, because I have it from a sure author, a friend of my own, of unexceptionable honesty, to whose father the thing happened, and he was himself witness to it all.

John Macky, of Dilril, having put on a new suit of clothes, was told by a Seer that he did see the gallows upon his coat, which he never noticed ; but, some time after, gave his coat to his servant, William Forbes, to whose honesty there could be nothing said at that time ; but he was shortly after hanged for theft, with the same coat about him : my informer being an eye-witness of his execution, and one who had heard what the Seer said before. I have heard several other stories, but shall trouble you with no more than what have happened since I last came into the country.

There was a servant woman in Mindo Aubrey's house, in Langdale, on Strathnaver, in the Shire of Sutherland, who told her mistress she saw the gallows about her brother's neck, who had then the repute of an honest man : at which her mistress being offended,

active part in the rebellion of 1745, was found guilty of High Treason, and his estates and honours were forfeited to the Crown ; but he was pardoned, and permitted to reside in England till his death, in 1766.

put her out of the house. Her brother, nevertheless, having stolen some goods, was sentenced to be hanged the 22d August, 1698; yet, by the intercession of several gentlemen, who became bail for his future behaviour, was set free, though not customary by our law; which occasioning one of the gentlemen, Lieutenant Alex. Macky, to tell the woman servant that she was once deceived, the man being set at liberty, she replied, he is not dead yet, but shall certainly be hanged; and accordingly, he betaking himself to stealing anew, and being caught, was hanged the 14th of February, 1699.

I was this year hunting in my forest, having several Highlanders with me; and, speaking of the Second Sight, one told me there was a boy in company that had it, and had told many things that had fallen out to be true; who being called, and confessing it, I asked him what he saw last: he told me he had seen, the night before, such a man by name, who lived thirty miles from that place, break my Forester's servant's head; which the servant overhearing, laughed at him for saying that; that could not be, they being very good friends: so as I did not believe it, but it has certainly happened since.

These stories, with what is contained in my Lord Tarbut's letter, are the most satisfactory for proving Second Sight of any I have heard, and the people are so persuaded of the truth of it in the Highlands and Isles that one would be more laughed at for not believing it there than for affirming it elsewhere. For my own part, I do not question it; though that be of small weight towards the persuading others to the belief of it. But I dare affirm, had you the same reasons I have, you would be of my opinion: I mean, had you heard all the stories I have, attested by men of honour not to be doubted, and been eye-witness to some of them yourself, as the breaking of the man's head, foretelling of another's death, and another story, which the same boy told me long ere they happened. There was a blind woman in this country, in my time, who saw them perfectly well, and foretold several things that happened, as hundreds of honest men will attest. She was not born blind, but became so by accident, to that degree, that she did not see so much as a glimmering, yet saw the Second Sight as perfectly as before.

I have got a manuscript, since I came last to Scotland, whose author, though a parson, does, after giving a very full account of the Second Sight, defend there being no sin in it, for reasons too long to be here inserted: but, with the first opportunity, I shall send you a copy of his books; and I have this day received a letter from a friend I had employed for that purpose, promising me the acquaintance of this man, of which I am very covetous, being persuaded it will give me much light in this matter.

There is a people in these countries surnamed "Mansone," who see this sight naturally, both men and women, though they commonly deny it, but are so affirmed to do by all their neighbours. A Seer, with whom I was reasoning on this subject, finding me very incredulous in what he asserted, offered to let me see as well as himself. I asked whether he could free me from seeing them thereafter; whereto he answering me he could not, put a stop to my curiosity. The manner of showing them to another is this: the Seer puts both his hands and feet above your's, and mutters some words to himself: which done, you both see them alike.

This, Sir, is all the information I can send you on this head, till I have the opportunity of sending you the fore-mentioned Treatise: remaining,

Honoured Sir, your most humble Servant,

REAY.

The Lord Tarbut, on the same subject, to Mr. Boyle.

Sir—I had heard very much, but believed very little, of the Second Sight; yet, it being affirmed by several of great veracity, I was induced to make some inquiry after it in the year 1652, being then confined to abide in the North of Scotland by the English Usurpers. The more general accounts of it were, that many Highlanders, yet far more Islanders, were qualified with this sight: that men, women, and children, indistinctively, were subject to it; and sometimes children whose parents were not subject to it; sometimes people when come to age, who had it not when young, nor could any tell by what means produced. It is a trouble to most of those who are subject to it. The sight is of no long duration, only continuing so long as they keep their eyes steadily without trem-

bling: the hardy, therefore, fix their look, that they may see the longer, but the timorous see only glances, their eyes always trembling at the first sight of the object. That which is generally seen by them is the species of living creatures and inanimate things which are in motion, such as ships and habits upon persons: they never see the species of any person who is already dead. What they foresee fails not to exist in the mode and place where it appears to them. They cannot tell what space of time shall intervene betwixt the apparition and real existence; but some of the hardest and longest experience have some rules for conjectures: as, if they see a man with a shrouding-sheet in the apparition, they would conjecture at the nearness and remoteness of his death by the more or less of his body that is covered with it. They will ordinarily see their absent friends, though at a great distance, sometimes no less than from America to Scotland, sitting, standing, or walking, in some certain place, and then they conclude with assurance that they will see them so and there. If a man be in love with a woman, they will ordinarily see the species of that man standing by her; and so, likewise, if a woman be in love. They conjecture at their marrying, by the species looking on the person; at their not marrying, by the species appearing at a distance from the beloved person. If they see the species of any person who is sick to death, they see them covered over with a shrouding-sheet. These, generally, I had verified to me by such of them as did see, and were esteemed honest and sober by all the neighbourhood, for I inquired after such for my information: and because there were more Seers in the Isles of Lewis, Harris, and Uist, than any other place, I did entreat Sir James M'Donald, who is now dead, Sir Normade M'Leod, and Mr. Daniel Morison, a very honest parson, who is still alive, to make inquiry into this strange sight, and to acquaint me therewith; which they did, and found an agreement in these Generals, and informed me of many instances confirming what they said. But, though men of honour and discretion, being but at second hand, I would choose rather to put myself than my friends in the hazard of being laughed at for incredible relations.

I was once travelling in the Highlands, and a good number of servants with me, as is usual there, and one of them going a little before me to enter into a house where I was to stay all night; and,

going hastily to the door, he suddenly started back with a screech, and fell by a stone, against which he dashed his foot. I asked what the matter was, for he seemed to me to be very much frightened; he told me very seriously that I should not lodge in that house because shortly a dead coffin would be carried out of it, for many were carrying it when he was heard cry. I neglecting his words and staying there, he said to others of the servants he was very sorry for it, and that what he saw would surely come to pass; and though no sick person was then there, yet the landlord, a healthy Highlander, died of an apoplectic fit before I left the house.

In the year 1653, Alexander Monro, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Dumbarton's regiment, and I were walking in a place called¹ , in Loch Broom, in a little plain at the foot of a rugged hill: there was a servant working with a spade in the walk before us, his back to us, and his face to the hill. He took no notice of us, though we passed by near to him, which made me look at him; and, perceiving that he stared, I conjectured he was a Seer; wherefore, I called to him, at which he started and smiled. "What are you doing?" said I. He answered, "I have seen a very strange thing—an army of Englishmen, leading of horses, coming down that hill; and a number of them are come down to the plain, and eating the barley which is growing in the field near to the hill." This was on the fourth of May, for I noted the day, and it was four or five days before the barley was sown in the field he spoke of. Alexander Monro asked him how he knew they were Englishmen: he answered, because they were leading horses, and had on hats and boots, which he knew no Scotchman would have on there. We took little notice of the whole story as other than a foolish vision, but wished that an English party were there, we being then at war with them, and the place almost inaccessible for horsemen. But the beginning of August thereafter, the Earl of Middleton, then Lieutenant for the King in the Highlands, having occasion to march a party of his towards the South Islands, sent his Foot through a place called Inverlacwell, and the forepart, which was first down the hill, did fall to eating the barley which was on the little plain under it; and Monro, calling to mind what

¹ A blank in the MS

the Seer told us in May preceding, wrote of it, and sent an express to me to Lochslime, in Ross, where I then was, with it.

I had occasion to be in company where a young lady was, excuse my not naming of persons, and I was told there was a notable Seer in company; and I called to him to speak with me, as I did ordinarily when I found any of them; and, after he had answered several questions, I asked him if he saw any person to be in love with that lady: he said he did, but knew not the person; for, during the two days he had been in her company, he perceived one standing near her with his head leaning on her shoulders, which he said did foretell that the man should marry her, and die before her, according to his observation. This was in the year 1655. I desired him to describe the person, which he did; so I could conjecture, by the description, that it was such a one who was of that lady's acquaintance, though there was no thought of their inter-marriage till two years afterwards; and having occasion, in the year 1657, to find this Seer, who was an Islander, in company with the other person whom I conjectured to have been described by him, I called him aside, and asked if that was the person he saw beside the lady near two years then past: he said it was he, indeed, for he had seen that lady just then standing by him hand-in-hand. This was some few months before their marriage, and the man is since dead, and the lady still alive. I shall trouble you with but one more, which I thought the most remarkable of all [that] occurred to me. In January, 1682, the above-named Colonel Munro and I happened to be in the house of William M^rLeod, of Feirinhed, in the County of Ross; he, the landlord, and I, sitting in three chairs near the fire, and in the corner of the great chimney there were two Islanders who were that very night come to the house, and were related to the landlord. While the one of them was talking with Munro, I perceived the other to look oddly towards me, and from his looks, and his being an Islander, I conjectured that he was a Seer, and asked him why he stared? He answered by desiring me to rise from that chair, for it was an unlucky one. I asked, "Why?" He answered, "Because there was a dead man in the chair next to it."—"Well," said I, "if it be but in the next, I may safely sit here: but what is the likeness of the man?" He said he was a tall man, with a long grey coat, booted, and one of

his legs hanging over the chair, and his head hanging down to the other side, and his arm backward, as it were broken. There were then some English troops quartered near the place, and there being at that time a great frost after a thaw, the country was wholly covered over with ice. Four or five Englishmen riding by this house, not two hours after the vision, where we were sitting by the fire, we heard a great noise, which proved to be these troopers, with the help of other servants, carrying in one of their number who had got a very mischievous fall and had his arm broke; and, falling frequently into swooning fits, they brought him to the hall, and set him in the very chair and in the very posture which the Seer had proposed: but the man did not die, though he revived with great difficulty.

Among the accounts given me by Sir Normade M'Leod, there was one worthy of special notice, which was this:—There was a gentleman in the Isle of Harris, who was always seen by the Seers with an arrow in his thigh: such in the Isle who thought these prognostications infallible, did not doubt but he would be shot in the thigh before he died. Sir Normade told me that he heard it the subject of discourse for many years, when that gentleman was present: at last, he died without any such accident. Sir Normade was at his burial at St. Clement's Church, in the Isle of Harris: at the same time the corpse of another gentleman was brought to be buried in the very same church. The friends on either side came to debate who should first enter the church, and, in a trice, from words they came to blows: one of the number, who was armed with a bow and arrow, let one fly among them; now, every family in that Isle have their burying-place in the church in stone chests, and the bodies are carried on open biers to the place of burial. Sir Normade, having appeased the tumult, one of the arrows was found shot in the dead man's thigh: to this Sir Normade himself was a witness. In the account Mr. Daniel Morison, Parson in the Lewis, gave me, there was one, which, though it be heterogeneous from this subject, yet it may be worth your notice.—It was of a young woman in his parish who was mightily frightened by seeing her own image still before her, always when she came into the open air, and the back of the image always to her; so that it was not a reflection, as in a mirror, but the species of such a body as her own, and in a

very like habit, which appeared to herself continually before her. The parson bred her a long time with him, but she had no remedy of her evil, which troubled her exceedingly. I was told afterwards, that, when she was four or five years older, she saw it not.

These are matters of fact, which, I assure you, are truly related; but these, and all others that occurred to me by information or otherwise, could never lead me into so much as a remote conjecture of the cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon: whether it be a quality in the eyes of some persons, in those parts, concurring with a quality in the air also; or whether such species be every where, though not seen for want of eyes so qualified, or from whatever cause, I must leave to the inquiry of clearer judgments than my own. But a hint may be taken from this image which appeared still to this young woman aforementioned, and from another mentioned by Aristotle, in the 4th of his *Metaphysics*, if I remember right, for it is long since I read it; as also from that common opinion that young infants, unsoiled with many objects, do see apparitions which are not seen by those of older years: likewise from this, that several who did see the Second Sight when in the Highlands or Isles, yet, when transported to live in other countries, especially in America, quite lose this quality; as it was told me by a gentleman who knew some of them in Barbadoes, that did not see any visions there, although he knew them to be Seers when they lived in the Isles of Scotland.

C.]

S. Pepys to the Lord Reay.

York Buildings, November 21, 1699.

My Lord—I can never enough acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's letter. Could I have foreseen the least part of the fatigue my inquiries have cost your Lordship in the answering, I should have proceeded with more tenderness in the burthening you with them. But, since your Lordship has had the goodness to undergo it, I cannot repent me of being the occasion of your giving the world so early a proof of what may be further expected from a genius so curious, so painful, so discerning, and every way so philosophical, as your Lordship has herein shown yours to be; in the

exercise whereof I cannot, as an old man, but wish you a long life, and a happy one, to the honour of your noble family, your country, the whole commonwealth of learning, and more particularly that part of it, the Royal Society of England, dedicated to the advancement of natural knowledge, whereto your Lordship is already become a peculiar ornament.

And now, my Lord, for the matter of your letter : it carries too much observation and weight in it to be too easily spoken to ; and, therefore, I shall pray your Lordship's bearing with me if I ask a little more time. This only I shall not spare now to say, that, as to the Second Sight, I little expected to have been ever brought so near to a conviction of the reality of it, as by your Lordship's and Lord Tarbut's authorities I must already own myself to be : not that I yet know how to subscribe my Lord Tarbut's charging it upon some singularity of quality in the air, or eye of the person affected therewith ; forasmuch as I have never heard of other consequences of any indisposure in the medium or organ of sight, than what related to the miscolouring, misfiguring, diminishing, or undue magnifying, of an object truly existing and exposed thereto ; whereas, in this case, we are entertained with daggers, shrouds, arrows, gibbets, and God knows what, that indeed are not, but must be the creatures of the mind only, however directed to them, and not to the eye. Nor yet as to the reality of the effect would I be thought, my Lord, to derive this propension of mind to the belief of it, from the credit only which I find it to have obtained among your neighbours, the Highlanders ; for that it had been my particular fortune to have outlived the belief of another point of faith relating to the eyes, no less extraordinary nor of less universal reception elsewhere ; —I mean the *mal de ojo* in Spain ; with a third, touching the sanitive and prophetic faculty of the *Saludadores* there : as, having heretofore pursued my inquiries therein so far, upon the place, as to fully convince myself of the vanity thereof, especially of the latter, from the very professions of its professors. But, my Lord, where, as in the matter before us, the power pretended to is so far from being of any advantage to the possessors, as, on the contrary, to be attended with constant uneasiness to them, as well as for the most part of evil and serious import, and irresistibly so, to the persons it is applied to ; in consequence whereof, as your Lordship well notes,

your Seers are both desirous to be themselves rid of it, and ready to communicate it to any other that will adventure on it ; I say, these considerations, joined to that of its being so abundantly attested by eyewitnesses of unquestionable faith, authority, and capacity to judge, will not permit me to distrust the truth of it, at least till something shall arise from my further deliberations upon your Lordship's papers leading me thereto, than, I must acknowledge, there yet does ; in which case I shall give myself the liberty of resorting again to your Lordship, praying, in the mean time, to know how far I have your leave to make some of my learned friends partakers with me in the pleasure of them, and of what your Lordship has been pleased, with so much generosity, to promise me of further light upon this subject, from the Manuscript lately come to your Lordship's hand, a copy of which will be a most welcome and lasting obligation upon me.

I remain, with most profound respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

S. PEPYS.

C.]

The Lord Reay to S. Pepys.

Inverness, January 9th, 1700.

Sir—I had yours some time ago, but have delayed my return, in expectation of sending you the Manuscript I promised you, which, being obliged to stay some time from home, you are not yet to expect from me. You may, if you think fit, communicate my letter to whom you please ; for there is nothing in it but what I know to be true, or have good authors for ; and think it needless, though I have heard many, to relate more stories of Second Sight, save one which has happened since I wrote last.

A gentleman, who was married to a cousin of Drynie's, living in the county of Ross, coming on a visit to him at his house, called him to the door, the ordinary compliments being passed, to speak to him about some business. But when they went out, he was so frightened that he fainted, and, being recovered, would in no wise stay in the house that night, but went with his wife to a farmer's hard by ; where, she asking him why he left the house, he told her

publicly that he knew Drynie would die that night; for, when they went to the door, he saw his winding-sheet about him. And, accordingly, the gentleman did die that night, though he went to bed in perfect health, and had had no sickness for some time before. I had this story from Drynie's own son, the farmer, his servant, and the man himself who saw it. For my part, I am fully convinced of this Sight; but what to attribute it to I know not, nor can I be convinced, any more than you, that it depends on any quality, either of the air or eyes, but would gladly know your opinion of it.

I hope to see you shortly in London,

And am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

REAY.

C.]

Dr Hickes to S. Pepys.

London, June 19, 1700.

Honoured Sir—I have been ill of a cold since I had the honour to wait upon you and Mr. Hewer, and that hath been the cause why I have been so long in performing the promise I made, of sending you in writing some things you gave me occasion to say, by imparting to me my Lord Reay's letter to you, and the letter my Lord Tarbut wrote to him concerning the Second Sight. This is a very proper term for that sight which the Scottish Seers or Visionists have of things by representation; for, as the sight of a thing itself is, in order of nature, the first or primary sight of it, so the sight of it, by any representation, whether really made without, as all apparitions are, or within upon the stage of imagination, as all sorts of visions are made, is, in order of nature, the second or secondary sight of that thing; and, therefore, the sight of anything by representation, though first in order of time, may properly be called the Second Sight thereof. Thus, the sight of a picture in order of nature, is indeed the second sight of the thing whose picture it is, and, if custom would allow it, might be so called. But the Scotch have restrained the use of the term only to that sight of things by appearance, or representation, which those Seers or Visionists among them use to have; but whether in outward apparitions always, or inward visions, or some times one way and some the

other, I have not yet learned, but it would be an inquiry proper for the subject, and fit for that ingenious Lord to make.

I told you, when I was in Scotland, I never met with any learned man, either among the Divines or Lawyers, who doubted of the thing. I had the honour to hear Lord Tarbut tell the story of the Second Sight, of my Lord Middleton's march with his army down a hill, which you read in the letter written by his Lordship to Mr. Boyle. It was before the Duke of Lauderdale he told it, when his Grace was High Commissioner of Scotland, about twenty-two years ago. At the same time, as I remember, he entertained the Duke with a story of Elf Arrows, which was very surprising to me; they are of a triangular form, somewhat like the beard or pile of our old English arrows of war, almost as thin as one of our old groats, made of flints or pebbles, or such like stones; and these the country people in Scotland believe that Evil Spirits, which they call Elves, from the old Danish word *Alfar*, which signifies *Demon*, *Genius*, *Satyrus*, do shoot into the hearts of cattle; and, as I remember, my Lord Tarbut, or some other Lord, did produce one of these Elf arrows, which one of his tenants or neighbours took out of the heart of one of his cattle that died of an usual death.

I have another strange story, but very well attested, of an Elf arrow, that was shot at a venerable Irish Bishop, by an Evil Spirit in a terrible noise, louder than thunder, which shook the house where the Bishop was;¹ but this I reserve for his son to tell you, who is one of the deprived Irish Clergymen, and very well known, as by other excellent pieces, so by his late book, entitled, "*The Snake in the Grass*." I mention this to encourage you to desire my Lord to send you a more perfect account of these Elf arrows; the subject being of so near an alliance to that of the Second Sight, and to witchcraft, which is akin to them both. As for this subject, I had a very tragical but authentic story, told me by the Duke of Lauderdale, which happened in the family of Sir John Dalrymple, Laird of Stair, and then Lord President, as they call the Lord Chief Justice of Scotland. His Grace had no sooner told it me, but my Lord President coming into the room, he desired my Lord to tell it

¹ Richard Lesley, Bishop of Killala, whose son Charles published, in 1696, "*The Snake in the Grass*," a tract against the Quakers, and other excellent works.

me himself, which, altering his countenance, he did with a very melancholick air; but it is so long since, that I dare not trust my memory with relating the particulars of it, though it was a memorable story; but if my Lord Reay would be pleased to make inquiry into it of the present heir of the family, he would find it a story of great authority, and worthy of being written by his excellent pen.

Sir, I beg your pardon for this digression from the Second Sight to witches; and perhaps the Divine whom my Lord Reay tells you hath written a book in defence of the innocency of seeing things by the help of it, would be offended with me for joining them together. In truth, Sir, I long to see that book, being myself uncertain in my opinion whether that way of seeing things be always from a good or evil cause, or sometimes from one, and sometimes from the other. One would hope that, in good men, who contribute nothing towards the having of it, it should be from good spirits, which the old Danes and Norwegians, from whom the Scotch have a great part of their language, called *Lias Alfar*, i.e., Spirits of Light; but in those who come to have it by certain forms of words, which we call charms, or doing and performing such ceremonies as are mentioned in my Lord's letter, one would think it proceeded from evil spirits, which the old Danes and Norwegians called *Stuart Alfar*, i.e., Black Spirits: nay, when wicked men have it, though without contributing anything towards it by charms or ceremonies, one would fear upon the account of their wickedness, which provokes God and their good angels to abandon them, that it proceeded from Evil Spirits. It may also be presumed to proceed from the same cause, in men otherwise of unblamed lives, who are addicted to the study of magic, or judicial astrology, or who are known to converse with Demons, as many amongst the learned, both ancient and modern, both foreigners and our own countrymen, are said to have done.

A good number of well-attested stories out of good historians and records, as well as living witnesses, would help to resolve these doubts. Among the former are to be consulted the histories of the old Northern nations, written in old Danish or Swedish, which commonly have the title of *Saga*, which signifies a narration of history, and have been printed of late in Denmark and Sweden. But it may

be those theories, and many more, are sufficiently resolved and accounted for in the book above mentioned, which my Lord hath promised to send you ; but if not, his Lordship has great opportunities of farther inquiry into facts, by which, as by phenomena, they may be resolved. It was commonly reported, when I was in Scotland, that the Lord Seaforth, then living, had the Second Sight, and thereby foretold a dreadful storm to some of his friends, in which they had like to have been cast away. I once heard the Duke of Lauderdale rally him about it, but he neither did own it nor disown it ; according to that maxim of the civil law, "*Qui tacet aut non negat sic utique non fatetur.*"

At the same time, there was a girl in custody at Edinburgh, whose name was Janet Douglas, about 12 or 13 years of age, famous for the Second Sight, and the discovery of witches, and their malefices and enchantments thereby. The girl first signalized herself in the Western Islands, where she discovered how one Sir G. Maxwell was tormented in effigy by witches. She was not known there, where she made this, which was her first, discovery, but from thence she came to Glasgow, whither her fame having got before her, the people in great numbers ran out to meet her. As she was surrounded with the crowd, she called out to one man, a goldsmith, as I remember, and told him that of so long a time he had not thriven in his trade, though he was very diligent in it, because an image was made against him, which he might find in such a corner of his shop ; and when the man went home, there he found it where she said it was ; and the image was such, both as to matter and form, as she had described it, viz., a little rude image made of clay. She told another, that he and his wife, who had been a very loving couple, of late had lived in great discord, to the grief and astonishment of them both ; and when the man asked the reason, she answered, as she did before, that there was an image made against them. I have forgot whether she named the witches who made those images, as she did those that made that in which they tortured Sir George Maxwell. But by these, and other such discoveries, she made such tumults and commotions among the people of Glasgow, that the magistrates thought fit to confine her, and sent an account of her to the Privy Council at Edinburgh, who sent for her up in custody ; but, when she came near the city, the people

went out to meet her in vast crowds, and, as she was surrounded with them, she accused several persons of witchcraft, which obliged them to put her in close confinement, to keep the people and their minds quiet from the commotions she had raised in them. This happened a little before the Duke of Lauderdale went the last time as High Commissioner into Scotland, in May, 1678, when I had the honour to attend him as his domestic Chaplain.

Hearing these and many other stories of this girl, I had a desire to see her, and discourse with her ; but it was some time before I could obtain leave to go to her, because an order had been made in Council, before we came into Scotland, that no one should be admitted to her. In the interim, upon an invitation by the then Lord Archbishop of Glasgow, Dr. Burnet, of honourable memory, afterwards made Archbishop of St. Andrew's, I went to see Glasgow, where I had the happiness to meet Dr. Rosse, then Lord Bishop of Argyle, who afterwards succeeded Dr. Burnet in the Archbishoprick of St. Andrew's, of which he was deprived, with the whole order, soon after the Revolution. It was from him that I had the stories above related concerning Janet Douglas, with many more which I have forgotten, from her first appearance in the Highlands to her coming to Glasgow. My Lord Archbishop is still living ; and if my Lord Reay would please to inquire of him, and many others yet alive, about that girl, he would be able to give you an account of her much more worthy your knowledge than any thing I can now write of her, at so great a distance of time. One thing I must not omit to tell you—that in all her marches from Sir George Maxwell's to Edinburgh, nobody knew her, nor would she discover to any one who she was.

After I returned to Glasgow, I renewed my petition to my Lord Duke for leave to see Janet Douglas, which he granted me. My desire of seeing her arose from a great curiosity I had to ask her some questions about the Second Sight, by which she pretended to make all her discoveries. I took a reverend and learned Divine with me, one Mr. Scott, Minister of the Church of the Abbey of Holyrood, now the Palace of the Scottish Kings. When we were first brought to her, I found her, as I had heard her described, a girl of very great assurance, undaunted, though surprised at our

coming, and suspicious that I was sent to betray her : this made her very shy of conversing with us ; but, after many and serious protestations on my own part that I came for no other end but to ask her some questions about the Second Sight, to which she pretended, she at last promised she would freely answer me, provided I would use my interest with my Lord High Commissioner to obtain her liberty, upon condition she went into England, never again to appear in Scotland, which I promised to do.

Upon this I began to premise something upon the baseness of lying and deceiving, and especially of pretending to false revelations, and the dangerous consequences of such practices, which made all such lying pretenders odious to God and man ; and then, requiring her, in the presence of God, to tell me nothing but the truth, she promised me, with a serious air, to tell me nothing but the very truth. I then asked her, if indeed she had the Second Sight, and if by that she knew those things she had discovered ; to which she answered in the affirmative. I then asked her if she thought it proceeded from a good or evil cause, upon which she turned the question upon me, and asked me what I thought of it. I told her plainly, I feared it was from an evil cause ; but she replied quickly, she hoped it was from good. I then asked her if it came upon her by any act of her own, as by saying any words, or performing any actions or ceremonies ; to which she replied No. I asked her, upon this, if she remembered her baptismal vow : but she did not understand my question till I began to explain it ; and then, with great quickness, replied, she remembered it, and called to mind, that she had renounced the Devil and all his works ; and then I told her that by the devil was meant Satan, the prince of devils, and all evil spirits under him, and asked her if she renounced them all, which she said she did. Then I asked if she [would] renounce them all in a form of words that I had provided ; which, promising to do, I bid her say after me, which she did in the most serious and emphatical expressions that I was able to devise. I then asked her if she could say the Lord's Prayer ; she said, Yes : I bid her say it upon her knees, which she did. I then asked her if she had ever prayed to God to deliver her from the power of the devil and all evil spirits ; but not answering readily and clearly to that question, I then asked her if she would make such a prayer to

God upon her knees, which I had composed for her, which she did without any difficulty. Then I proceeded to ask her at what distance she saw persons and things by the Second Sight ; she replied, at the same distance they were really from her, whether more or less. Then I asked her if the Second Sight came upon her sleeping or waking : she answered, never sleeping, but always when she was awake. I asked this question, to know whether the Second Sight was by outward representation, which I call apparition, or by inward representation on the theatre of the imagination caused by some spirit ; or, that I may once more use my own terms for distinction, whether these Second Sight folks were Seers or Visionists, or sometimes one and sometimes the other. Then I asked her if she was wont to have any trouble, disorder, or consternation of mind, before or after the Second Sight came upon her ; to which she answered, Never, but was in the same temper at those as at all other times. Then I asked her if the Second Sight never left any weariness or faintness upon her ; or listlessness to speak, walk, or do any other business ; to which she always answered, No : adding that she was always then as before.

These two answers of hers do not agree with some accounts in my Lord's letter, wherein, as I remember, he speaks of one who said he had always perturbation of mind attending the Second Sight ; but, as to this, there may be a difference, from the different temper of the patients, and the different stock and temper of the animal spirits in them. This girl, as I have observed before, was of a bold, undaunted spirit, and might bear those sights from what cause soever, without any fear or perturbation, which others of more passive tempers, and a less stock of animal spirits, could not so well endure. There seems to have been this difference among the prophets themselves ; whereof some, as we read, received the prophetic influx with great terrors, labour, and consternation, of which they complained when their visions or apparitions were over, and desired of God to be excused from the prophetic influx, and the burthen of it ; but, of others, we do not read they had any such complaints. One of the last questions I asked this girl was, if she desired to have the Second Sight taken from her, to which she replied, what God pleased.

After I had discoursed with her in this manner, as long as I

thought convenient, I returned home, and gave the Duke an account of my conversation, with which he was pleased ; and I also told him of my promise to intercede with his Grace for her liberty, upon condition she might go into England : but he said that would not be convenient for certain reasons. After receiving which answer, I sent her word I could not obtain her liberty ; and so she was shut up all the while we were there, but soon after we came away, she was set at liberty. When I heard of it, I made all the inquiry I could what was become of her, and how she came to obtain her liberty ; but I could not get any further account of her, which made me suspect that she was the child of some person of honour or quality, for whose sake all things were hushed. When I was with her, I asked of her parentage, but she would tell me nothing of it : I also told her how I observed how her words and expressions were of the better sort, and asked her how she, being a Highlander, and in appearance a poor girl, came to speak so well. To this she artfully replied, by asking me why I should suppose it so difficult for her to learn to express herself well. Indeed, her wit and cunning were both answerable to her assurance, which I told you was very great.

I designed to give a second visit, but my first made so much noise about the town, that it was not thought fit ; and I did not press for leave again, because I had reason to believe the denial of her liberty would make her sullen and reserved. The famous Lord Advocate, Sir George Mackenzie, of immortal memory, designed to write her history : but why he did not, I can give no account. People were divided in their opinions of her : some suspected her for an impostrix : but others, of whom I was one myself, thought that she really was what she pretended ; being induced to that opinion from the notoriety of the facts which the most incredulous and suspicious could not deny.

If you think these notices worth imparting to Mr. Hewer, I pray you to communicate them to him, and to give him my humble thanks and service. You know what business I am daily employed in : were not my time and thoughts taken up with that, I would have transcribed the first draft of this narrative with my own hand, and then it would have come to you in a better dress, and more worthy of your perusal ; but as it is, be pleased to accept it as

a small token of the great respect of him, who, by inclination, as well as by the many obligations you have laid upon him, is, honoured Sir,

Your most obliged, humble Servant,

GEO. HICKES.

C. orig.]

Henry, Second Earl of Clarendon to S. Pepys.

London, May 27th, 1701.

S^r—I cannot give you a greater instance of my willingnesse to gratify your curiosity in any thing within my knowledge, than the sending you this foolish letter. The story I told you the other day relating to what they call in Scotland the Second Sight, is of soe old a date, and soe many of the circumstances out of my memory, that I must begin, as old women doe their tales to children, "Once upon a time."

The matter was thus:—One day, I know by some remarkable circumstances it was towards the middle of February, 1661-2, the old Earl of Newborough¹ came to dine with my father at Worcester-House, and another Scotch gentleman with him, whose name I cannot call to mind. After dinner, as we were standing and talking together in the room, says my Lord Newborough to the other Scotch gentleman, who was looking very steadfastly upon my wife, "What is the matter, that thou hast had thine eyes fixed upon my Lady Cornbury² ever since she came into the room? Is she not a fine woman? Why dost thou not speak?"—"She's a handsome Lady, indeed," said the gentleman, "but I see her in blood." Whereupon my Lord Newborough laughed at him; and all the company going out of the room, we parted; and I believe none of us thought more of the matter; I am sure I did not. My wife was at that time perfectly well in health, and looked as well as ever she did in her life. In the beginning of the next month

¹ Sir James Livingston, Bart., of Kinnaird, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I., who created him Viscount Newburgh in 1647. On the Restoration, he was constituted Captain of the Guards, and advanced to the dignity of an Earl. He died December 26, 1670.

² Theodosia, third daughter of Arthur, Lord Capel of Hadham.

she fell ill of the small-pox: she was always very apprehensive of that disease; and used to say, if ever she had it, she would dye of it. Upon the ninth day after the small-pox appeared, in the morning, she bled at the nose, which quickly stopt; but in the afternoon the blood burst out again with great violence at her nose and mouth, and about eleven of the clock that night she dyed, almost weltering in her blood.

This is the best account I can now give of this matter, which tho' I regarded not at the time the words were spoken, yet upon reflection afterwards, I could not but think it odd, if not wonderfull, that a man only looking upon a woman, whom he had never seen before, should give such a prognostick. The great grief I was then in, and going quickly after out of towne, prevented my being so inquisitive as I should have been after the person of this Scotch gentleman, and into other things. You will not wonder that, after soe long a distance of time, I cannot give a more particular account of a thing which seems soe very extraordinary. But I have kept you too long upon soe imperfect a subject, and will conclude with assuring you that I am, with great esteem,

Sir, your most affectionate and humble Servant,

CLARENDON.

C. orig.]

D^r Wallis to S. Pepys.

Oxford, October 24, 1699.

Sir—In a letter of your's to D^r Charlett, I find you are pleased to speak kindly of me; and particularly of what account I have given of the eclipse lately seen at Oxford, which, by reason of a great mist, could not be seen at London. What account that was I have now forgot, as I quickly shall what I now write; and because you were desirous to see it, I send now a scheme of that observation. It is intended for the Philosophical Transactions, but, how soon it will be there inserted I know not; and do, therefore, in the mean time, send you the copy which D^r Gregory was pleased to give me. My daughter Blencowe, who, with the Judge,¹ her

¹ Sir John Blencowe, Knight, made in 1697 one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

husband, made me a visit in their passage to London, tells me that knowing nothing of the eclipse before, but being then writing a letter about 9 o'clock, finding the light of the sun look somewhat dim, she looked out to see what the matter was, and found it to be an eclipse. I asked her how the light appeared to her: the best account she could give of it was, much like that in the evening a little before sunset. And I believe it to be a good account, and much as it appeared to us at Oxford; and more than that I know not why any body should expect.

Of your queries to M^r Hudson,¹ I doubt he will be able to give you but a short account from old historians; I doubt scarce any better than that of Acts xxvii. I can partly guess, from a little experience I once had, in a short voyage, if I may so call it, from Stangate Hole to Westminster Bridge.² I had one Sunday preached for M^r Gataker, at Redriff,³ and lodged there that night. Next morning I walked with him over the fields to Lambeth, meaning there to cross the Thames to Westminster. He showed me in the passage diverse remains of the old channel, which had heretofore been made from Redriff to Lambeth, for diverting the Thames whilst London Bridge was building, all in a straight line or near it, but with great intervals, which had been long since filled up: those remains, which then appeared very visible, are, I suspect, all or most of them filled up before this time, for it is more than fifty years ago, and people in those marshes would be more fond of so much meadow grounds, than to let those lakes remain unfilled; and

¹ The editor of the "Geographi Minores."

² The landing-place leading from the Thames to New Palace Yard, still used by the Lords Mayor, on their way to be sworn into office at the Exchequer, was styled in the old maps "Westminster Bridge."—Smith's "Antiq. of Westminster." There had been a plan for building a bridge across the Thames near this place, in 1664, which is thus noticed in the Correspondence of the French Ambassador with Louis XIV. "Sur ce qui avoit été proposé, de faire un pont devant *Witall* pour passer du côté de *Faxall*, la Ville s'y est opposé par des vives remonstrances; et le Roy a déclaré que de son vivant il n'y consentirait, ce qui a extrêmement satisfait les bateliers, qui sont un corps fort considerable dans cette Ville." Of the present Westminster Bridge, now shortly to be destroyed, there is, in the British Museum, a beautiful contemporary drawing, if not the original design, by the architect Labeye, dedicated to his warm patron, the Earl of Pembroke.

³ Rotherhithe.

he told me of many other such remains which had been within his memory, but were then filled up : but thus much by the way.

When we came to Stangate Hole,¹ over against Westminster Bridge, we took a boat, in a thick mist, intending for Westminster Bridge just across the water. When we had been at sea, for so I must call it, three times as long as would have been sufficient for the voyage, we made land, and discovered a shore with flags and reeds, and found ourselves within a bow-shot of the place from whence we first launched. We then put to sea again, and when we had a second time spent about as much time, we met another vessel just a-head of us : we hailed the boat and asked whither they were bound ? they said to Westminster, in a course directly opposite to ours ; and found upon discourse that we were going directly to London Bridge, and were as low as Whitehall, or further. I expostulated with our boatmen how it was possible they could so mistake, and thought they might at least know whether they rowed with or against tide : they told me, though if they were at anchor they could tell which way the stream ran, yet, being in motion, they could only know what strokes they made with their oars, but knew not what they made at each stroke, unless they could see the shore ; nor was there any wind stirring, whereby to direct their course. I told them, if they could now set their steerage right, I would be their steersman, to hold on the same course. It was now in winter ; and in such cases, though little wind stirring, we might discern the motion of our own breath, and by observing this I could see when we varied from the course designed, and accordingly directed them to row more to the right or left hand, as there was occasion : and by this steerage we came within the noise of the people at Westminster Bridge, and then made up to them.

Now, if we had then been wandering for half an hour or more, in so short a passage as just across the Thames, we may well conjecture at what a pass those must be who, in the wide sea, without sight of land, had no help from sun, moon, or stars, to direct their course, when as yet the magnetic helps were not known. They must then be obliged to keep within sight of land, and *littora legere*, without

¹ Opposite the present Houses of Parliament, well known to all Westminster boys as the *dockyard* of Searle and Godfrey.

pulling out to sea, unless in fair weather, when the sun or stars might guide them ; and if by chance they were surprised at sea in dark weather, they must be perfectly at a loss, having little else to help them, excepting soundings, or remembering from what point the wind blew when the darkness began, guessing that it might continue to blow from the same quarter. What better information M^r Hudson may get you from ancient circumnavigations, I leave to him ; and, having begged your pardon for the impertinences of a tedious letter, remain,

Sir, your very humble Servant.

JOHN WALLIS.

C. orig.]

J. Jackson to S. Pepys.

Rome, Dec^r 25, 1699.

Hon^d Sir—Tis with no small pleasure that I am at length come to date from this renowned city ; nor will it, I am persuaded, be an unwelcome circumstance to you. We made our entry here on Tuesday last, about 23 o'clock, and were soon afterwards deafened with the jangling of all the bells of the town, which for several days, morning and evening, had proclaimed the approach of the holy year. Our first visit was, as you may imagine, to S^t Peter's, to see the preparations for this great solemnity, where we found them busy in building the scaffolds about the *Porta Santa*, which is a lesser door on the right hand entering within the Portico. The Portico runs the whole length of the Facciata, and is about twice the breadth of that before Covent Garden Church : without it, nothing of the opening of the door could be seen, nor within it, much further than the middle door, which afforded but little space for scaffolds ; part whereof was destined for the Queen of Poland and her suite, part for the Ambassadors, and part for the Ladies, Roman and Foreign ; and a separate one, the most remote, for the gentlemen strangers, where not above 100, I am sure, could see well. The seats for the Cardinals and Bishops, &c., assisting were on the area, where, also, were a good number of persons of the first quality to be admitted. But, with all this, I entertained but very little hopes of seeing what I was come so far for, till encou-

raged by Father Mansfield, Doctor of the College of English Jesuits here, to whom I was recommended by my Lady Throgmorton¹ and Sir D. Arthur, he having an interest with the 2 prelates appointed for the placing of strangers; by which means, in short, and force of crowding, M^r Martin and I have had the good fortune to see all the minutest parts of this most solemn ceremony, the whole process of which falling under my notice was this:—

The morning, being yesterday the 24th, was ushered in with the jingling of bells I have mentioned: soldiers, like those of our Trained Band, were placed in different quarters of the town, to prevent disorders, and chiefly in the Piazza of S^t Peter's, where were the Swiss Halberdiers, in red and yellow, and a troop of horse, in armour, drawn up. About 16 o'clock we got into our places, and about 23 began the procession from the Vatican, through the Corridore into the Piazza, and so into the Portico, drums beating, &c., all the while. First came the Choiristers and officiating Priests, with tapers in their hands, singing; then the Bishops; and, last of all, the Cardinals in their Pontificalibus; the Cardinal de Bouillon, appointed by the Pope² to perform this office in his stead, by reason of his extreme illness, closing the whole, and being distinguished from the rest by a mitre of rich gold stuff, the others being of white damask. After a short office, with some singing, neither of which could be well distinguished, the Cardinal advanced to the Holy Door, the guns of Castell S^t Angelo were discharged, and he knocked thrice with a silver hammer on a small cross of brass, fixed in the mortar of the door, pausing a few minutes between each stroke, while some words were repeated. Having given the last stroke, he retired a little, and down fell the door, which made no small dust, being of brick plastered on both sides, and kept together by a frame of wood round, and supported on the inside with props, which, being taken away, it fell into a case set to receive it, for its more ready removal: the Cardinals, &c., entering afterwards to sing vespers, and the people, by degrees, following in most astonishing crowds. There was a throne, with six palls, prepared for the Pope, of crimson velvet, close by

¹ Probably Mary, daughter of Sir John Yates, of Buckland, Berks, wife of Sir Robert Throgmorton, the third baronet.

² Innocent XII.

the door ; but, he not being there, no use was made of it. The scaffold was hung with tapestry and crimson damask, with stripes of golden galloon, as are also the pilasters of S^t Peter's and some other of the churches of the city.

In the mean time, others of the Cardinals, &c., in cavalcade, went to the Campidoglio, and there divided, to go to the other churches, to open each of their Holy Gates also ; but of this I saw nothing. The chief English here were my Lord Exeter and Lady,¹ Lord Mounthermer,² M^r Cecil, M^r Bruce, &c., my Lady Salisbury³ being prevented by the small-pox breaking out that very morning, of which she is said to be dangerously ill. I afterwards saw the Cardinal's supper in the Vatican Palace, which, both for form and substance, was very singular ; and from hence went to the midnight devotions at S^t Lorenzo, where I heard most ravishing music suited to the occasion ; Paluccio, an admired young performer, singing, and Corelli, the famous violin, playing, in concert with above thirty more, all at the charge of Cardinal Ottoboni, who assisted. The crowd still continues at S^t Peter's so great, with pilgrims going in at the Holy Gate upon their knees, that I have not yet been able to make my way through it ; but I have got a piece of the ruins of it, which will serve, in the mean time, to support my devotion. 'Tis very uncertain what the Pope's condition is at present ; at the time of the ceremony yesterday, we overheard some of the English Jesuits telling others, as a secret, that he certainly died the day before, about 23 o'clock, but I much doubt the truth of it : he is, at least, extremely ill, and could not do a greater service to strangers than to drop off at this juncture, complete the show by a *Sede Vacante*, to which, some say, a canonization would be added this holy year.

¹ John Cecil, fifth Earl of Exeter, ob. 1700. He lived very much abroad after the Revolution, not having taken the oaths. His lady, who survived him, was Anne Cavendish, only daughter of William, Duke of Devonshire, and widow of Charles Lord Rich : see *post*, p. 220.

² John Montagu, eldest son of Ralph Montagu, created Viscount Monthermer and Earl of Montagu, in 1689, and Marquess of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu in 1705. In 1699 John Montagu bore the courtesy title of Viscount Monthermer. He afterwards succeeded as second Duke of Montagu.

³ Frances, one of the daughters and coheirs of Simon Bennett, of Beechampton, Bucks, wife of James, fourth Earl of Salisbury. She died in 1713.

I must beg you to be assured of my husbanding both my time
and expence.

Your most dutiful Nephew,

J. JACKSON.

C. orig.]

Extracts of Letters from S. Pepys to J. Jackson.

London, Jan^y 22, 1699-1700.

Your friends are all well here, myself in particular. I was lately very much surprised with a visit from my cousin, Roger Gale, upon an unexpected call home, post from Paris, from his father, without the least intimation of the ground of it, nor direction, since his coming, what he is next to do, to the no little discomposure, I discern, of his son, which I am greatly sorry for. I find the gentlemen of both Universitys equally amused upon our friend D^r Bentley's promotion to Trinity College Mastership; and of them, few more so than our friend at York.¹ I have nothing to add, but to recommend it to you not to forget a copy, if it be got, or at least an accurate perusal, of Henry VIII.'s letters,² to enable you to rectify the mistakes, or clear the doubts, which I hope you will remember occurred to us upon reading copies thereof.

S. P.

London, Jan^y 29, 1699-1700.

I am extremely glad of the aid you have from Father Mansfield, in the business of books, &c., and leave it to you to secure the 2 vols. you speak of relating to St. Peter's, as you shall judge of them upon seeing them; and if there be any print in sculpture, I mean relating to any of the ceremonies of the present Jubilee, or any former Ecclesiastic Shows or views of St. Peter's, or aught else that is curious, beyond what you know I am already master of, I leave it to you to buy for me.

S. P.

Feb^y 5, 1699-1700.

I am apt to believe Bishop Ellis³ would recollect who I am, were my name mentioned to him, and probably be inclined to

¹ Dr. Gale.

² His letters to Anne Boleyn,—and such letters!—preserved in the Vatican. They have been printed by Hearne and others.

³ He was a Roman Catholic prelate.

show respect to you, we having heretofore, though now a great while since, met where we have been very friendly together treated, at poor Mr. Pearce's, the King's Serjeant Surgeon, long since dead, and his family dispersed. I am greatly satisfied with what you have done about my Copy Book, and your other commissions; for the closeness of your present application to the studies you have set yourself, you may be sure of my being fully pleased therewith, and wishing good speed to your plough,

Adieu !

S. P.

Feb^y 8, 1699-1700.

As to prints, I would be glad of a few, but those very good ones only, of anything like Public Processions, Cavalcades, Canonizations, or any other Solemnities extraordinary, relative to the Church Antiquities, or Town of Rome; not books of sets, for those you know I have great plenty. Captain Hatton, who was my guest to-day, and your kind remembrancer, tells me of a book of Gravings finely done, printed at Rome, as he thinks, about 60 years ago, of all the alphabets of the several languages in which there are any books extant in the Vatican Library; the same being taken from the paintings or drawings thereof inscribed upon the several columns in the same library, of which book it would greatly sort with my collection that I had a copy. I long to hear of Father Mansfield's two volumes of St. Peter's.

S. P.

C. orig.]

S. Pepys to John Jackson.

York Buildings, April 8, 1700.

Nephew—Believing that, after so long silence as this, since my last to you of the 11th of March, it would be of no less satisfaction to you, than, I bless God! it is to me to be able to give you, under my own hand, the occasion of that silence, and this welcome account of its removal: nevertheless, I have chosen to make use of M^r Lorrains for what follows, which is to acquaint you, that it has been my calamity, for much the greatest part of this time, to have been kept bed-ridden, under an evil so rarely known, as to have

had it matter of universal surprise, and with little less general opinion of its dangerousness ; namely, that the cicatrice of a wound occasioned upon my cutting for the stone, without hearing any thing of it in all this time, should, after more than 40 years perfect cure, all of a sudden, without any known occasion given for it, break out again, and call for an operation for its cure, by requiring the wound that had been so long asleep to be anew laid open, and rehealed, which it has been ; and, after that, a second time : but both successfully : I being, I thank God ! once more on my legs ; and, though my long lying in bed will cost me some time for the removal of my weakness, I am in no doubt of recovery. Though the pain and trouble occasioned by this evil have been very great, yet my Chirurgeon, M^r Charles Bernard, a man of fame in his profession, never expressing the least doubt of my cure, and not having in the whole time suffered one quarter of an hour's sickness of stomach or elsewhere, I have not thought it of any use to interrupt you, and the business you are upon, with any imperfect tidings thereof, till now that I can report it to you as a thing past.

April 12, 1700.

I go on with my borrowed hand, to tell you that, I thank God ! I not only continue, but improve in the recovery of my strength, which my necessary confinement, night and day, with my legs tied, in bed, had unavoidably sunk in a great degree, but without other prejudice to my general health. I am equally delighted with all I gather from your letters, relating to your health ; your thoughtfulness all along in making the most of your time every where, for the answering every laudable end of your travels ; the succinct account you give me of your employment and observations, your care of the commissions you stand charged with, and the memory you carry of the measure as well as the fruit of your expense. I pray God to continue you in his good keeping, so that, at the close of your voyage, you may find cause to thank yourself for the benefits which this your conduct may reasonably entitle you to !

You want, I see, some news ; therefore let me be your postman, and tell you that the State has been for some time under no small convulsion in Parliament, where the Ministers have been, most of them, by turns roughly handled : as one instance, the King has

been but two days addressed to, from the Commons, that no person, principally aimed at the Dutch Lords, not born in his dominions, should be admitted to his Council, either in England or Ireland; and yesterday he prorogued the Parliament to the 25th of next month, after having been contented to pass several Bills, which very few could persuade themselves he ever would have done, and particularly a Bill of Resumption to the public of all the forfeited estates by the late rebellion in Ireland, which he had actually distributed to an invidious value among a small number of persons he favoured, such as my Lords Portland, Galloway, Romney, Athlone, &c., and in particular M^r Villiers,¹ to whose share the late King's private estate is fallen, valued at about 300,000*l.*, or 25,000*l.* p^r an.

The old East India Company have, to the joy of all our nearest friends, obtained their great point against the new, by having got their Bill passed beyond all expectation, this Parliament confirming them in being a separate Corporation. I shall here add another Bill, by which the Parliament, upon what new provocations or considerations I know not, has proceeded, to a greater degree of severity against our Roman Catholics than their predecessors have ever done, by condemning all of them, who, being bred up in that profession, do not publicly and solemnly renounce it, and take upon them the Protestant Religion, at or before the age of 18, to forfeit their whole inheritance, be it never so great, and transferring the right thereof, *ipso facto*, to the next a-kin; which, they say, do more than justify all the King of France does against his Protestant subjects. Another thing, indeed, there is, that looks somewhat a mitigation of our present laws, by repealing so much thereof as subjected to death every Romish Priest found among us, by condemning them now to perpetual imprisonment only; but this also that party take to be much worse than what they were before exposed to, because so seldom found, by the tenderness of our Juries, exacted from them. One thing more makes much talk here; the Duke of Norfolk having obtained at last, this Session, his desired divorce from his wife, now bare Lady Mary Mordaunt²

¹ William III.'s mistress, created Lady Orkney.

² Daughter and heir of Henry Earl of Peterborough. She afterwards married Sir John Germaine.

again, from being the first Duchess of England, with liberty to marry again elsewhere.

April 15, 1700.

What with my sickness, and absence for some time from town, for the air at Clapham, and the unknown additions your present purchasings will probably make in most, if not every head of my collection of prints now before me, I foresee they will not be in a condition of being finally put together before your return.

S. P.

C. orig.]

Extracts of Letters from John Jackson to S. Pepys.

Rome, April 24, 1700.

Hon^d Sir—We have had a particular audience of his Holiness at Monte Cavallo, headed by the Rector of the Scotch College, who harangued him on our behalf. He was in a very small room, in an armed chair, behind a table, under which came his feet, but only his right toe just appearing under his robe, his slipper of crimson velvet, with a gold cross embroidered upon it, which we that would, kissed on our knees, and, in return, had indulgences granted ourselves and our friends for 1000 years. He was very pale, and seemed much spent, his head reclining a little, but his voice strong enough: he answered to our Father, "*Non meritiāmo questo.*" The ceremony was soon over, and we returned, but not as we had entered, upon our knees, on which we also received his formal benediction. If next Saturday bring me nothing from you, I shall think my 15 days' journey to Venice above 100.

JOHN JACKSON.

C. orig.]

Florence, July 20, 1700.

I was this morning with the famous Magliabechi¹ at the Palace, and am just now going to visit him at his own house. For figure and dress, he certainly never had his fellow: Sir Peter Pett was a very fop,² compared with him.

J. J.

¹ Antonio Magliabechi, librarian to Cosmo III. His slovenly habits are as well known as his extraordinary talents.

² See "Diary," vol. iv., p. 382.

D^r Tanner to D^r Charlett.

May 6, 1700.

Mr. Pepys has been in a very ill state of health this winter, and is now gone to Clapham for the air.

Extracts of Letters from S. Pepys to John Jackson.

Clapham, May 9, 1700.

I am mightily pleased with your having seen the Old Father,¹ and been partaker of an audience from him, before your coming away. I am, I thank God! greatly recovered, and in a fair road towards being perfectly so. Our Great Seal is put into the hands of the two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron, till the King has further deliberated touching the disposal thereof. Sir Peter Daniel,² in this neighbourhood, is lately dead, and so, I am just now told, is Mr. Dryden, who will be buried in Chaucer's grave, and have his monument erected by Lord Dorset and Mr. Montagu.

Clapham, July 1, 1700.

I thank you for your welcome list of purchases; as they are many, so are they, in all appearance, well chosen; nor had I any reason to doubt their being so, you so well knowing my *gusto*, and I your power of discerning. I apprehend, indeed, the amount of their cost, though I make no question of your care in that too. I wish you had met with a greater number of frontispieces, and can only recommend the making up of them more, as also of religious prints, and, in particular, of Habits, in your passage through Spain and Portugal: or if there be any thing else in graveing singularly relating to those countries, whether as to their buildings, manners, or ought else, or their only Royal sport of *Juego de Toro*, pray do not let it escape you, nor what Copy-books you can meet with. I am, I bless God! restored to as perfect a degree of health as, at this time of day, I can ever expect, and it

¹ The Pope.

² Peter Daniel, knighted in 1684, when Sheriff of London, and in the following year chosen to serve in parliament for Southwark.

is a very good one. Let not my using another's hand put you to any doubtings about it, as arising purely from the general tenderness I am come to in overworking my eyes.

Clapham, August 1, 1700.

Dr. Hickes shall know your want of success in his errand, and the ground of it. I am not prodigal, you know, of news, but the surprising death of the Duke of Gloucester, being overheated with dancing on his birthday, is, for the consequences of it, not to be omitted. His distemper turned to the small-pox, which killed him in five days. Adieu !

Clapham, October 8, 1700.

I have had yours of the 24th September, from Marseilles, importing the ill effects of your improvident excess upon fruit, which alone was the occasion of all that has befallen the Earl of Exeter's¹ family, in the death, not only of himself and of one or two more of his train, but the endangering all the rest, my lady and her son, Mr. Cecil, having but hardly escaped. If this reaches you at Lisbon, I give you in charge to wait upon my Lady Tuke, one of the ladies attending my once Royal Mistress, our Queen Dowager, there, a lady for whom I bear great honour; nor, if she should offer you the honour of kissing the Queen's hand, would I have you to omit, if Lady Tuke thinks it proper, the presenting her Majesty, in most humble manner, with my profoundest duty, as becomes a most faithful subject. Let my Lady Tuke also know, that her and my good old friends, Mr. Evelyn and his lady, did me, within these ten days, the honour of coming over to me hither from Wootton, with their whole family of children, children-in-law, and grand-children, and dined with me, when her Ladyship's health was not forgotten.

York Buildings, February 3, 1700-1.

This serves only to tell you that I am well, and all your friends here, and all full of expectations of you, which God grant a happy as well as a speedy issue to ! There is a great and sudden fall of all our great Stocks ; I mean that of the Bank and both our East-India Company's ; but it must take up more time to fit ourselves

¹ John Cecil, fifth Earl of Exeter, died at Issy, near Paris, on his return from Rome, 29th August, 1700. See *ante*, p. 213.

for declaring war, if that be the vent of it, than will, I hope, be needful for your passage hither ; and so committing you to God's protection,

I remain, yours, &c.,

S. P.

C. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

Dover Street, May 10, 1700.

Sir—I do most heartily congratulate the improvement of your health, since your change of air ; which acceptable news your servant brought us this morning, and returns to you with our prayers and wishes for the happy progress and full restitution of it. In the mean time, I take this opportunity of acquainting you that a worthy correspondent of mine, not unknown to you, M^r Nicholson, Archdeacon of Carlisle,¹ being, it seems, about a work of which he has occasion to mention some affairs relating to the Scots, and, hearing that you are indisposed, writes thus to me :—" I am troubled to hear of Mr. Pepys's indisposition. I heartily wish his recovery, and the continuance of a restored health. When I was an attendant on M^r Secr^y Williamson,² above 20 years ago, I often waited on him at his house in Westminster ; but I was then, as I still am, too inconsiderable to be remembered by him. Besides an account of the Author, if known, of his MS. Life of Mary Queen of Scots, I very much desire to know whether there be any valuable matters relating to the History of Scotland amongst Sir R. Maitland's³ Collection of Scottish Poems? I observe that, in the same

¹ Afterwards, in 1702, Bishop of Carlisle, and in 1718, Bishop of Derry, and in 1727, Archbishop of Cashel : author of the well-known and useful " Historical Libraries."

² Sir Joseph Williamson.

³ Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington, a collector and preserver of Scotch Poetry, born in 1496, ob. 1586. There are two documents in the Pepysian Library, entitled "The Maitland MSS.," one in folio, containing 366 pages, the other MS. in 4to, consisting of 160 pages, written by Mary Maitland, third daughter of Sir Richard. This appears from her name being inscribed twice on the page where the title should have stood, once in Italian capitals, "Marie Maitland," 1586. This MS. is exquisitely written in a great variety of foreign hands, and most of it as legible as the largest print. Both volumes were published by John Pinkerton in 1786. Hartshorne's "Book Rarities of Cambridge," p. 227, which gives the best printed account of the Pepysian Collection.

volume with Balfour's *Pratique*, or Reports, as we call them, he has a MS. of the old Sea Laws of Scotland ; I would beg to be informed, whether this last Treatise is the same with the *Leges Portuum*, which, though quoted by Sir John Skene under that Latin title, is written in the Scottish language, and is only a list of the customs of goods imported and exported. If I may, through your kind intercession, have the favour of transcribing anything to my purpose out of his library, I have a young kinsman, clerk to M^r Musgrave of the Tower, who will wait on him to that purpose."

This, Sir, is M^r Archdeacon's request, which I should, indeed, have communicated to you when I was lately to kiss your hands ; but so was I transported with seeing you in so hopeful and fair a way of recovery, as it quite put this and all other things out of my thoughts. I am now, God willing, going about the middle of next week for a summer's residence at Wotton,¹ where I have enough to do with a decayed and ruinous dwelling, but where yet my friends, or at least their letters, will find me : and if I suspend my answer to M^r Nicholson till you are at perfect leisure to enable me what to write, without giving you the least disturbance, I am sure he will be highly satisfied.

JOHN EVELYN.

C. orig.]

Henry, second Earl of Clarendon, to S. Pepys.

July 1st, 1700.

Sir—Your's of the 24th past was doubly welcome, in bringing me the good news of the improvement of your health, which I am as much concerned in, and wish as well to, as any friend you have. You had not been thus long without my letters, but I thought they might be troublesome, not being able to fill them with any thing diverting ; and I contented myself with enquiring after your health at your own house. Now my law affairs are a little over for the present, I intend very speedily to make you a visit. I am extremely obliged to your Nephew for remembering so small an affair as the lettuce seeds, of which my wife is very proud. I hope

¹ To which he had recently succeeded, and where he passed the remainder of his life. See Evelyn's "Diary," 14th Jan., 1699-70.

your being thus long at Clapham, for I think you were never so long in the country before, since you knew the world, will make you relish the pleasure of a garden, which will be no burthen to your other perfections. As to your inquiry concerning the Second Sight, and of what happened to me in reference to my first wife upon that occasion, I will tell the story to yourself when I see you, and in the mean time to D^r Smith : and if either of you think it worth notice, I will put it into writing as exactly as I can. I suppose it will be no news to tell you of my Lord Shrewsbury's once more quitting his employment at Court, and that the Lord Chamberlain's place is conferred on my Lord Jersey. Who will be Secretary of State in his room is not yet determined : my Lord Lexington and M^r Hill of the Treasury, are both spoken of ; but it is said that office will not be filled till the King returns from Holland, so that M^r Secretary Vernon will be sole Secretary for some time ; and some are of opinion that, after the King returns, M^r Blathwayt¹ may be the man : but all this is only imagination ; perhaps, after all, this office may be disposed of before the King goes. My Lord Romney you see now possessed of three great places, which, in your time and mine, were thought sufficient stations for three considerable men : but, according to the old Proverb, Kissing goes by favour. It can be no secret to you, that the proposals for farming the Revenue of Excise are all rejected, and that branch put under the management of a new Commission, in which there are some very able men ; and your neighbour, M^r Tollett, I am told, is Secretary to that Commission, which I am very glad of, for he is both an honest and very able man. I think this letter is become as tedious as my visits used to be, and therefore I will conclude, with assuring you that I am, with all possible esteem, Sir,

Your most affectionate and very humble Servant,

CLARENDON.

¹ Who had before been Secretary to William. His daughter and heiress married Sir Robert Southwell, who thus became possessed of King's Weston, and whose grandson succeeded to the title of Lord de Clifford.

C. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

Wotton, July 22, 1700.

I could no longer suffer this old servant of mine to pass and repass so near Clapham without a particular account of your health and all your happy family. You will now enquire what I do here? Why, as the patriarchs of old, I pass the day in the fields, among horses and oxen, sheep, cows, bulls, and sows, *et cetera pecora campi*. We have, thank God! finished our hay harvest prosperously. I am looking after my hinds, providing carriage and tackle against reaping time and sowing. What shall I say more? *Venio ad voluptates agricolarum*, which Cicero, you know, reckons amongst the most becoming diversions of old age; and so I render it. This without:—now within doors, never was any matron more busy than my wife, disposing of our plain country furniture for a naked old extravagant house, suitable to our employments. She has a dairy, and distaffs, for *lac, linum, et lanam*, and is become a very Sabine. But can you thus hold out? will my friend say; is philosophy, Gresham College, and the example of M^r Pepys, and agreeable conversation of York Buildings, quite forgotten and abandoned? No, no! *Naturam expellas furcâ tamen usque recurret.*¹ Know I have been ranging of no fewer than 30 large cases of books, destined for a competent standing library, during 4 or 5 days wholly destitute of my young coadjutor, who, upon some pretence of being much engaged in the Mathematics, and desiring he may continue his course at Oxford till the beginning of August, I have wholly left it to him. You will now suspect something by this disordered hand; truly I was too happy in these little domestic affairs, when, on the sudden, as I was about my books in the library, I found myself sorely attacked with a shivering, followed by a feverish indisposition, and a strangury, so as to have kept, not my chamber only, but my bed, till very lately, and with just so much strength as to scribble these lines to you. For the rest, I give God thanks for this gracious warning, my great age calling upon me *sarcinam componere* every day expecting it, who have still enjoyed a wonderful course of bodily health for 40 years.

¹ Horat. Epist., lib. i., 10.

And now to give you some further account of your favourite, I will make you part of what he wrote from Oxon., though it come somewhat late, as to what he acquaints me of the most unhappy catastrophe of that excellent poet and philosopher, M^r Creech.

June 17.

“Quod de Comitiis Oxon. in penultimâ scribis epistolâ, dubiam ante opinionem negativa Convocationis suffragia jam confirmarunt. Inexpectatum prorsus, et triste quiddam nuper hic evenit. Clarissimus ille Creech, Coll. Omnium Animarum Socius, sibi ipsi mortem conscivit. Cum enim paucis abfuisset diebus, suspensus tandem repertus est, quibus autem de causis hoc in se commisit nondum liquet. Jam ut de studiis Academicis aliquid dicam, Varenii Geographiam Universalem eo sub nomine physicæ considerationis multa complectentem, tutor legit, et quotidie in physicas questiones disputamus. In Mathem. Geometriam practicam percurri, quod eo diutius detinuit quod undecimum et duodecimum Euclidis librum non prius didiceram. Optica proximè discenda venit, et reliqua ad visionem pertinentia. Mathematicum nuper erat certamen in nostro Collegio, Doctore Gregore, Professore Judice, et viginti solidis sex præstantissimis præmio proposito, unum mihi adjudicatum est, quod in librum Mathemat. pro Bibliothecâ donandum impendere statui ne præmii magis gratiâ quam ut progressum ostenderem, certasse videar. Vale!”

And, with much ado, I have held out thus far. Your prayers I need not beg, you are so charitable. I beseech you to bear with the blots and impertinences of this, from

Your most faithfully devoted Servant, J. EVELYN.

C.]

S. Pepys to John Evelyn.

Clapham, August 7, 1700.

I have no herds to mind, nor will my Doctor allow me any books here. What, then, will you say, too, are you doing? Why, truly, nothing that will bear naming, and yet I am not, I think, idle; for who can, that has so much of past and to come to think on, as I have? And thinking, I take it, is working, though many forms

beneath what my Lady and you are doing. But pray remember what o'clock it is with you and me ; and be not now, by over-stirring, too bold with your present complaint, any more than I dare be with mine, which, too, has been no less kind in giving me my warning, than the other to you, and to neither of us, I hope, and, through God's mercy, dare say, either unlooked for or unwelcome. I wish, nevertheless, that I were able to administer any thing towards the lengthening that precious rest of life which God has thus long blessed you, and, in you, mankind, with ; but I have always been too little regardful of my own health, to be a prescriber to others. I cannot give myself the scope I otherwise should in talking now to you at this distance, on account of the care extraordinary I am now under from Mrs. Skinner's being suddenly fallen very ill ; but ere long I may possibly venture at entertaining you with something for my young man in exchange—I don't say in payment, for the pleasure you gratify me with from yours, whom I pray God to bless with continuing but what he ! and I'll ask no more for him. S. P.

C. orig.]

Dr. Charlett to S. Pepys.

Southampton Street, Sept. 9, 1700.

Honoured Sir—I am now preparing to leave London, with as much appetite to see Mr. Pepys and ask him several questions, as if I had never seen him at all. The inclosed¹ is a challenge to meet half way, and I wish I could bring him quite hither to see you, as I know he much desires.

As to the picture you so often mention, and this letter takes notice of, it is possible the person whom you design for the painter may, *once in a quarter* of a long vacation, have leisure and inclination to visit Oxford, especially on so public an occasion, that would redound much to his honor and fame, and take up so little time. I am going to meet D^r Radcliff in the City at Dinner at Mr. Hartwell's, being first to visit the East India rarities, where we shall be sure to remember you.

¹ Probably addressed to Dr. Wallis.

The Duke of Bedford¹ died on Saturday night, having been in his garden that morning. D^r Radcliff was prevailed with to visit him : when he came, a vomit was prepared for the Duke ; the D^r said, he *knew what would kill him, but not what would save him*, so the vomit was hindered. The D^r advised blisters, as the only expedient to prolong his life a few days ; but that being neglected, the hydropic humours, as the D^r foretold, upon the first return on his vitals of the stomach, or head, killed him in a moment.

I am, &c.,

A. CHARLETT.

C.]

S. Pepys to Captain Hatton.

Clapham, Sept. 19, 1700.

Honoured Sir—I have been making several country excursions, such as to Windsor, Hampton Court, Epsom, Richmond, and Streatham Wells, with other places in our neighbourhood, to the preventing me in the more timely return I ought otherwise to have made for the favour of yours of the 31st of the last month. It is a mighty pleasure to me, that my Nephew has, in any measure, done what his Uncle would be glad to do in any commission you should honour him with. I heartily condole your long uneasiness and confinement, but with the reserve of no less satisfaction in the success you give me hopes of your receiving from the care and knowledge of our learned friends, Dr. Sloane² and Mr. Barnard, which I pray God perfect.

Your most obedient Servant,

S. P.

C. orig.]

A. Charlett to S. Pepys.

Univ. Coll. Oxon, October 6, 1700.

Most Honoured Sir—I received your most obliging letter at Soundesse, a great Manor of John Wallis, Esq^{re}, in the woods next Nettlebed ; and communicating the contents to him, he said, that for the further encouragement of Sir Godfrey Kneller, he would be willing to be at the charges of having his father's, his own, his

¹ William, fifth Earl, and first Duke of Bedford, died 7th September, 1700.

² Sir Hans Sloane.

son, and two daughters, viz., five heads in one piece, as the Dean of Christ Church should direct. I am just now informed that Sir Godfrey Kneller has drawn our Chancellor, the Duke of Ormond, at full length, which the Duke has some thoughts of bringing down himself; and it is very probable Sir Godfrey may come with His Grace, he having done so only for his pleasure twice or thrice within these three years. I must also add, that D^r Wallis was a little out of order last night, though I fear we shall have much ado to hinder him this morning from Church, the Earl of Rochester being also to be there, to whom I then read your most obliging inclinations. He seemed, to say the truth, very fond and pleased with the thoughts of having his picture presented to the University by your hands; M^r Pepys and the late Lord Charles Somerset being the two persons most in his honor and estimation. I will not be positive, but am apt to believe that Sir Godfrey Kneller may have more business, if he pleases; and the last time he was with me he seemed desirous to have some of his Art visible in the Gallery. He is Doctor of Laws with us. It is possible a decent application to D^r Radcliffe might persuade him to give the picture of King Alfred, the founder of his old College, D^r Aldrich having long since designed a head for him. I am very much in arrears to you for a thousand civilities, which I have time only now to acknowledge to be due from,

Sir, your obedient Servant, A. CHARLETT.

A book of verses is ordered for you.

My very humble service to M^r Hewer.

C. orig.]

Paul Lorrain¹ to S. Pepys.

York Buildings,
Saturday Night, October 12, 1700.

May it please your Honour—Though no other motive than the favour of your Honour's immediate commands to me, which I

¹ Paul Lorrain, employed at this time in copying MSS. for Pepys, and making Catalogues of his Books and Prints, had dedicated to him a translation of Mauret's "Funeral Rites," published in 1682. He also wrote several Tracts and Sermons, and is stated in Watt's "Bibliotheca Britannica" to have been Ordinary of Newgate.

received in your letter of yesterday, did engage me to write, yet I could not, nor think I should, forbear writing, as with leave I now do, in humble acknowledgment of the honour thus conferred upon me ; but when I perceive therein some performances of mine to come short of your expectations, I find myself under a double obligation—to endeavour the giving your Honour satisfaction, and a just account of myself in what concerns the service you are pleased to employ me in here ; and this, that I may not presume upon giving you too much trouble, I shall thus do in few words.

Your Honour required to know how far I was advanced in the transcribing of the Appendix I am now at work upon, and I gave an answer accordingly. But I find, by your Honour's expecting a further progress, that you did not take notice that much time has been spent by me in perusing, improving, and preparing for a fair transcription not only the several chapters of this Appendix already written, but those that yet remain unwritten fair ; among which that also of *Tailles Douces* has been under my consideration and adjustment, though it has taken up the least of my time, because I meant no great alteration or variation in it. But many of the others have cost me much application and labour ; as I doubt not but when the work is once finished, and comes under your Honour's examination, you will find it to be so : and that, laying aside the late avocations occasioned by the repairing of your house here, no time has been, as your Honour may rest assured none shall willingly be, lost in your service by me ; who, with profound respect, beg leave to subscribe myself,

May it please your Honour, your Honour's most

Humble and most obed^t Serv^t, and daily Orator,

PAUL LORRAIN.

A bookseller, one Mr. Freeman, over against the Temple Gate in Fleet Street, tells me he can at any time procure, either bound or in quires, the book newly published in relation to the late Earl of Clarendon.

*The Dean of York (Dr Gale) to S. Pepys.*York, Dec^r 9, 1700.

My dear Friend—I have yours of the 11th of November, together with a book : for both which I give my hearty thanks. The book was sent me by the very learned Huetius, Bishop of Avranches ; it is his Dissertations on the Terrestrial Paradise,¹ and the Navigations of Solomon. He left it with my old friend Mabillon, and he transmitted it. To him I shall shortly write.

Sure I am, that no friend of mine less approves my stay at York than I do. *Damno mea voto.* But such is the folly of mankind : we often desire what shortly we dislike. I am here less able to correspond or study than I was at St. Paul's. But enough of complaints, which none will pity. I am glad that your health, in that sweet recess, is bettered ; God prolong it ! and grant that I may be so happy as to kiss your hand next Spring. My son Sam (apprentice at the Naked Boy at St. Paul's Churchyard) often calls at my house, to inform me of your welfare. I hope my Cousin Jackson is returned safe. I pray you recommend my best services to M^r Hewer, M^r Skinner, and all friends.

I am, dear Sir, your ever obliged Friend and humble Servant,

THOMAS GALE.

C. orig.]

*Dr Charlett to S. Pepys.*Univ. Coll. Oxon, Feb^r 18, 1700-1.

Hon^d Sir—I have been very long in debt to you for a most obliging letter, which I now only acknowledge, without pretending to payment, by the hands of my good friend Mr. Tanner,² who is now leaving us, being nominated by my Lord Bishop of Norwich Chancellor of his diocese. Before this preferment was known, he had the satisfaction to see the respects of the University, by an offer made to him from the best and most considerable part of the University, of the office of Public Registrar, a place of great trust

¹ Huet places Paradise on the banks of the Shat-el-Arab, about Basra, below the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates.

² Thomas Tanner, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph.

and credit, as M^r Hudson has the custody of the Bodleian Library upon the resignation of D^r Hyde.

I am sure this news will be acceptable to so great a lover of the public good, not only for your personal affection, but for the pleasure you take in seeing so generous and public a spirit prevailing here to postpone private interests in favour of eminent worth and abilities. M^r Tanner can best tell how very sensible I am of the numerous long train of civilities I receive from M^r Pepys, and with what respect and delight D^r Wallis, D^r Gregory, and several others unknown to you, acknowledge your patronage and affection to the Universities; which will be ever too hard for their enemies, as long as they can preserve their credit with such judges as yourself, though herein I am sure you show more of the friend altogether, in pardoning the addresses of, Sir, your, &c.,

AR. CHARLETT.

C. orig.]

John Jackson to S. Pepys.

Madrid, Feb^r 24, 1700-1.

Hon^d Sir—Long looked for come at last. On Friday the 18th, about 4 in the afternoon, Felipe V^{to} made his entry here; not with much pomp, but a most surprising concourse of coaches and people. For several miles, I might say leagues, out of town, the road was so thronged, that his Ma^{ty} was scarce able to make his way through, having, according to the Spanish manner, no guards before his coach, but only Magistrates with their white wands. He designed to have mounted on horseback at some distance from the town, as was generally expected, but seeing the crowd and dust he had to encounter with, very prudently waved it, though to the disappointment of abundance that perhaps would have staid at home; and particularly the ladies, who were very numerous, and the richest in clothes and jewels I ever saw. As a sad proof of the multitudes I speak of, no less than 40 men, women, and children, were trod under foot and killed outright, and above 100 are now said to be languishing under their bruises, and dying daily. Diverse of the dead, I saw, myself, lying heads and tails in a little neighbouring Chapel, where they were put till known and carried away; among

the rest were a Friar and a priest. I believe the like accident has not been heard of, nor would it cost so many lives to take the very town of Madrid.

The occasion is somewhat differently told, but the most received account is this: That the officers of the Customs, suspecting the people to take advantage of this confusion for running of goods so soon as the king was entered, shut the gates upon them; and afterwards opening them again on a sudden, the foremost fell, and upon them the next, and so on, to the number I have mentioned at least, and were immediately smothered without redress. Certain it is, that the mob had this notion of it; for the same evening they came and plundered the Guards' Lodge, burnt all their Registers before their door, and then set fire to the house itself; but it went no further than the smoking the walls a little, and damaging a window. The next morning, also, they assembled again, and we were apprehensive of the consequences, but by noon they drew quietly off without doing more: and now, for their satisfaction I am told the *Guardas* have been put in prison, and the King has granted pensions to those poor families who suffered by this disaster. His Ma^{ty} went directly to the Atocha¹ to sing *Te Deum*, and thence to his Palace of the Retiro, where in the evening he was entertained with fireworks, prepared in the outermost court for the occasion, and performed at least as well as ours upon the Peace. The rockets, and other smaller fires, were in abundance, and the principal part which concluded the whole, was an engagement between a Castle and 4 Men-of-War, which were contrived to move, and though they played their parts very well, were at last overcome. At the same time there were also illuminations quite through the town, and these continued 3 nights together.

Whoever has seen the Spaniards this day only, would have concluded them a very drunken people, having taken their cups very freely, and laid aside their gravity. They were generally pleased with the person of the King, at first sight; but, by putting on the *golilla*,² with his whole Court, on Sunday last, he has entirely won their hearts: he hunts and shoots every day, and by this means,

¹ A Dominican monastery at Madrid.

² A little band, worn in Spain, sticking out under the chin like a ruff.—*PINEDA'S Spanish Dictionary.*

free admission to his Court, is already become very well known to his people. What is to be excepted against in his entry for coming in no parade or order: His Ma^y in a filthy old robe of the late King's, without guards; his better sort of attendants, some on horseback, and some in coaches, at half-an-hour's distance from one another; and diverse of the inferior sort attending baggage, in so very ragged clothes as exposed them extremely to the scorn of the Spaniards. But this, indeed, was not the entry we have all along talked of; that will not be till after Lent, and we may say till May, for which triumphal arches are preparing, and great feasting, with other things, which our friends would make us believe are worth staying for; but I cannot—at least, if you should think them so, might return from Lisbon in time enough to see them. I had been gone from hence ere this, had my companion used the same diligence with myself, and I fear it will be Sunday before we set out for Seville. The change of Ministers here I shall not trouble you with, you not being acquainted with the names on either side. The Cardinal is the Do-all. The Spaniards expect war, and wait only for some notice of the countenance of our new Parliament before they speak more plainly.

I am, &c.,

J. JACKSON.

Humfrey Wanley to Dr Charlett.

March 8, 1700-1.

I forecasted my business so, that I dined to-day with Mr. Isted at Mr. Pepys's, who entertained us with that obliging kindness which engages all that he converses with into a love and respect for his person, which time that destroys other things, does digest into a habit, and renders it so perfect that it generally lasts as long as a man's life. Of this there has been many examples; several of Mr. Pepys's friends continuing so, notwithstanding all accidents, till death; and the rest are likely to do the same. This I attribute to his judgment in men and things, in placing his friendships, and shewing his countenance on those only whose merit gave them some pretensions thereunto. Among these Mr. Isted is always distinguished so.

C. orig.]

Dr Wallis to S. Pepys.

Oxford, Sept. 24, 1701.

Sir—You have been pleased to put an honour upon me which I could not deserve, nor did expect—to send so worthy an artist as Sir Godfrey Kneller, from London to Oxford, to take my picture at length, and put the charge of it to your own account; I wish it may be to your content. It had been more agreeable to my circumstances, if you had commanded my attendance to wait on you at London; which I should have readily obeyed, if my age would permit it. Till I was past fourscore years of age, I could pretty well bear up under the weight of these years; but, since that time, it hath been too late to dissemble my being an old man. My sight, my hearing, my strength, are not as they were wont to be. Then I have no cause to complain of God's providence, through whose goodness I do yet enjoy as much of ease and health as I can reasonably expect at these years; and, though you, and some other friends, are pleased to think me not quite unserviceable, yet I must not so far flatter myself as not to think but that it does better become me to conceal the infirmities of age, than to expose them. I have endeavoured to express to Sir Godfrey the sense I have of your undeserved favour, by treating him with the respect due to a person of his quality; and, if I have been therein defective, I desire it may be imputed to the absence of my daughter, who is my housekeeper, but chanced to be now out of town; whereby, I was obliged to depend on servants. I know not what to return for your great kindness, but the humble thanks of,

Sir, Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLIS.

C. orig.]

S. Pepys to John Evelyn.

Clapham, Dec. 4, 1701.

Dearest Sir—Dover Street at the top, and J. Evelyn at the bottom, had alone been a sight equal in the pleasure of it, to all I have had before me in my two or three months' by-work of sorting and binding together my Nephew's Roman marketings; and yet I

dare predict, that even you will not think two hours thrown away in overlooking them, whenever a kindlier season shall justify my inviting you to it. What shall I say to the glorious matter contained in your last? Why, truly, it looks like a seraphic salutation from one already entered into the regions you talk of, and who has sent me this for a *viaticum* towards my speeding thither after him; which, as the world now is, and you have so justly described, bereft as I now am of the very uppermost of my wonted felicities here, in your conversation, and that of a very few virtuous friends, I should in very good faith rather obey you in by leading, than staying to follow you. I am, for public good's sake, as sorry as you for your friend's withdrawing,¹ wishing only that I could as easily satisfy myself how he ever came in, as why he now goes out. I fully agree with your excellent Grandson, in his thinking it no longer worth while staying at Oxford. I should not fear the hazard of sending him abroad for four or five months, through Holland and Flanders to Paris—a tour that I, by your instructions, when time was, and with my wife, dispatched in two, to a degree of satisfaction and usefulness that has stuck to me through the whole of my life since. Though my Nephew Jackson be hardly yet at home after near a two-years' tour, I shall struggle hard to give him leisure, next summer, to finish his travels in Holland, for the sake of many particularities to be seen there at this juncture never to be met with together in any age past; a sight, in one word, that I should hardly think too late even for myself to covet, had I you to wait on thither; for I am, in spite of this distance, with inseparable respect,

My ever honoured Mr. Evelyn,

Your most affectionately faithful

and obedient Servant,

S. P.

C. orig.]

Sir Godfrey Kneller to S. Pepys.

March 24, 1701-2.

Sir—I sent a letter written by Dr Wallis when I came from Oxford, in which, I suppose, he acknowledged your favour for him; and I did acquaint you then of what I had done, of which you

¹ Lord Godolphin had just retired from the head of the Treasury.

approved in your letter to me, and were very much pleased and delighted with what I had done, by order from you, of D^r Charlett's message; which letter of your's made me proceed and finish that picture: and I will send a copy of the letter to show at any time, if required, and hope I have done my part, believing D^r Charlett as a Divine, and knowing you an entire gentleman, of a noble and generous mind, or else I should hardly have left my home and business for Oxford's conversation-sake; and wish you had given me any one hint in your letter of disliking what I had then done, and I would have kept the face, as I only then had done, for myself, without putting any figure, as I have done all myself to it, or had any more loss of time, which I perceive, in your present letter, you wonder at, and shall leave it to what you think fit, of which nobody can be judge like yourself. And I can show I never did a better picture, nor so good a one, in my life, which is the opinion of all as has seen it; and which I have done merely for the respect I have for your person, sense, and reputation, and for the love of so great a man as D^r Wallis, as you know, and besides being recommended by a message from you of D^r Charlett, a Head in Oxford, which, if all be rightly considered, I hope to have no blame on either account, but to be thanked, and allowed to own myself,

Sir,

Your obedient and faithful humble Servant,

G. KNELLER.

C.]

S. Pepys to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Clapham, March 24, 1701-2.

For God's sake, my old friend, look once more over my letter of yesterday, and tell me what one word there is in it that should occasion any one syllable of what my man brings me from you this morning in answer to it. I said, indeed, but without the least shadow of dissatisfaction, much less relating to you, that I was surprised at the manner of our learned friend's proceeding with me upon this picture: and I dare take upon me the prophesying, and so will you, too, when you come to know why; which I told you yesterday you should soon do, and had now done, had you

been pleased but by two words to satisfy me in what your telling me of the picture's being very much expected at Oxford, led me to ask of you; as I therefore hereby again do: remaining, with the same thankfulness I first expressed to you upon Dr. Wallis's notice of your respect shown me on this occasion,

Sir,

Your truly obliged and most humble Servant,

S. PEPYS.

C. orig.]

Sir Godfrey Kneller to S. Pepys.

March 25, 1702.

Sir—I ask your pardon for misapprehending; and, as to the picture being desired, I mean no more but that several from Oxford have only wished to see such a picture in their Gallery; where D^r Aldrich intends to get more, he hopes, and to make it fine, as you may imagine, with great and learned men—their pictures in full length: which is all I might have mentioned, for none of them are so ill bred for to press such a present from you, but expect your leisure, and so will I; for I know no one living knows better, nor can judge truer of manners, and what is truly civil, than yourself on all occasions: and I hope you do believe none shall observe your command, nor be more sincere and real than I am, and ever must be,

Sir,

Your obedient and most obliged humble Servant,

G. KNELLER.

C.]

S. Pepys to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Clapham, March 26, 1702.

Sir—I know not how better to become even with you for the kind satisfaction you have been at the trouble of giving me, than by trying to give you the like, in reference to my late sending you the same question twice, that could not but look impertinent enough on my part to have asked you once; and pray take it as follows.

I have long, with great pleasure, determined, and no less frequently declared it to my friend Dr. Charlett, upon providing as far as I could by your hand, towards immortalizing the memory of the person, for his fame can never die, of that great man, and my most honoured friend, Dr. Wallis, to be lodged as an humble present of mine, though a Cambridge man, to my dear Aunt, the University of Oxford. Towards this, I have been long consulting with Dr. Charlett, and not without hopes of getting this Rev. Gentleman once more up to town; and since, through his age, those hopes have sunk, I have flattered myself with others, namely, of being able, some time or other, in a Vacation, to prevail with my friend Sir Godfrey Kneller, to make a little country excursion for me, and do it upon the place; with a design, indeed, of waiting on you myself thither. But so it has fallen out that, by an unexpected return of an old evil, the Stone, I have been ever since under a continued incapacity, for these two years and more, of stirring out of doors, and at length was forced for life, as Dr. Charlett knows, to be brought hither, where I still am, and am likely to be; but with some hopes given me by Mr. Hewer, and some other of our friends, the last year, of seeing you here: and so this matter has stood, till Dr. Wallis, by your own hand, gave me from Oxford a very first word of my having, as he words it, sent you down thither, and the work's being done. Now, as much satisfied as I must again and again own I am, with the extraordinary instance of respect I have received from you in it, I submit it to you to judge of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of my surprise, at the manner of my friend's proceeding with me therein, when I have told you, that Dr. Charlett did me the favour of a double visit here about the month of August last, with promise of a third, and bringing Dr. Aldrich with him, before his return to Oxford; which I greatly expected, in order to the considering of some way, under my present distance from town, how to supply it to you in reference to this matter: instead of which, I have not only never heard one word of or from him to this day, but without the least mention, either of your name or any thing at all of the picture, at either of his fore-mentioned visits, you have been pleased to tell me, to my no small confusion, for I swear it still looks like a dream to me, of his message from me to you, and what you have been doing

upon it; but pray take it along with you, that I say it is no unpleasing dream to me, but what I shall venture very hard, as soon as the weather shall favour it, to come by chair, and pay you my real thanks for.

Remaining, your ever most affectionate and
most humble Servant,
SAMUEL PEPYS.

C. orig.]

D^r Smith¹ to S. Pepys.

London, April 16, 1702.

Honoured Sir—Upon my return to London, on Sunday morning last, out of Huntingdonshire, where I had been to perform the last office of my function, as well as of friendship, to the excellently good Lady Cotton,² I met with the sorrowful news of the death of my learned friend, the Reverend D^r Gale,³ but I cannot yet learn the particulars of this his last and fatal sickness. I doubt not but that his Sons will take all possible care of his papers, and especially of those which relate to the illustrating Camden's *Britannia*, which he has formerly shown me, and publish in convenient time, to the honour of their Father's memory, and to the advancing of learning; which, together with those learned books he himself published in his life-time, will render him more illustrious to posterity, than any monument, be it never so stately, for his quality and character, they can erect in York minster.

About three weeks since, Sir R. Dutton⁴ was struck with the dead-palsy on his left side: he has recovered the motion, tho' not

¹ Thomas Smith, S.T.P., a learned Writer and Divine, was born in London, 1638, and died there 1710. For a list of his numerous works, see Watt's "*Bibliotheca Britannica*." He had published a Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS., and a Life of Sir Robert Cotton, which explains Pepys's application to him in behalf of Wanley, p. 182, *ante*.

² Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Honywood, of Mark's Hall, Essex, 2nd wife of Sir John Cotton, Bart. She died at Cotton House, 3rd of April, 1702, and was buried in Connington Church.

³ The Dean of York.

⁴ Sir Ralph Dutton of Shirbourne, in Gloucestershire, which county he represented in Parliament. He was created a Baronet, 22nd July, 1678; but the honour became extinct on the death of his son in 1746.

the use of his hand and foot : and we hope that, upon settled, fair, and warm, weather, he may be restored to his former vigour, if yet his great age, he being now upon the brink to complete fourscore, may be supposed to permit it.

The worser sort of Fanaticks, not to say the whole herd of them, begin to be dissatisfied with the new Queen, and pray for her conversion, as if she were of the religion of the King her father ; and herein they are followed by the Scotch Presbyterians : and we have here others, too, of greater quality and interest, who are of no religion, and mere Republicans, apt enough to foment discontents and jealousys among the people ; which, if not prevented, will render the Regal Government, for Monarchy admits of no difference or distinction of sex, very uneasy at home : and, without pretending to any insight into politics, but what common natural sagacity and foresight suggest to every considering man, it is presumed, that to obviate such ill designs, necessity of State, which is *Ratio ultima Regum*, requiring it, there will be a speedy alteration made among the Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of Peace and Magistrates of Corporations, throughout all England. But this will depend upon the conduct of a wise Ministry, a regulated Council, well-chosen Officers, whether of Justice in Westminster Hall, or in the Army and Navy, and in other great places of trust : otherwise we poor men, who are likely to receive little or no benefit by the late change, cannot but fear, out of a principle of true love to our country, that some disorders and disturbances may be attempted, which may be of ill consequence to the peace and happiness of it. These are our melancholy reflections ; but the more sanguine men of the complying Clergy of this Church, who glory that they have got a daughter of King James the Second on the Throne, whom they promise to defend against the pretended Prince of Wales, as if this, setting aside the last consideration, would atone for their horrible defection for these last thirteen years, set before their eyes the glories and felicities of Queen Elizabeth's long reign, as if it were in all things to be the just and perfect model of the present. To bring others, who have hitherto preserved their faith and their principles entire and inviolate, into the same condemnation with themselves, they are propagating scandalous, lying, villainous stories, and reflections upon the honour, virtue, and innocence of

King James and his Queen, in order to make several non-jurors believe that the Prince of Wales, the adjuring of whom is with them the great difficulty they cannot so easily and readily get over, is not their Son, but a counterfeit and mere supposititious child. And this is done especially by one of the Episcopal Order, who is outrageously, as after his demure way, to tell such as consult him that, *upon his salvation*, he believes the whole transaction of that affair to be mere juggle and imposture. But when I shall acquaint you at large with the weakness and falseness of his pretended proofs and allegations, grounded on hearsay, and stories horribly perverted, not only against the truth of fact which was so notorious, and so well attested by persons of untainted and unquestionable honour and honesty, then present, but even almost against the very possibility of things, you will wonder how a man of his learning, great age, and gravity, can be so infatuated, as first to believe, and then, with such a semblance of piety and religion, labour to make others believe such wicked and diabolical calumnies. But these things are better, and with greater satisfaction, discoursed of than written : and, therefore, I will defer the detail of them till I wait upon you ; which neither my own impatience and inclination, nor my readiness to gratify M^r Cherry,¹ who is very ambitious of kissing your hands, will suffer me to defer too long. After the chagrin which the contents of this long tedious letter may cast you into, I have, to divert you, and to restore you to your natural good humour, enclosed a paper, containing an Epitaph upon the late high and mighty Dutch Hero, as also some few heroic lines upon *Sorrell*;² which, after a single reading, I presume you will throw into the fire.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS SMITH.

Sir, I desire that my humble services may be given to my honoured friends, Madame Skinner and M^r Jackson. This being the first rude and hasty draught of my letter, you will be the more easily inclined to pardon the blottings and interlinings in it.

¹ Francis Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, Berks : ob. 1713.

² *Sorrell* was the name of the horse that stumbled over a molehill, and occasioned King William's death. The Mole was *toastad* by the Jacobites as "the little gentleman in the velvet jacket."

C. orig.]

D^r Charlett to S. Pepys.

University College, May 14, 1702.

Most Honoured Sir—By order of the Vice-Chancellor, I left a Book of Verses for you at M^r Hatton's, being very sorry I had no time to present it with my own hands. I was also very sorry I could not see the picture of D^r Wallis, which is much commended: I hope, Sir, it has your approbation. The original being lately ill, will make the picture more valuable, and the D^r himself talks very fondly of it. I had many services from D^r Wallis and others to give you, but none more due or sincere than from, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

A. CHARLETT.

C. orig.]

Sir Godfrey Kneller to S. Pepys.

July 29, 1702.

Sir—I understand you have a frame a making for that picture, which I desire to see put on at my house, and all packed together in a case safe; for I intend to send my servant with it to Oxford, for to place it, and look that no damage may appear; and I will, when you please, send the porters for to fetch it, and varnish it well before it goes, and finish all to the utmost of my skill. I believe M^{rs} Skinner's picture is in the house, locked up with others, by my Brother, as is gone away for a month or six weeks to the Bath: you desired that picture. Pray give my humble respects to Madam Skinner, and command, Sir,

Your faithful humble Servant,

G. KNELLER.

C.]

S. Pepys to Henry, second Earl of Clarendon.

Clapham, August 4, 1702.

My Noble Lord—I am still forced, much against my will, to make use of my man's legs on all errands, and particularly on this to your Lordship, to know where you are this uneasy season, and inquire after your health. My Lord, I am but this morning come from the third reading of your noble father, my Lord Chancellor

Clarendon's History, with the same appetite, I assure you, to the fourth, that ever I had to the first; it being most plain that that great story neither had, nor could ever have been, told as it ought to be but by the hand and spirit that has now done it, or I hope soon will; and that your Lordship, and my honoured Lord your brother,¹ will not suffer the press to slacken in the despatch of the remainder, and therewith in the eternizing the honour of your name and family, the delivering your country from the otherwise endless consequences of that its depraved loyalty, which nothing but this can cure; and your putting together such a lecture of government for an English Prince, as you may yet live to be thanked, and to thank God, for.

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

S. P.

C. orig.]

D^r Charlett to S. Pepys.

London, August 22, 1702.

Most Honoured Sir—I was in hopes to have dined with you yesterday at Clapham, but the Queen went so late to prayers, I had not time enough, and must now make haste to return to the same station at Windsor, having obtained a few hours of liberty during her stay last night at Kensington.

I sent yesterday morning to Sir Godfrey Kneller, who came to Court to draw her Majesty's picture for the Kingdom of Scotland, to know whether your picture of D^r Wallis was in the University Gallery. He sent me word it was in your possession; but M^r Horne having assured me, by your order, that it would be sent speedily, I am in hopes to find it there against the Queen's coming to Oxford, which will be on Wednesday next, she being also, notwithstanding her haste, pleased very graciously to receive a dinner on Thursday from the University. Your nephew, M^r Jackson, may command a bed in my house, and the company of M^r Isted. I am, with all duty and regard, in great haste,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CHARLETT.

An Oxford waggon goes on Monday.

¹ Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

C. orig.]

D^r Hickes to S. Pepys.

Oxford, September 1, 1702.

Honoured Sir—I have enquired here of D^r Hudson and M^r Vice-Chancellor, concerning the way you are to take of sending D^r Wallis's picture; and they have both told me, that it being intended as a present to the University for their Gallery belonging to the Library, you must send it directed to M^r Vice-Chancellor. I presume you will think fit to send a letter with it, which will need no other direction than, "For M^r Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford." I doubt not but they will make you a very respectful return of thanks, as I am sure D^r Wallis ought to do, who I hear longs to see it in the Gallery. Be pleased to make my humble services to M^r Hewer, M^r Jackson, and Madam Skinner, and to accept the same from, Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

GEORGE HICKES.

C. orig.]

D^r Charlett to S. Pepys.

University College, September 3, 1702.

Most Honoured Sir—Having received some Northern Querys from Sir Robert Sibbald, transmitted to me by my Lord Bishop of Carlisle,¹ I had yesterday at dinner a set of Gothic Antiquarys, all your humble servants, viz., D^r Hickes, D^r Gregory, M^r Lloyd, M^r Thwaites, and M^r Elstob, to consider them. I could have wished M^r Jackson and M^r Wanley had been of the same number. Such a meeting could not fail of paying their respects and acknowledgements to the worth and favours of M^r Pepys, in all the circumstances, as to regard and esteem. It is now time to thank you for the pleasure of M^r Jackson's conversation, of which very little came to my share,—enough only to raise an appetite to more.

I protest I have been afraid to write to you, Sir, this twelvemonth, thinking it more proper for discourse than letter; for I can assure you I was equally ignorant and surprised at the conduct of Sir G. Kneller, when I understood, at my return from London, that Sir Godfrey had been at Oxford to draw the picture, having said no more to him than, in general words, that you wished such a thing. How-

¹ Dr. William Nicholson. See p. 221, *ante*.

ever, I am very glad it is so admirably done, tho' I doubt not, besides the point of good manners, your judgment might have added to the beauty of the contrivance. But the Painter's fancy was warm, and his imaginations not to be controuled, it seems, with delays. I was informed that it was drawn in D^r Gregory's house, where both the Dean and he were present the whole time of action : but I have not had the pleasure of seeing it yet. I find D^r Hudson has provided a very proper place in the Gallery, next to Sir Harry Savile, the Founder of the Mathematic Lectures. By this or the next post, I shall send some Poetry to M^r Jackson, to whom, and M^r Hewer, my most humble service. Excuse all errors and defects in, Sir,

Your most sincerely obedient Servant,

A. CHARLETT.

C. orig.]

D^r Wallis to S. Pepys.

Oxford, September 26, 1702.

Worthy Sir—If I had not been before acquainted with your generosity and innate goodness, I should have been at a loss to think what should move you to do me the honour, and put yourself to so great a charge on that account : but great men will do great things, and show great expressions of their kindness to those whom they are pleased to favour, a great deal beyond what they can pretend to merit. I did not see the persons who, by your order, did accompany the picture ; otherwise I ought by them to have returned my thankful acknowledgment of the honour done me, in placing so noble a picture of me in so eminent a place. I trust Master Vice-Chancellor did, by them, return you the thanks of the University for that noble present ; which I hope they will be careful long to preserve, as a lasting memorial of your munificence, and of the great skill of Sir Godfrey Kneller, which is highly commended, when I shall be forgotten. The great care you took that the University should not be suffered, on this occasion, to be at one penny charge, is a piece of civility so like yourself, that it will not be easy to find a precedent. My bare thanks, which I humbly tender, are a thing so inconsiderable, that I should be ashamed to offer them, if I had ought else, worthy of you, to be presented from, Sir,

Your much obliged and very humble Servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

C. orig.]

D^r Charlett to S. Pepys.

Lord Guildford's, at Wroxton, near Banbury, Sept. 26, 1702.

Most Honoured Sir—I had the honor of both your letters together, at my Lord Digby's, at Colsil,¹ having sent for my Oxford packet to Coventry, whither the carrier by appointment had brought them. It was a very sensible satisfaction to me, that the obscurity of Sir Godfrey Kneller's proceedings were unveiled, which to me were all shadow, and natural cause of umbrage. Your extraordinary care, and conduct, and judgment, and civility, in all the method and circumstances of placing it in the Bodleian Gallery, require a particular and distinct acknowledgment, and look like a Roman consecration of some of their ancient statues. I am sure it has made a very pleasing journey, and most obliging entertainments, and conversations of two very good Lords, less agreeable, by detaining me from the sight of your picture so long; and will, I am sure, hasten my return to Oxford. By D^r Radcliffe's prescription, I have been in a short course of riding, as the best remedy against rheumatism, the relapse of which I must fence against. I intended at first only a fortnight's absence; but good weather, agreeable company, and no disaster with horses, is like to keep me out a little longer. I propose an hundred miles a week, which makes travel so easy, as to cross a sentence of Lord Burghley's, who, I suppose, was no traveller, often quoted by D^r Wallis, that *he seldom knew either man or horse the better for travel*. I have been through the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, and Warwick; Ecclesal Castle, and Newport in Shropshire, were the two most remote northern points; a very small temptation would have carried me thence again to Chatsworth in the Peak, notwithstanding I had the year before made a particular progress thither; but as it was then too early to see the cascades and water-works play, so I was apprehensive it might now be too late; but if M^r Isted had been with me, I should have adventured.

As I passed from Wolverhampton, good fortune, more than design, made me acquainted that I was near the scene of King Charles the Second's escape, which soon determined me to take a guide to those woods, where I found at Boscobel House, some of

¹ Coleshill, in Warwickshire.

the Pendrils remaining, that were present at that glorious transaction. It is no small offence and scandal to the neighbourhood, and, indeed, to the lovers of loyalty, fidelity, and integrity, to hear the complaints of these plain people, of their pensions being stopt in the last reign, which also will be no small rebuke to the late administrators. I remember King James, during whose reign the pensions were most exactly paid, viewed it in his progress, which gave you an opportunity of a nice view. The trunk of the Royal Oak is now enclosed within a round wall, with an inscription, which having no date, I cannot tell whether you have seen it ; however, I have transcribed it for M^r Jackson.

The digging up of vast quantities of firs mentioned by our friend D^r Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, seems to me most strange and wonderful. In passing from Newport by the great Mears of Fordon and Aquilat, belonging to the Skrymshires, I saw the country people digging them up for fuel : they lie 1—2—3 feet deep ; some are very long and entire. Also very large oaks are dug up, which sometimes are serviceable for laths. If you ask the country people how long they think they have lain there, their answer is, Ever since Nyal's¹ Flood ; which perhaps may be the best.

I am now going to see the latter end of Astrop Wells, being allowed here the liberty and privilege of Head Quarters, of making excursive visits, which puts an end to your present trouble, though not to my inclinations of being further troublesome, as soon as the Gallery shall come in sight of, most honoured Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CHARLETT.

It is said in these parts, with very little respect or concern, that the politic Baron of Wormleighton lies a-dying ; whether with or without extreme unction, is a question in common with many others of the like nature.²

¹ *Sic orig.*

² Robert, Earl of Sunderland, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, died Sept. 28, 1702, two days after the date of this letter.

C.]

S. Pepys to D Wallis.

Clapham, Oct. 3rd, 1702.

Reverend Sir—What you call generosity would more truly bear the name of insolence ; I mean, for a private man to take on him the doing that upon canvas, that, when time was, would have been long since made the business of the public, to have seen done in bronze or marble. So that what you thank me for, would indeed prove matter for mortification to any but you : though by the too kind reception I find it meets with from several of my friends about you, it seems to be otherwise thought of by them ; namely, the Master, Dr. Hudson, Dr. Gregory, and more particularly by Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and what he bespeaks my further expecting from the University ; while, at the same time, I cannot but think myself already overpaid, in the content you are pleased to own from it, and the honour I have secured to my own name by it, in the place it holds at the foot of Dr. Wallis ; to whom I pray God grant many more happy days of painless health, and tranquillity of thoughts ; remaining,

Reverend Sir,

Your truly honoured and obedient Servant,

S. PEPPYS.

C. orig.]

D^r Charlett to S. Pepys.

Univ. Coll., October 19, 1702.

Sir—Friends and good luck did not permit me to return to Oxford, till after the termination of a new Vice-Chancellor, and the conclusion of a controversy with the City, which was on Thursday night. On Friday morning I took D^r Lancaster with me to the Schools' Gallery, where he viewed the noble picture of D^r Wallis ; and yesterday, he and D^r Shadwell doing me the honour of dining, D^r Wallis began your health, with that respect that becomes one so obliged to you. I have scarce had time to look over my letters and papers, but could not forego the using this kind hand, of assuring you of the obedience of, Sir,

Your very much obliged humble Servant,

A. CHARLETT.

I expect the commands of the University to write to you very speedily.

C. orig.]

*D^r Charlett to S. Pepys.*Univ. Coll., Oct^r 30, 1702.

Sir—Having the honor, in the Vice-Chancellor's absence on duty in Convocation, to supply his place, I am commanded by the University, assembled in full Convocation, to present M^r Pepys with their most sincere and affectionate thanks, for his noble testimony of respect and affection to learning and this University, in the picture of one of their Professors, placed by him lately in their great Gallery of Pictures among their founders, benefactors, and men of eminent worth and quality. Our Orator wished for more time to conceive, but our duty would not permit any delay in our thanks.¹ These commands I execute with great cheerfulness, and am not, in my own opinion, a little fortunate, to be intrusted with the honor of paying this duty from the University of Oxford, to a gentleman who has, on so many private accounts and singular favors, an entire right to all instances of obedience from his most humble and devoted Servant,

A. CHARLETT.

I thought I could not choose a more safe and acceptable hand for the delivery than that of our worthy and learned Professor of Astronomy, D^r Gregory, Colleague to D^r Wallis.

C. orig.]

*S. Pepys to D^r Charlett.*Clapham, Saturday, Nov^r 14, 1702.

Reverend Sir—My worthy Friend, your most worthy Professor, D^r Gregory, has in a most obliging manner possessed me of the University's inestimable present to me ; and by it shown how prodigal that august Body can be of their own, upon the least appearance of respect offered towards it from another. Sir, I beg their believing me most sensible of this their over-payment, as deeming it greatly superior to all I have had to value myself by, since my first relish of what was honourable. I must, therefore, come back to you, through whose hand it has been conveyed to me, to learn

¹ See the Diploma, in Appendix.

how I am to proceed to the getting my thanks properly laid before them, that I may not appear too far in arrear in my acknowledgements to them, where they are got so far before me in their right to them. I would not be thought, neither, unmindful of the superlative performance of your Orator therein, whose every period seems to raise a new world of glory to me out of nothing, even to the putting me out of countenance to own it ; and yet, not to be wholly silent on his regard, pray let it be told him how much he has made me, though unknown, his humble Servant.

In a word, the University has now made me their creature, and as such, shall never want the best effects of my veneration and duty whenever their kindness and service shall call for them from me ; nor must I have done till I have thoroughly acknowledged, as I hereby most thankfully do, the great part which I know I owe herein to the old partiality of my honoured friend Dr Charlett, and his conduct of this affair, so much to the lasting and little-merited honour of, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. PEPPYS.

C. orig.]

Dr Charlett to S. Pepys.

Univ. Coll. Nov^r 22, 1702.

Most Honoured Sir—The value you are pleased to put on the respects of the University is very agreeable to your humanity, who treat all mankind with civility. I am sure the University intended to express their thanks with the greatest sincerity, and therefore declined all appearance of common forms, as Degrees, &c. ; and she is very happy in being so well understood by you. I do not apprehend you have any thing further to do, unless you please, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, now at home, to acknowledge the receipt of the Diploma, desiring him to return your thanks to the Heads of Houses and Convocation. This, I presume, he will communicate to the Heads of Houses at their Hebdomadal Meeting, desiring them to signify the contents to their respective Societies. As to the Orator, it is his duty, at the Vice-Chancellor's command, to draw up all Addresses to the King and persons of quality ; and I have communicated your respects to him.

At a weekly meeting, which by our statutes is every Monday, consisting of the V.C., Heads of Colleges and Halls, and the two Proctors, I moved that we might have a special Act on the 3^d of December, being the public Thanksgiving day, in honour of our Chancellor, which was readily agreed to; and accordingly, our Poets, Musicians, and young Noblemen and Gentlemen, are very busy in preparing against that solemnity, which is like to be performed with great accuracy and decency in the Theatre, several Musicians coming from London, and public exercises in most private Colleges; so that we are like to be as solemn and full as at a Public Act, the Lemmas whereof I shall present to you, as soon as printed. I should be extremely glad to wait on any friend of yours then, as becomes, Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CHARLETT.

D^r Wallis never brighter or more cheerful.

C. orig.]

D^r Delaune (Vice-Chancellor of Oxford) to S. Pepys.

St. John's, Dec^r 5, 1702.

Sir—The favour of your most obliging and valuable present to the University you are pleased very much to add to, by the great value you put upon our but due acknowledgements for it. I am sorry my absence deprived me of the honour of being a greater sharer in the respect paid you: but, Sir, I beg you to believe, though my hand was not at it, my heart accompanied the Seal; and that nobody has a deeper sense of your great respect and kindness to this University than myself, or a greater honour for so true an ornament and encourager of learning as you have always bin; and that therefore I am, with the utmost sincerity, honoured Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

W. DELAUNE.

C. orig.]

Monsieur de Galenière to S. Pepys.

Dublin, Jan^r 1, 1702-3.

Monsieur—Si j'étois à Londres, après avoir commencé la journée et le nouvel an par rendre mes hommages à Dieu, dans sa Maison,

vous seriez la première visite que je ferois, et j'irois à Clapham vous assurer de mon éternel dévoûement. Mais n'étant pas assez heureux pour le pouvoir faire, je me sers du commerce des lettres, qui, comme disoit un Ancien, "Sola res est quæ homines absentes presentes facit;" et ce que je ne puis dire, je vous l'écris, c'est qu'en tout temps je pense à vous, je prie Dieu pour vous, surtout dans ces jours solennels où l'on n'oublie pas les Bienfaiteurs, que je demande au Ciel votre conservation, votre prospérité, votre salut, avec autant d'ardeur que je le fais pour moi-même; y joignant votre cher Neveu, Madame Skynner, et notre ami par excellence, M^r Hewer. Le Siècle sera un heureux siècle pour moi tant que vous vivrez, que vous vous porterez bien; mais la vie me seroit ennuyeuse, et je ne scay ce que deviendrois s'il en étoit autrement.

Ah! te meæ si partem animæ rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera,
Nec carus æquæ, nec superstes
Integer?

Mon bon Evêque m'a mandé la manière obligeante dont vous lui avez parlé de moi: il est encore en Angleterre. Plût à Dieu qu'on y connût tout son mérite, et qu'on lui fît Primat d'Irlande. On rendroit un bon office à l'Eglise, et au royaume, et on donneroit la place au plus digne. Ma femme vous assure de son très humble respect: il n'y en a point qui approche de celui avec lequel je suis, Monsieur, votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur,

DE GALENIÈRE.

C. orig.]

John Evelyn to S. Pepys.

Jan^y 20, 1702-3, Dover Street.

My worthy Friend—I had not deferred so long either from waiting on you, or giving you an account of my impertinent life, since I had last the happiness to kiss your hands at your Paradisian Clapham, had my own health and several other uneasy circumstances since I came here, permitted me to repay the many kind friends their visits, for which I stand yet a debtor. In the first place it did not a little grieve me, that coming so near you, when I past almost by your door, it was so late, that with no small difficulty we

got to Lambeth whilst it was tolerably light ; and with more that, when we came to the water-side, neither of the ferry boats were there, or could be gotten to return till it was dark, very cold and uncomfortable passing. Since I came to Dover Street I have scarcely enjoyed three or four days without incessant and pungent attacks proceeding from gravel, disabling both my body and mind from some sort of activity, till now competently enjoyed, considering my great age.

I have yet at last gained so much relaxation, as to employ the very first opportunity of sending you this volant messenger, to let you know, in whatever place or state I am, you have a most faithful servant. I was continually out of order in the country last summer; yet with such intervals as did not altogether interrupt my taking some satisfaction in the improvement I have made, partly in the dwelling-house, and without doors, for conveniences suitable to our economy, without reproach among our neighbours,—my taste for things superfluous being extremely altered from what it was : every day called upon to be ready with my packet, according to the advice of Epictetus, and a wiser Monitor, who is gone before to provide better places and more lasting habitations. In the mean while, one of the greatest consolations I am capable of, is the virtuous progress which my Grandson continues to make in an assiduous cultivation of the talents God has lent him. Having formerly seen his own country, as Bristol, Bath, Salisbury, and the little towns about Oxford, he went this summer, with his Uncle Draper, as far as the Land's End, which was an excursion of a month. The next progress, if God continue health, is designed to be Northward, as far as Newcastle : in the interim, he is perusing such authors and maps as may be assistant to the speculative part of these motions ; and, to supply the present unfavourable period for travelling in foreign countries, has learned the Italian tongue, and intends to proceed to the Spanish, having already the French from a child ; whilst his inclinations more seriously lead him to History, Chronology, Mathematics, and the study of the Civil Law, which he joins with our Municipal Constitutions, without which he finds a country gentleman makes but a poor figure, and very useless. He not only keeps but greatly improves his Greek, by diligently reading their histories ; and now and then, amongst other exercises, he turns some

passages into Latin, translates select Epistles out of Cicero and Pliny, and letting them lye by some time, lest the impression of the style and phrase prepossess him, turns them into Latin again, the better to judge of his improvement. He has his time for his Agrestic Flute, in which, with his Tutor, M^r Bannister, they spend a morning's hour together. He is likewise M^r Hale's scholar, and goes to the Fencing School here; and when in the country takes as much pleasure with his handbill and pruning knife about our grounds and gardens, as I should do if I were able. Sometimes, if weather and neighbours invite, he hunts with them; my worthy friend M^r Finch using that diversion when he is in tolerable health; in sum, finding him so moderately and discreetly disposed, studious, and mindful of his own improvement, I give him free liberty, and I bless God! have never found any indulgence prejudice him. It is a great word when I assure you I never yet saw him in a passion, or do a fault for which he deserved reproof. And now you will no more believe half this, than I do of what Xenophon has written of his Cyrus; however, it entertains an old dotard, and as such I relate it.

Now, as for myself—I cannot but let you know the incredible satisfaction I have taken in reading my late Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, so well, and so unexpectedly well written—the preliminary so like that of the noble Polybius, leading us by the courts, avenues, and porches, into the fabric; the style masculine; the characters so just, and tempered without the least ingredient of passion or tincture of revenge, yet with such natural and lively touches as show his Lordship well knew not only the persons' outsides, but their very interiors; whilst yet he treats the most obnoxious, who deserved the severest rebuke, with a becoming generosity and freedom, even where the ill conduct of those of the pretended loyal party, as well as of the most flagitious, might have justified the worst that could be said of their miscarriages and demerits: in sum, there runs through this noble piece a thread so even, and without breach or knot in the whole contexture, with such choice and profitable instructions naturally emerging from the subject, as persons of the sublimest rank and office need not be ashamed to learn their duty, and how to govern themselves, and from the lapses and false politicks of others, how the greatest favourites and

men in grace should be examples of modesty and temperance, unelated, easy, and accessible without abusing their power ; whilst, being apt to forget themselves, and the slippery precipices they stand on, they too often study, not so much how to make their treading sure by the virtue of justice, moderation, and public spirit, as to raise themselves fortunes, and purchase titles and adorations, by flattering the worst and most destructive inclinations of Princes in the most servile compliances and basest offices.

What I have written more in this style, and from my heart, to my present Lord Clarendon, who sent me his father's books, I wish you had seen, for I acknowledge myself so transported with all the parts of this excellent History, that, knowing as I did most of the persons then acting the tragedy, and those against it, I have no more to say, but much, very much to admire, not doubting but the rest which follows will be still matter of panegyric, and justify the highest epithets ; and that, by the time he has done, there will need no other history or account of what passed during the reign of that suffering and unfortunate Prince, to give the world a piece equal to anything extant, not only in our own poorly furnished history of this, but of any nation about us. To conclude : it required no little skill, prudence, and dexterity, to adventure so near the truth without danger or just resentment of those who deserved so ill, as no reflections could have been severe enough. But I have done : let what I have written to his Lordship speak the rest of my sentiments on this author and noble work. Thus, what I would wish for myself and all I love, as I do Mr. Pepys, should be the old man's life, as described in the distich, which you deservedly have attained :

Vita Senis, libri, domus, hortus, lectus amicus,
Vina, Nepos, ignis, mens hilaris, pietas.

In the mean time, I feed on the past conversation I once had in York Buildings, and starve since my friend has forsaken it.

J. EVELYN.

C. orig.]

Robert Nelson¹ to S. Pepys.

Blackheath, March 2, 1702-3.

Sir,—I have not been unmindful of your commands, neither can I ever neglect what is enjoined me by so worthy a friend, but it required some time to receive such an account of that matter as I might depend upon. After the strictest enquiry, I find none of our Clergy placed in your neighbourhood nearer than Mitcham, where lives one M^r Higden, a very ingenious person, who married the late Lord Stowel's sister; but I believe you may have one with greater ease from London, by reason of the conveniency of public conveyances. Our friend, Dean Hickes, is at present at Oxford; but if you will be pleased, whenever your occasion require it, to send to M^r Spinckes, who has the honour of being known to you, he will be sure to wait upon you, and take such measures that you may alwaies be supplied, whenever you stand in need of such assistance. He lodges at a Glazier's in Winchester Street, near London Wall.

You will pardon me, Sir, if I take this occasion to acquaint you with a pious work which is now carrying on by the joint assistance of our Nobility and Gentry, as well as of the Bishops and Clergy. The States of Holland have consented that the Church of England worship should be established at Rotterdam; and that it may be performed with its due solemnity, there is a design encouraged of building a Church in that place, which by estimate will cost 3,500*l*.; 1,000*l*. of that sum must be buried to lay the foundation: it will be no surprise to you who are acquainted with that situation. The General Officers have contributed beyond expectation, military men having seldom any great zeal in such matters, and a great many of the Nobility and Gentry having taken this occasion to shew their zeal for the Church. The Duke of Marlborough has given it his particular countenance, and the expectation of 500*l*. from the Queen. I could not forbear laying this matter before you, whom God has blessed with such a plentiful fortune, which you know how to dispose of to the best advantage, and such as will turn you to good

¹ The learned and pious Robert Nelson, author of "*The Fasts and Festivals*," &c. Ob. Jan. 1714-15.

account at the great day ; and withall I beg that M^r Hewer may be acquainted with this pious design, which will contribute so much to God's glory and the honour of the Church. I do most heartily wish you health and ease ; but if the Providence of God thinks fit to try you with the want of both, that you may find the comfort of religion under all your afflictions, and may make His will your choice and satisfaction.

I am, with great respect,
Your most faithful humble Servant,
R. NELSON.

C. orig.]

Roger Gale to S. Pepys.

York, March 8, 1702-3.

Honoured Sir—I should have been not a little glad to hear by my Brother, that you had your health in a better measure than I now am sorry to find you have. It is no small pleasure to me to find you consult me in a matter which I have always wished to have an opportunity to set in a right light, and that the account I now send is to a person who had rather hear the truth than strange stories. You will easily believe there is not much of that in it, when I assure you that for 3 months after my Father's death,¹ I never heard the least word of this apparition ; but, upon my return to Cambridge, I was surprized to find the story in every body's mouth. The whole was occasioned, as I found at my arrival hither, by one M^r Hawley, a Vicar of the Minster, a person never of any credit, and a great talker ; and it was observed, immediately upon his broaching this story, that he had dined that day at my Lord Mayor's table, where there was always wine enough. This person, coming to Cambridge to take his Doctor's degree, amongst other northern news, told this story at the Vice-Chancellor's table, where was company enough, and I find it every where spread. The truth of the matter is as follows :—D^r Stainforth, one of the Residentiaries of the Church, and whose stall is next but one to the Dean's, coming that day a little later than usual to prayers, found his own place and the next

¹ He died in the Deanery at York, April 8, 1702. His portrait is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

filled up by some strangers, so that he was obliged to seat himself in the Dean's. Mr Hawley read the second lesson, and, coming down from the reading-desk, which stands in the middle of the Choir, did really mistake him for the Dean, and as usual made him a bow. Dr Stainforth was sensible of his mistake at the very time, and therefore did not return it, the compliment not being due to him. Dr Stainforth went immediately after Church to a neighbouring coffee-house, and was followed by most of the Clergy, and this Mr Hawley, who there told this fine story, and expressed his amazement at the Dean's anger. But, upon the Doctor's telling the occasion of his mistake, he was only laughed at. Dr Stainforth gave me the preceding account, and wondered at Dr Hawley's, as he now is, impudence in setting about such a falsity. 'Twas an easy mistake, the Dr being very much of my Father's size and make, not very unlike in the face, being pretty fat, and the stall where he sat dark. So that all the strangeness of this matter is, that Dr Hawley should persist in his narration, knowing it to be false.

Your most obliged, humble Servant,

ROGER GALE

In the Sloane MS., 5246, British Museum, is a volume called, "A Short History of Human Prodigies, and Monstrous Births: of Dwarfs, Sleepers, Giants, Strong Men, Hermaphrodites, Numerous Births, Extreme Old Age, &c. Part I.—With Drawings of Human Prodigies. Collected by James Paris du Plessis, servant to Mr. Samuel Pepys, and others," pp. 320. On the third leaf is the following

Letter to Sir Hans Sloane from the Compiler.

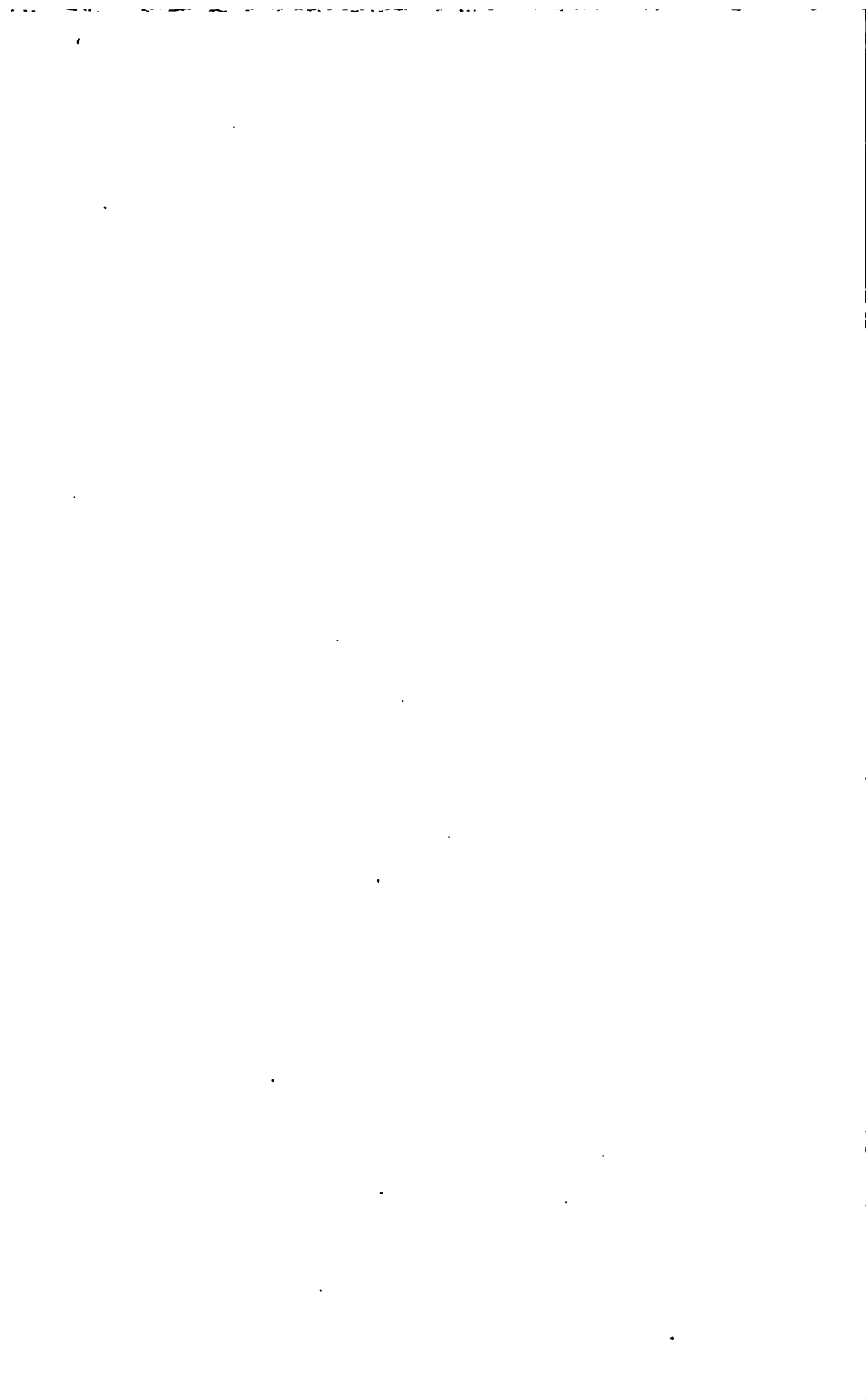
Honoured Sir—I most humbly present these two books to your Honour to peruse, and if you like them, to be so charitable as to give me the most that you shall think them worth. If you do not like them to bestow some of your charity upon me. It is a collection I made whilst I was a servant to my most honourable Masters, Mr. Samuel Pepys, in York Buildings, and Mr. Land Doyley in the Strand, of most honourable memory, and in my

travels into several countries of Europe with Mr. John Jackson, in the Jubilee year and several others. Being 70 years of age, and being sickly and not able to serve any longer, and having above a thousand volumes of books I had collected in my younger days, with a considerable collection of prints, medals, and other curiosities, I took a little shop, and exposed my said goods for sale; but it pleasing God not to bless my undertaking, and spending in it all the money I had, I have been obliged to leave off shop-keeping, and take a garret to lodge myself and goods, and being quite moneyless, and in danger of having my goods seized for rent, and having no money to bear my little necessary charges, I most humbly crave your charity, either to buy some of my goods of me, or to bestow some charity gratis. And I shall for ever, as long as I live, pray God for your health and prosperity, and respectfully acknowledge your goodness and charity to me.

Your most humble and most obedient
Petitioner and Servant,
J. PARIS DU PLESSIS.

P.S.—I have a Catalogue of all my books, but it is yet imperfect, and not finished. If your honour desires to see it, I shall bring it to you. I lodge at a Hatter and Milliner's, in Little Newport Street, over against Rider's Court, Soho.

END OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.





APPENDIX.





APPENDIX.

A.

Vol. i., p. 149, Note.



AT the closing of the Exchequer by Charles the Second, on 2nd January, 1672, the Crown owed Alderman Backwell 293,994*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, in lieu of which the King gave him an annuity of 17,759*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, the original bond in payment of which, bearing the autograph of the King, is now the property of Mr. Charles Tyringham Praed, who is a descendant of the Backwells. A copy of this curious and interesting document may be seen in "Y^e Marygold."

Nine or ten of the Alderman's old ledgers are in the possession of Messrs. Child and Co., who, upon the failing of Alderman Backwell, took over many of his customers' accounts, and with whom a considerable number of their descendants bank to the present day.

Among the celebrities in Backwell's books, now in the possession of Messrs Child and Co., may be enumerated the following:—

King Charles the Second.
Queen of England.
Queen-Mother (Henrietta Maria).
James, Duke of York.
Henry Cromwell.
James, Duke of Monmouth.
Duchess of Orleans.
Countess of Castlemaine.
Prince of Orange.

Earl of Sandwich.
Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

Taken from Price's "Handbook of London Bankers," and "Ye Marygold."

(M. B.)

Vol. v., p. 475, Note 1.

On the 8th of December, 1877, the remains of Queen Katherine of Valois were removed and deposited beneath the altar in Henry Fifth's Chantry. An account of these proceedings was given by Dean Stanley before the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 31, 1878. See "Times," Feb. 1st, 1878.

The remains of the Queen underwent a great change, caused by their exposure during nearly 100 years to the damp and moist air of the vault. The body, *i. e.* ribs and vertebræ, was entirely wanting, also a clavicle and some part of the bones of the right limbs. Quicklime had entirely destroyed the face; but the hinder parts of the skull remained unimpaired. The jaw had disappeared, and no vestige of teeth remained.

Communicated by George Scharf, Esq., who officially investigated the remains.

(M. B.)

B.

LETTERS BETWEEN LORD ROBERT DUDLEY AND T[HOMAS] BLOUNT.

The Correspondence of Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, relating to the death of his first wife, Amy Robsart,¹ belonged to a Collection of Letters lent by John Evelyn to Pepys, who appears not to have returned them. These papers have long been transcribed from the originals in

¹ Lady Anne Robsart, late wife of Robert Dudley, K.G., died on Sunday, the 8th September, at a house of Mr. Foster's, three miles from Oxford, 1560, and was buried on Sunday, the 22nd of September, in our Lady Church of Oxford.—(*Harleian MS.*, 807, Fun. Certificate.) Her name is also written *Anne* in an original Instrument under the hand of Sir John Robsart, dated 15th May, 4 Edward VI., by which he settles upon them, the marriage being then agreed upon, an annuity of 20*l.*—*Chartæ Misc.*, in the Augmentation Office; ex. inform. Rev. Joseph Hunter.

the Pepysian Library; but, not containing sufficient matter to form a separate volume, are here introduced, in the hope that the subject to which they relate may prove of some general interest, though the mystery hanging over the fate of the unhappy Amy Robsart has not been entirely removed.

*Lord Robert Dudley to Thomas Blount.*¹

Cosin Blount,

Immediately upon your departinge from me, there came to me Bowes, by whom I do understande that my wife is dead, and, as he saithe, by a falle from a paire of stayres; little other understandinge can I have of him. The greatness and the suddenesse of the mysfortune doth so perplex me, untill I do heare from you how the matter standeth, or howe this evill doth light upon me, considering what the malicious world will bruyte, as I can take no rest. And, because I have no waie to purge myselfe of the malicious talke that I knowe the wicked worlde will use, but one, which is the verie plaine truth to be knowen, I do praye you, as you have loved me, and do tender me and my quietness, and as nowe my special truste is in you, that will use all devises and meanes you can possible for the learning of the truth, wherein have no respect to any living person; and, as by your own travell and diligence, so likewise by order of lawe, I mean by calling of the Coroner, and charging him to the uttermost from me to have good regard to make choyse of no light or slight persons, but the discreetest and substantial men, for the Juries; such as for their knowledge may be able to search honourable and duellie, by all manner of examynacions, the bottom of the matter; and for their uprightness will earnestlie and sincearlie deale therein, without respect. And that the bodie be viewed and searched accordinglie by them, and in everie respect to proceed by order and lawe. In the mean tyme, Cosin Blount, let me be advertysed from you, by this berer, with all spede, howe the matter doth stande; for, as the cause and the manner thereof doth marvellously trouble me, considering my case many waies, so shall I not be at rest, till I may

¹ Thomas Blount was of the family of that name, long seated at Sodington, in Worcestershire. His cousin, Sir Richard Blount, mentioned in p. 269, was the son of Richard Blount of Mapledurham, who died in 1564, whilst Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Their relationship to Lord Robert Dudley has not been traced.

be ascertayned thereof: prayinge you ever, as my truste is in you, and as I have ever loved you, do not dissemble with me, neither let any thinge be hid from me, but send me your trewe conceyt and opinion of the matter; whether it happened by evill chance, or by villainye, and faill not to let me heare contynewallie from you. And thus fare you well, in moch haste from Windsore, this ixth of September, in the eveninge.

Y^r loving frend and kynsman, moch perplexed,

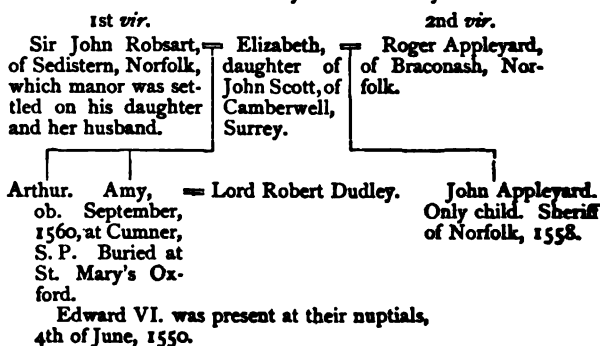
R. D.

I have sent for my brother Appleyarde,¹ because he is her brother, and other of her frendes also, to be theare, that they may be previe, and see how all things do proceede.

Thomas Blount to Lord Robert Dudley.

Maie it please y^r Lordshipe to understande that I have receyved youre letter by Brys, the contents whereof I do well perceyue: and that y^r Lordshipe was advertised by Bowes ymedietelie upon my departinge, that my ladie was deade. And also y^r straitte charge geven unto me, that I shuld use all the devices and policies that I can for the trewe understanding of the matter; as well by myne owne travell, as by the order of lawe; as in callinge the Coroner; gevinge him charge that he chowse a discrete and substantial jurie; for the view of the bodie, and that no corrupcion shuld be used, or persons respected. Y^m L. great reasons that maketh you so earnestlie searche to learne the trothe, the same with your earnest commandment, dothe make me to do my best

¹ The following short table shows the connection of the Robsarts and Appleyards, and explains Dudley's designation of John Appleyard as "my brother," he being born of the same mother as Lady Robert Dudley:—



herein. The present advertisement I can give to your L^p at this tyme is, too trewe it is that my ladie is dead, and as it seamethe with a fall; but yet how or whiche waie I cannot learne. Y^r L^p shall heare the maner of my proceedings since I cam from you; the same nyghte I came from Windsore I laie at Abington all that nyght, and, because I was desirous to heare what newys went abroad in the Countrie, at my Supper I called for myne hoste, and asked him what newys was theare about, taking upon me I was going into Glocestershire; he saide "theare was fallen a greate mysfortune within three or iiii myles of the Towne;" he saide, "my Lorde Robert Duddleley's wyfe was deade;" and I axed how, and he saide, "by a mysfortune, as he heard, by a fall from a payre of stayres:" I asked him by what chance? He saide, "he knewe not." I asked him what was his judgment and the judgment of the people; he said, "some weare disposed to saie well and some evill." What is your judgment, said I? "By my trothe," said he, "I judge it a mysfortune, because it chanced in that honest gentleman's house; hys great honestie," said he, "dothe moche curb the evill thoughts of the people." Mythinkes, said I, that some of her people that wayted upon her, should somewhat saie to this. "No, Sir," said he, "but little, for it was said that they were heare at the fayre, and none left with her?" "How myght that chance?" said I. Then said he, "It is saide heare that she rose that daie verie earlie, and commanded all her sorte to go to the fayre, and wold suffer none to tarrie at home." And thereof is moche judged, and trewlie, my Lorde, I did first learne of Bowes, as I met with him coming towards y^r L^p of his owne beinge that daie; and of all the rest of them beinge, who affirmed that she wold not that daie suffer one of her owne sorte to tarrie at home, and was so earnest to have them gone to the fayre, that with any of her owne sorte that made reason of tarrying at home, she was verie angrie, and cam to Mrs. Odingselle, the wedowe, that liueth with Anthony Fforster, who refused that daie to go to the fayre, and was verie angrie with her also, because she said it was no daie for gentlewomen to go in, but said the morrowe was moche better, and then wold she go; whereunto my ladie answered and saide, "She mighte chowse and go at her pleasure, but all hers shuld go;" and was verie angrie. They asked who shuld kepe her companye if they all went. She saide, M^r Owen shuld kepe her companye at dyner. The same tale dothe Pinto, who dothe dearlie [love] her, confirm; certainly, my L^d, as little while as I have bene here, I have hearde divers tales that maketh me to judge her a strange woman of mynde. In askinge of Pinto what she might thinke of this matter, either chance or villany? she saide, "By her faithe she doth judge it were verie chance, and neither done by man nor by herself. For herself," she said, "she was a good ver-

tuous gentlewoman, and daily would praie upon her knees; and divers tymes she saith she hath heard her praie to God to deliver her from disperacionne." Then said I, she myght have an evell eye in her mind. "No, good M^r. Blount," said Pinto, "do not judge so of my wordes: if you shuld so gather, I am sorie I saide so much." My Lord, it is most strange that this chance should fall upon you, as it passeth the judgment of any man to saie how it is; but then the tales I do heare of her make me to thinke she had a strange minde, as I will tell you at my cominge. But to the inquest you wuld have so verie circumspectlie chosen by the Coroner for the understandinge of the truthe, y^r Lordshipe nedethe not to doubt of their well chosinge. Before my cominge, the inquest were chosen, and part of them at the house; if I be able to judge of men and of their ableness, I judge them, and speciallie some of them, to be as wise and as able men to be chosen on such a matter as anie men, beinge but Countrymen, as ever I saw, and as well able to answeare for there doing before whomsoever they may be called, and for there trewe search without respect of persons. I have done youre message unto them, and I have good hope they will conceal no fault, if any be; for as they are wise, so are they, as I heare, part of them verie enemies to Anthony Fforster. God give them, in there wisdom, indifferance, and then be they well chosen men. More advertisement at this tyme I cannot give your L^p; but, as I can lerne, so will I advertise, wyshing y^r L^p to put away sorrow and rejoyce, whatsoever fall out of your owne innocency, by the which, in time doubt not, that malicious reports shall turn upon their backe that can be glad to wish or saie against you. And thus I humblie take my leve, from Cumner, this 11th of September.

Y^r L^p's life and loving
T. B.

Y^r L^p hath donne verie well in sending for M^r Appleyard.

Thomas Blount to Lord Robert Dudley.

I haue done y^r Lordsheps message vnto the iurye, you nede not to byde them to be carefull; whether equitie is the cause or mallice to Fforster do forbyd it, I knowe not. They take great paynes to learne the truthe: to morrowe I will wayte upon yo^r L., and as I come I will brake my fast at Abington, and there I shall mete wth one or two of the iurye, and what I can I will bringe. They be verie secrete, and yet do I heare a whysperinge that they can find no presumpcions of evill. And if I maie saie to yo^r L. my conscience, I think some of them be sorie for it, God forgive

me ! and yf I iudge amysse, myne owne opinion is much quieted : the more I heare of it, the more free it doth appeare to me. I haue almost nothing that can make me so much to think that any man shuld be the doer thereof, as when I think yo^r L. Wife before all other women, shuld haue such a chance : the circumstances and the many thinges w^{ch} I can learne doth prswade me that onelie mysfortune hath done it, and nothing els. Myself will wayte vpon yo^r L. tomorrow, and saie what I knowe. In the meane tyme, I humblie tak my leave from Comner, the 13th of September.

Yo^r Lshipe loving

T. B.

(1560.)

Lord Robert Dudley to Thomas Blount.¹

I haue reseed a letter from one Smythe, one that seamethe to be forman of the iurye. I prseve by his letter that he and the rest hathe and do travill verie diligentlie and circumspectlie for the tryall of that matter whiche they haue charge of; and for any thing I hear, that, by any serche or examynacone they can make in the world hitherto, it dothe plainlie appeare, he saithe, a verie mysfortune, whiche, for my owne parte, Cosin Blount, dothe much satisfie and quiet me. Nevertheles, because of my thoroue quietnes and all others hereafter, my desire is that they may contynowe in their enquiory and examynacone to the vttermost, as longe as they lawfullie maie: yea, and when they haue geven there verdyt, though it be never so plainlie found, assuredlie, I do wishe that another substantiall company of honest men might trye againe for the more knowledge of truthe. I haue also requested S^r Ric. Blount, who is a prfite honest gentleman, to helpe to the furtherance thereof. I trust he be wth you, or with Mr. Norris likewise, and Appleyarde, I heare, hath bene there, as I appointed, and Arthure Robsart, her brothers; yf any more of her frendes had bene to be had, I would also haue caused them to haue sene and bene previe to all the dealinge there. Well, cosin ! God's will be done; and I wishe he had made me the porest [worm] that crepeth on the ground, so this myschance had not happened to me. But, good cosin, according to my trust, have care above all things that there be playne, sencere, and direct dealing for the full tryall of this matter. Concerninge Smythe and the rest, I meane no more to deale wth them, but let them proseade, in the name of God, accordingle, and I am ryght glad they be all strangers to me. Thus fare you well, in much hast, from Windsor,

Y^r loving frend and kinsman,

R. D.

¹ This letter, which is undated, may perhaps not be in its right place.

Lord Robert Dudley to Thomas Blount.

Cosin Blount :—Vntill I heare from you againe howe the matter fallethe out, in verie truthe I cannot be in quiet, and yet you do well satisfye me wth the discrete jurie you saie are chosen alreadie ; vnto whome I praeie you saie from me that I require them, as ever I shal think good of them, that they will, accordinge to there duties, earnestlie, carefullie, and trewlie, deale in this matter, to fynde it as they shall se it fall out. And if it fall out a chaunce or mysfortune, then so to fynde; and if it appeare villainye, (as God forbid so myschievous or wicked bodie shuld lyve!) then to fynde it so, and God willing, I shall never feare the daie of prosecution accordinglie, what person soever it maie appeare any waie to touche; as well as for the iust punyshment of the act, as for myne owne trewe iustification; for as I wold be sorie in my heart any such evill should be comytted, so full it will appeare to the worlde my innocensie, by my dealing in the matter, if it shall so fall out. And therefore, Cosin Blount, I seke chiefly truthe in that case, which I would you still to haue mynde vnto, wthout any faver to be shewed either wone waie or other. When you haue done my message to them, I require not to staie to search thorolie yo^r self, alwaies that I may be satisfied. And that wth such convenient speede as you maie. Thus fare you well, in hast, at Kewe, this 27th of September,

Yo^r l^r frend,
R. D.

C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMTE DE COMINGES, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT WHITEHALL, WITH LOUIS XIV., AND THE MARQUIS DE LIONNE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT PARIS.¹

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Calais, Dec^r 20, 1662.

Vous n'auriez jamais pensé que les folies du Chevalier de Grammont eussent pu servir une seule fois en sa vie à l'avancement des affaires du Roi. Néanmoins il est vray, que sans son arrivé en ce

¹ These letters were copied from the originals, in the "Bibliothèque du Roi," at Paris, by the late Sir Cuthbert Sharpe, F.S.A., and obligingly placed at the Editor's disposal. They confirm many of the facts recorded in the early part of the *Diary*, and, should the reader feel tempted to examine the two accounts of the same event, Pepys's credit as a faithful chronicler will not suffer from the comparison. There are also a few anecdotes relating to the Court of Charles II., and more particularly the Comte de Grammont, which have no immediate reference to the *Diary*, but are not printed elsewhere.

port j'y étois retenu par le mauvais temps, qui ne m'eut pas permis de m'embarquer dans le paquebot. Je pars à quatre heures dans le yacht de M. le Duc d'York qui me conduira jusqu'à Londres ; la voiture sera plus honnête, et plus sure, et même plus prompte pour donner commencement aux affaires de S. M. que je traiterais avec tout soin.

Au Roi.

Londres, Dec. 24, 1662.

Sire—Je ne parlerai pas à V. M. des incommodités que j'ai souffert dans le voyage par le débordement des eaux, si je n'y étois nécessité pour excuser le peu de diligence que j'ai fait ; ce n'est pas que je n'ai quasi forcé les elemens à se rendre favorables à mes desseins, mais tout ce que j'ai pu faire après avoir évité deux ou trois naufrages sur la terre, et souffert la tourmente sur la mer, a été de me rendre ici hier.

Au Roi.

Londres, Dec. 29, 1662.

Le Chevalier Benet est fort bien avec son Maitre jusques au point qu'il avoit donné quelque jalousie à la cabale du Chancelier, mais cela est assoupi par quelque eclaircissement. L'on ne parle en cette Cour que de la magnificence de V. M. Le diamant qu'elle a donné au Mi Lord Jarret,¹ en a fourni une ample matière. Il a été produit en plein cercle, et Leur M^{te} de la Grande Bretagne l'ont estimé 6000 écus.

Jan. 5-15, 1662-3.

Le Reine Mère ne se porte bas bien ; elle est extrêmement maigre, et a une toux qui tire à la consommation. Son médecin lui a déclaré qu'il n'y avoit point de sureté pour sa vie, si elle ne retourneroit en France, puisque l'air d'Angleterre lui étoit mortel. Tous ses gens sont de cet avis, et le Comte de St. Alban's est si intéressé à sa conservation qu'il tomberoit dans cette volonté universelle de ses domestiques, quoiqu'il soit ici fort à son aise. Ainsi, Sire, je croy que si elle peut mettre ordre à ses affaires, V. M. la reverra bientôt à Paris.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Janvier 5-15, 1662-3.

Le Chevalier de Grammont arriva hier fort content de son voyage. Il a été ici reçu le plus agréablement du monde. Il est de toutes les parties du Roi, et commande chez Madame de Castlemaine,

¹ Probably Gerard.

qui fit hier un assez bon tour. Madame Jaret, avec laquelle elle a ici un grand demeslé, devoit donner à souper à Leur M. Toutes choses préparés et la compagnie assemblée, le Roi en sortit et s'en alla chez Madame de Castlemaine, où il passa l'après souper. Cela a fait grand bruit, les cabales se remuent, chacun songe à la vengeance, les uns tout pleins de jalousie, les autres de dépit, et tous, en général, d'étonnement. Le Balet est rompu manque de moyens; il n'y a personne qui sache danser, et moins encore pour le diriger, et former un sujet. Il a bal de deux jours l'un, et comédie aussi; les autres jours se passant au jeu, les uns chez la Reine, et les autres chez Madame de Castlemaine, où la compagnie ne manque pas d'un bon souper.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Janvier 22-Fevrier 1.

Beaucoup d'officiers Irlandois m'ont faits l'honneur de me rendre visite, et m'ont priés de me servir d'eux si j'en avois besoin. Ils paroissent affectionnez pour la France, et rebutez de l'Espagne: en un mot ce sont gens qui cherchent maitre, et qui sont fort ennuyez de la tyrannie que l'on exerce indifféremment sur toute leur nation. Ma maison sera ouverte demain avec trente personnes vêtues de deuil, quatre carosses, et huit ou dix gentilshommes. Le Roi et M. le duc d'York me feront l'honneur d'y dîner: ce n'est pas que j'aye prié sa Majesté; mais il a voulu être de la partie de tous les illustres desbauchez du Royaume.

Au Roi.

Febvrier 12-22, 1662-3.

J'ai appris de bon lieu que le Roi de la G. B. négocie en secret le mariage du fils aîné du Chancelier avec la fille du Comte de Bristol, afin de réunir les deux cabales. Je ne scay si le Comte de Bristol ne se repent point de s'être fait Catholique la veille de Paques: cela l'éloigne des affaires si ben, que ne pouvant trouver sa satisfaction hors des charges de la Couronne et de la Maison, il faut pour faire quelque figure et le tenir en considération, qu'il prenne parti dans les délibérations du Parlement, qui ne sont pas toujours favorables aux intentions de S. M. B. Le bruit ayant couru dans Londres des raisons qui retardoient mon entrée, le Chevalier de Grammont et le Sieur de St. Evremont me sont venus trouver comme bons François, et zélez pour la gloire et l'autorité de V. M. Je me servirai de l'un et de l'autre selon que j'en jugerai à propos, et s'ils font leur devoir, comme je suis persuadé qu'ils feront, j'espère que V. M. aura la bonté de les ouïr nommer et permettre qu'ils méritent par leur services qu'elle leur pardonne, après une pénitence conforme à la faute.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Febvrier 26-Mars 8, 1662-3.

Il y a 5 ou 6 jours que le Roi alla à la Tour de Londres faire prêter serment à tous les officiers de la Monnoie, et après cette action, il fit luy même 16 dix pièces dont j'ai reconnu celle que j'envois à S. M. Ce sont nos Louis blancs que l'on a travesti en couronnes, et si l'acquisition de Dunquerque nous les a ravi, les vins de Gascogne nous les rapporteront. L'on proposa à la Chambre Basse un acte contre les jeu de l'ombre, ou du moins une limitation jusques à la concurrence de 5 pièces. La proposition fut traitée de ridicule ; elle donna occasion à une autre qui passera, qui est que l'on ne sera point obligé à paier aucune debte contractée au jeu que l'on n'ait 31 ans accomplis.

Au Roi.

Mars 23-Avril 2, 1663.

Sire—Il semble que les arts et les sciences abandonnent quelques fois un pays, pour en aller honorer un autre à son tour. Presentement elles ont passés en France; et s'il en restent ici quelques vestiges, ce n'est que dans la mémoire de Bacon, de Morus, de Buchanan, et dans les derniers siècles d'un nommé Miltonius,¹ qui s'est rendu plus infame par ses dangereux escrits que les boureaux et les assassins de leur Roi.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Avril 2-12, 1663.

Je ne scay, et le Duc de Buckingham ne scait pas luy même, par quel instinct il se trouva porté à se retirer à 9 heures, et souper avec madame sa femme. Le valet de son intendant, homme apparemment sage et fidelle, croiant qu'il seroit retiré à sa chambre sur l'heure de minuit, puisqu'il s'étoit retiré de si bonne heure, sortit de sa chambre avec son épée ; un homme qui couchoit avec lui, lui demanda où il alloit, et ce qu'il vouloit faire avec son épée. Il luy repondit, qu'il avoit ouï crier au voleur, et qu'il courroit au bruit. Il continua son voyage jusqu'à la chambre du Duc, croiant le trouver couché, mais ne luy ayant pas rencontré, il passa à l'appartement de la Duchesse. Il trouva un valet de chambre à la porte, qui le voiant avec son épée nue, eut assez de foiblesse pour mettre ordre à sa vie par la fuite, et laisser celle de son maître en danger. Il entra donc l'épée à la main, 4 valets présents, dont il y en avoit un qui avoit un épée, s'enfuirent. Le Duc se leva d'auprès de sa

¹ The Frenchman's contemptuous notice of Milton is very amusing.

femme qu'il entretenoit auprès du feu, et luy demanda ce qu'il souhaitoit dans l'état auquel il étoit. Il répondit, "C'est toy que je cherche, et à qui j'en veux." A ces paroles, le Duc trouva un couteau sur la table, dont il se saisit, et se jeta sur le valet, avec assez de bonne fortune pour luy ôter son épée; et après l'avoir interrogé et l'avoir trouvé hors d'esprit et de bon sens, il vouloit se retirer auprès de la porte pour appeler quelques valets. Cependant le malheureux et méchant homme vouloit encore saisir de luy, et l'offenser avec un couteau qu'il avoit dans sa poche, et eut exécuté son dessein, sans le cry de la Duchesse qui fit retourner le Duc, qui alors luy donna quelques coups.¹ Voiez, Monsieur, ce que c'est que l'Angleterre! Quand je viens à faire réflexion que cette terre ne produit ni loups ni bêtes venimeuses, je ne m'en étonne pas, les hommes y sont bien plus méchants et plus dangereux, et s'il falloit se garder de tout avec précaution, le meilleur seroit de l'abandonner.

Mai 15, 1663.

Il est arrivé depuis trois jours une affaire assez plaisante en cette Cour. M. le Comte d'Oxford, un des plus qualifiez Seigneurs d'Angleterre, Chevalier de la Jarretière, et Mestre du Camp du Régiment de Cavalerie du Roy, pria à dîner le Général Monck, le grand Chambellan du Royaume, et quelques autres Conseillers d'Etat. A ce nombre se joignèrent tous les jeunes gens de qualité. La débauche s'eschauffa à tel point que chacun y fut offenseur et offensé, l'on se gourma, l'on s'arracha les cheveux, et enfin deux de la troupe se battirent à coups d'épée. Mais heureusement cette escarmouche sépara la compagnie; chacun prit son parti selon son inclination, ceux qui s'en allèrent avec le Général demandèrent à boire, on leur en donna, ils poussèrent l'affaire jusques au soir, ce qui les obligea de demander à manger, estants eschauffez du matin et de l'après dinée, chacun résolut de porter son compagnon par terre. Le Général, qui a sans doute la tête plus forte, fit un coup de maître, et leur présentant à chacun un *hanap*,² qui tenoit beaucoup, les uns l'avalèrent, les autres ne purent, mais généralement tous demeurèrent jusqu'au lendemain sans avoir conversation, quoiqu'en même chambre. Le seul Général alla au Parlement comme à son ordinaire, et n'en perdit ni le jugement ni l'esprit. Cela a fait rire la compagnie, et n'a passé que pour un emportement.

Au Roi.

Londres, Juin 25-Juillet 5, 1663.

Sire—Madame la Duchesse d'York est prête d'accoucher; la Reine Mère se porte fort bien; le reste va toujours à son ordi-

¹ It turned out that he was a fanatic.

² A large cup or bowl.

naire, quoiqu'il y ait eu depuis peu, grande querelle entre les Dames, jusques là que le Roy menaça la Dame où il soupe tous les soirs, de ne mettre jamais le pied chez elle si la demoiselle¹ n'y étoit. Cela fait qu'elle ne la quitte plus, ce que tout le monde trouve fort étrange, et moi je suis de contraire avis, car il me semble qu'elle ne sera jamais plus sûre de sa conquête qu'en tenant sa rivale par la main, si ce n'est aux heures de son triomphe. Le Roi a fait le jeune Barclay Milord : on l'a tenu quelque temps caché, de peur d'irriter la Chambre Basse qui en a témoigné hautement son déplaisir. L'affaire du Comte de St. Alban's s'est évanouie : il n'en est pas de même de celle de Bristol—il a été trois fois refusé chez Madame de Castlemaine, où il ne manquoit jamais d'aller souper avec le Roi.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Juillet 2-12, 1663.

Je vous avois mandé que le Comte de Sunderland épousoit la fille du Comte de Bristol. Il se retira le soir qu'on devoit l'épouser, et donna ordre à un de ses amis de rompre le mariage. Le procédé surprit toute la Cour, et le Roi même s'en est moqué, et l'a blâmé au dernier point.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Octobre 15-20, 1663.

La nuit de vendredi au samedi la Reine pensa mourir—elle reçut la viatique, fit son testament, et se fit couper les cheveux, après avoir donné ordre à ses affaires domestiques. Le Roi se jeta à ses genoux fondant en larmes ; elle le consola avec beaucoup de tranquillité et de douceur. Elle réjouit de le voir bientôt en état de se pouvoir marier avec une princesse d'un plus grand mérite, et qui put contribuer à sa satisfaction et du repos de l'Etat. Il fallut retirer le Roi de ce funeste spectacle, qui s'étoit attendri jusques à l'évanouissement : tout le jour se passa au crainte, le soir le sommeil lui donna quelque repos, la nuit se passa sans redoublement, et présentement elle est en meilleur état.

Au Roi.

Octobre 25-29, 1663.

Sire—Je sors présentement de Witthall où j'ay laissé la Reine dans un état où selon le jugement des médecins il y a peu de chose à espérer. Elle a reçu l'extrême onction ce matin ; et ensuite, elle a prié le Roi de deux choses—l'une que son corps fut renvoyé

¹ Miss Stewart.

en Portugal pour être enterré dans le tombeau de ses pères ; et l'autre qu'il conservait le souvenir de l'obligation où son honneur l'engageoit de ne se jamais séparer ses intérêts du Roi son frère, et de la protection d'un peuple affligé. Pour la dernière des prières, le temps nous en apprendra le succès, pour l'autre je ne doute pas que l'on n'y satisfasse très volontiers.

Le Roi me paroît fort affligé ; il soupa néanmoins hier au soir chez Mad. de Castlemaine, et eut conversations ordinaires avec Mademoiselle Stuard, dont il est fort amoureux.

Au Roi.

Londres, Octobre 26-Novembre 5, 1663.

Sire—Monsieur de Catteu arriva le vendredi au soir ; je ne perdis point de temps pour le conduire à Withall, où je scavois déjà que l'on s'empatioit pour l'arrivée de quelque envoyé. Le Roi le reçut avec beaucoup de satisfaction, et voulut qu'il vit la Reine, mais comme elle reposoit, et qu'il étoit déjà fort tard, la visite fut remise au lendemain. Je ne manquai pas de me rendre à l'heure ordonnée, et le Roi nous introduisit dans la ruelle¹ de son lit, et prit la peine de faire les complimens de V. M. et des Reines, avec assez de peine, parceque sa maladie l'a rendue tellement sourde qu'elle n'entend qu'à force de crier à ses oreilles, encore faut il s'en approcher de fort près.² Elle témoigna beaucoup de satisfaction, et répondit en peu de mots, mais fort intelligibles. Depuis ce temps elle s'est beaucoup mieux portée, et il me semble que le soin que V. M. a pris de l'envoyer visiter, ait plus contribué à sa guérison, que tous les médecins. Ils nous font espérer qu'elle est hors de danger, néanmoins elle rêve encore assez souvent, ce qui marque que son cerveau est fort attaqué, puisque la fièvre n'est pas assez ardente pour produire cet effet. Il faut avoir été témoin de ce que j'ai vu pour le croire ; jusques au moindre courtisan se donnoit la liberté de marier son Maître : chacun selon son inclination, mais les plus confidens parloient de la fille

¹ "Ruelle," espace qu'on laisse entre le lit et la muraille. On appelloit autrefois "Ruelles" les Alcoves, et en général les lieux parés, où les Dames, soit au lit, soit debout, recevaient leurs visites.

² This passage affords a curious specimen of the extent to which court etiquette and ceremony had been carried by Louis XIV. Catherine of Braganza was slowly recovering from a most dangerous fever, and yet she was compelled to give an audience in her bed to the French Ambassador ; and her deafness rendered it necessary that the King should bawl into her majesty's ear, before she could understand the compliments which de Comminges had been ordered personally to deliver. His assurance in attributing the improvement that had taken place in the queen's health to the interest which Louis had evinced in her welfare, rather than to the skill of her medical attendants, is also very characteristic.

du Prince de Ligne,¹ à laquelle le Roi d'Espagne devoit faire des grands avantages. Je puis assurer V. M. que si la malade eschappe, qu'elle rompra bien des mesures, et que peu de gens en auront de la joye ; si ce n'est Monsieur, et Madame la Duchesse d'York, qui se voyaient bien éloigner des belles espérances des quelles apparemment ils se peuvent flatter, puisque l'on dit que la Reine ne peut avoir d'enfans.

Au Roi.

Londres, Novembre 9, 1663.

Sire—Le Maître des cérémonies prit le soin de venir me prendre à huit heures, afin de me faire voir le commencement de la cérémonie,² qui se fait sur l'eau ; de-là il me conduisit dans la grande rue, où il m'avoit fait préparer une chambre, afin que plus commodement je visse la cavalcade, qui ne fut pas sitôt passé, que je monte en carosse pour prendre les devants par les rues destournées. J'arrivois une demi heure devant le Maire. Je fus reçu à la Maison de Ville avec tout l'accueil imaginable ; l'on m'ouvrit la porte pour faire entrer mes carosses. Je fus salué de la picque et du drapeau par les officiers qui se trouvèrent à ma descente.

Incontinent je fus reçu par d'autres bourgeois, qui me remirent sous la conduite d'autres, et ainsy de lieu en lieu l'on me conduisit jusques la salle du festin, où se trouvent M. le Chancelier et le Conseil du Roy, qui étoit déjà à table. Je fus surpris de cette grossière incivilité ; néanmoins, pour éviter de faire une affaire, je pris le parti de donner lieu à ces messieurs de réparer cette faute, sy elle s'étoit faite par ignorance, ou par mesgarde, ou d'éluder leur malice par un procédé franc et hardi. Je marchai droit à eux, à dessein de leur faire une raillerie de leur bon appetit ; mais je les trouve sy froids et sy interdits, que je juge à propos de me retirer ; le Chancelier et tous ses assistans ne s'estant pas levés pour me recevoir, à la réserve de Benet, qui me dit quelque chose à quoi je respondis avec mespris. Je retire, le Maître des cérémonies parloit au Chancelier, et l'on me vit partir sans que personne se mit en peine, ny de me faire excuses, ny civilités. Je dis de ceux du Conseil ; car pour les officiers de la Ville, et les principaux bourgeois qui attendoient le Maire pour diner, je ne vis jamais plus de tristesse ; chacun m'offrant des partis que je ne pouvois prendre avec bien-séance. Ainsy je sortis, tout le peuple murmurant du peu de satisfaction que j'avois reçu dans un lieu où j'avois été convié avec toute la sollemnité possible.

Je retourne diner chez moy, où deux heures après je fus visité par les deux mêmes prévosts qui m'avoient conviés, accompagnés de quelques bourgeois, et du peuple, qui demeura à ma porte.

¹ See vol. i., p. 184.

² The Lord Mayor's Show.

L'ordre qu'ils avoient du Maire et du Corps de Ville étoit de me faire des excuses de ce qui s'étoit passé, et ce que ne peuvent par leurs parolles, leur affection, et le temoignage de leur douleur suppléer au reste.

Ils tâchèrent à rejeter l'affaire sur une surprise; je leur fis voir que cette raison ne valoit rien à mon égard, et qu'ilz devoient percevoir qu'il n'y en eust pas, et qu'ayant été prié, ilz ne pouvoient douter que je n'y allasse, surtout leur ayant promis: ensuite, sur leur ignorance et peu de capacité à recevoir des personnes de ma qualité: à quoi je respondis qu'il y avoit trop peu de temps qu'ilz avoient faits cet honneur à un Ambassadeur d'Espagne pour avoir oublié ce qu'ilz doivent à un de France; et ne trouvant plus rien à dire, ils rejetèrent toute la faute sur le Maître des cérémonies. Je leur dis que cette raison étoit aussy mauvaise que les autres, puisque sa fonction ne s'étendoit point dans leurs festes, et qu'il étoit venu avec moi comme un particulier convié, pour la commodité de passer et d'entrer avec moins de peine. Pour conclusion: ils me prient de vouloir me satisfaire de leurs excuses. Je leur respondis que l'affaire avoit eu trop de témoins pour pouvoir se cacher, et que mon devoir m'obligeoit de rendre compte à V. M.; leur insinuant que ce n'étoit pas d'eux seulement que j'avois à me plaindre, et qu'ils avoient des complices de leur mauvaise conduite, ou de leur faute. Après cela, je les conduisis hors de ma salle, où je les arrête un peu; et pour leur faire plus de honte, je leur dis que je voulois passer plus avant, et payer un assez mauvais traitement par une civilité extraordinaire.

Au Roi.

Novembre 12-22, 1663.

Sire—Le lendemain à onze heures, l'on m'advertit que le Maire étoit parti de chez luy pour me rendre visite. Il arriva un moment après, suivi de dix ou douze carosses, et d'un assez grand troupe de peuple, qui suivoit ce cortège par curiosité. Il entra chez moi, avec les marques de sa dignité, c'est-à-dire, l'épée et les masses, portées par des officiers de la Ville, la queue de sa robe par un autre, les Prévosts, les Aldermen, et plusieurs honorables bourgeois. Il arrêta quelques momens dans ma salle basse; peut-être en intention que je l'y allasse recevoir; mais un de mes secrétaires lui aiant dit qu'il y avoit du feu dans la salle haute, et que je n'étois pas achevé d'habiller, aiant employé toute la matinée à faire mes dépêches, il monta en haut, et sitôt je l'allois prendre pour le conduire dans ma chambre d'audience: je ne voulus point l'entendre, qu'il ne fut assis. D'abord il me témoigna qu'il étoit bien fâché de ne pouvoir s'expliquer en François, mais qu'il avoit amené avec lui un interprète, qui m'expliqueroit le discours qu'il avoit à me faire, qui consistoit en deux points: le premier de les excuser et

pardonner la faute qu'ils avoient faite, et l'autre de vouloir leur donner un jour pour la réparer ; que de ma réponse dépendoit la satisfaction ou honte éternelle de la Ville de Londres, et qu'en leur particulier leur disgrâce étoit assuré, tant du côté du peuple que de celui du Roi, qui ne leur pardonnerait jamais si je leur en donnois exemple. Je conduisis le Maire jusques à son carosse, luy donnant toujours la porte, mais conservant toujours la main droite. Le tout se passa avec satisfaction de tous cotéz.

Au Roi.

Londres, Decembre 10-20, 1663.

Sire—Le Chevalier de Grammont a été ravi de la nouvelle que je lui ai donné, et il m'a dit plus de 1000 fois qu'il aimoit mieux servir V. M. pour rien, que tous les Rois du monde pour leurs trésors. Il va se préparer à prendre congé de Celui de la Grande Bretagne, auquel, sans doute, il a des grandes obligations pour la manière obligeante dont il été reçu et traité. Dans l'excès de sa joie il n'a pas pu me cacher sa surprise, ce qui me persuade que l'affaire est faite, et qu'il fera un grand sacrifice à V. M. d'abandonner ses nouveaux et légitimes amours ; car je crois qu'il se consolera bientôt, et que peut-être fera t'il voir la Cour de France à une belle Angloise,¹ qui pour le bien n'y trouvera point de différence à celle d'Angleterre. Il fait son compte de partir dans 4 jours.

Decembre 20-24.

Le Chevalier de Grammont devoit partir aujourd'hui, mais le Roi l'a retenu pour un jour, peut-être pour lui faire quelque présent, ou pour faciliter le paiement de 800 pièces qui lui sont dues par Madame de Castlemaine. Il laisse ici quelques autres dettes, qu'il prétend venir recueillir quand il se déclarera sur le sujet de Mlle. Hamilton, qui est si embrouillé que les plus clair voyans n'y voyent goutte. Il va faire sa confession générale à V. M.

Au Roi.

Janvier 25-Février 4, 1663-4.

Dimanche dernier le Comte de Bristol se présenta dans la paroisse d'Oulmilton² à 2 lieux de Londres, avec un notaire et des témoins, et prit acte devant tout le peuple qu'il étoit Protestant, et que de bon cœur il renonçoit à la religion Catholique. Après il

¹ Miss Hamilton.

² Major-General Lambert was Lord of the Manor of Wimbledon in 1656 ; but at the return of Charles II. it was restored to the Queen-Mother, Henrietta Maria, of whom it was purchased, in 1661, by the Earl of Bedford and others as trustees for George Digby, Earl of Bristol, and his heirs.—Lysons's *Environs*. See also Rugge's *Diurnal*, Jan. 1660.

prit le ministre et quelques uns des plus honnêtes gens, et les mena dîner chez lui, car cette maison lui appartient, l'ayant acheté de la Reine Mère. Le dîner fini, il monta à cheval avec 4 cavaliers, et se retira. L'action est insolente et téméraire, et fait juger qu'il se présentera sitôt que le Parlement s'ouvrira. Chacun blâme cette conduite, mais personne ne se met en peine de la punir. Ce navire d'Irlande,¹ qui avoit fait tant de bruit, et qui devoit à l'avenir servir de modèle pour la fabrique des vaisseaux, est enfin après 3 mois de navigation arrivé à Woolwich près de Greenwich. C'est bien la plus ridicule et inutile machine que l'esprit de l'homme peut concevoir ; le médecin qui l'a inventé retourne à son premier metier, et laisse la fabrique aux charpentiers.

Au Roi.

Londres, Mai 19-24, 1664.

Les calèches commencent à voir le jour ; et la Reine, avec toute sa suite, fait souvent des promenades à cheval. Les dames y paroissent à l'envie les unes des autres, mais cela ne produit point de jalousie. Je ne vis jamais deux rivales vivre en si bonne intelligence ; ce n'est pas que l'on les ménage beaucoup, et que l'on prenne grand soin de cacher ces larcins, mais c'est l'humeur du pais, qui n'a de sensible jalousie que contre la France. M. de Montagu, premier écuyer de la Reine d'Angleterre, gentilhomme aussi bien fait et aussi spirituel qu'il y en ait dans cette Cour, a eu ordre de se retirer en province. L'on parle en secret de sa disgrâce, mais l'on convient que ce nouveau Tantale n'a pu ménager ses regards, et qu'il les a poussés si haut qu'ils se sont allumés dans la source de la lumière. Le Chevalier de Grammont rend les derniers abois ; il a perdu en deux fois dix huit cent pièces, ce n'étoit pas véritablement de l'argent comptant ; mais Madame sa femme eut pu les retirer par parcelles, et s'en servir durant son absence pour les affaires domestiques. Je ne sçais si cela ne retardera point son voyage, puisqu'un joueur ne se retire guères sur sa perte. Les malicieux pensent autrement, et disent qu'il a autant de peine à quitter sa femme qu'il en a eu à l'épouser, à cause d'un beau cousin, fils du Duc d'Ormond, qui sous le prétexte de la parenté lui rend des visites fort assidues, qui n'ont pas suivi le mariage, mais qui l'avoient précédé.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Juillet 7-17, 1664.

Pour ne vous pas laisser alarme de la maladie, vous sçaurais qu'il y a quatre ou cinq jours que le Roy avec les Reines allerent

¹ Sir W. Petty's double-bottomed vessel.

en berges voir les vaisseaux qui sont sortis du Port de Chatam, et que durant la grande ardeur du soleil, le Roy quitta sa perruque et son pourpoint ; à son retour il se trouva fort enrhumé, ce qui obligea les médecins de le faire saigner. Le lendemain il se trouva avec un peu de fièvre, et ce matin il a beaucoup sué, et se trouve fort soulagé, et sans aucune chaleur.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Aout 29-Septembre 8, 1664.

Madame la Comtesse de Grammont accoucha hier au soir d'un fils¹ beau comme la mère et galant comme le père : toute la Cour s'en est réjouie avec le Comte, que j'en trouve tout rajeuni, mais je croy que l'espérance de retourner tôt en France a effacé les rides de ses yeux et de son front, et fait naltre les lys et les roses sur ses joues.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Septembre 14-24-Octobre 2, 1664.

Le Roi de la Grande Bretagne avec douze des principaux seigneurs de sa Cour ma fit l'honneur de souper lundy céans ; toutes choses s'y passèrent fort bien, et sans contrainte ; la santé du Roi fit le préambule du repas commencé par le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, qui obligea chacun de suivre son exemple, sans que les dames pussent rien exempter ; aussi, à dire le vray, ne se firent-elles pas presser. Le repas fut gai, et l'après soupé employée à ouir la musique, les violons et le Sieur Francisque, grand joueur de guitare.—Madame de Fienne étoit de la partie, qui fit bien son devoir. Aujourdhuy le Roi est parti pour la chasse.

Il y a deux jours que Madame de Castlemaine sortant le soir de chez Madame la Duchesse qui demeure présentement à St. James, accompagnée d'une seule demoyselle et d'un petit page, fut recontrée par trois gentilshommes (ou de moins le pouvoit on ainsy juger à leur habillemens) masquéz, qui lui firent la plus forte et rude réprimande que l'on puisse imaginer, jusques à luy dire que la maltresse d'Edouard IV s'étoit morte sur un fumier méprisée et abandonnée de tout le monde. Vous pouvez penser sy le temps leur dura, car le parc est plus long que de chez Renard au Pavillon. Sitôt qu'elle fut dans sa chambre elle s'évanouit, le Roi qui en fut adverti courut au secours, et s'étant informé de l'affaire, fit fermer toutes les portes, et arrêter tout ce qui se trouva. Sept ou huit personnes quy s'y recontrèrent ont été confrontés et point reconnues : on a publié l'advanture, que l'on a bien voulu étouffer, mais je croy qu'il en sera difficile.

¹ The child died young.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Octobre 24-Novembre 3, 1664.

Le Comte de Grammont est parti aujourd'hui avec sa femme, qui marche en équipage de nouvelle mariée. Il vous dira cent choses que je ne scaurois écrire, et je vous dirai pour finir, qu'il est affligé à la mort d'un mauvais office qu'on lui a rendu auprès du Roi—le taxant d'être blasphémateur. Il y a long-temps que je le connois, mais je ne le vis jamais sujet à ce vice ; et de plus, je vous assure qu'il ne l'a pas appris ici, puisque l'on y jure moins qu'en aucun lieu, et que j'ai vu 4 gentilshommes, pour avoir blasphémés, étant ivres, condamnées à tenir prison, et payer chacun mille pièces, dont il y en a eu deux qui n'en sont sortis qu'après un long-temps, n'ayans pu fournir la somme qu'avec l'assistance de plusieurs de leurs amis.

A Monsieur de Lionne.

Londres, Octobre 27-Novembre 6, 1664.

Hier le Roi d'Angleterre me fit l'honneur de me mener avec lui voir mettre à la mer un vaisseau de 1200 tonneaux,¹ le plus beau et le plus roial que j'aye jamais vu ; cependant que les peintres travaillent à l'embellissement des dehors et des chambres, l'on le maste, l'on y met les cordages et l'artillerie, qui est au nombre de 70 pièces. La batterie basse est de 4 pièces de 48 livres de bal, 6 de 36, et le reste de 24 ; et la haute de 6 de 24 et le reste de 18 : la plus grande partie de fonte, quoyque le fer ne vaille guères moins, et que l'on y fasse de calibre de 24 qui ne pesent pas un millier plus que celle de metal.

Nous vîmes dans ce lieu là, tous les vieux généraux et capitaines de Cromwel, qui sont fort affectionnez et pleins de confiance, à cause de leur dernières victoires contres les Hollandois. Le Roi me dit devant eux qu'ils avoient tous eu la peste, mais qu'ils étoient parfaitement guéris, et moins susceptibles de maladie que les autres. Je vous avoue, Sire, qu'il n'y a rien de plus beau à voir que toute cette marine, rien de plus majestueux que ce grand nombre de vaisseaux faicts et à faire ; cette nombreuse quantité de canons, de masts, de cordages, de planches, et autres machines nécessaires à cette sorte de guerre. Le Roi nous fit dans un de ses yachts un magnifique repas, y but la santé de S. M., et commanda à la compagnie de la seconder, qui ne s'espargna pas à faire son devoir. Je fis le remerciement, et bus celle du Roi d'Angle-

¹ For an account of this launch see *Diary*, 26th October, 1664.

terre. L'une et l'autre santé fut célébré de tant de coups de canon, que par son bruit il fit changer le temps.

Durant cette jouissance qui commençoit à s'échauffer, la mer grossit, qui ne fit guère moins de malades que le vin : et la Reine, qui se trouvoit sur la rivière avec ses dames, fut bien exempte du mal, mais non pas de la crainte ; tout le reste s'en ressentit, et en donna des marques. Cette bourasque finie, le beau temps revient, qui en donna suffisamment pour mettre le vaisseau à la mer, et en goûter le plaisir, sans incommodité de la grêle et de la pluie. La chose finie, la Reine prit les carosses préparés pour le Roi, qui faisant son plaisir de voir les autres malades dans la tempête, ne se soucia guères de nous y commettre. Nous ne pumes pourtant arriver à la ville dans la berge : il falut prendre des carosses et des chevaux à Greenwich, pour nous rendre à Whithall.

Au Roi.

Londres, Nov^r. 13, 1664.

Il y a quinze jours que le Maire destiné pour cette anné, m'en-voia convier (dans la forme la plus honorable que se puisse pratiquer) de vouloir diner à la Maison de Ville le jour de sa reception, avec le Conseil du Roi d'Angleterre, m'assurant que toutes choses étoient si bien disposées et les mesures si justement prises, que l'on m'y rendroit d'un commun consentement tout l'honneur et le respect qui étoit dû à mon caractère ; et que la faute, que le seul malheur avoit causé, seroit réparée par une reception que ne me donneroit pas moins de satisfaction, que celle de l'anné passé avoit donné de douleur à toute la Ville, qui ne pouvoit avoir de consolation, ni même de sureté de la parole que je luy avois donné, que V. M. n'en auroit jamais le moindre ressentiment qu'en me voyant satisfait, selon les desirs et souhaits du général et du particulier. Le lendemain le Roy m'envoia le Maitre des cérémonies me prier en son nom d'assister à la reception du Maire, ce que je fis d'assez bonne heure afin de ne laisser aucun pretexte à quelque nouvel accident. La chose n'avoit garde d'arriver, car jamais personne n'a été reçu avec plus d'honneur, tant par messieurs de la Ville que par messieurs du Conseil, dont les plus considérables, à l'envy les uns des autres, s'empressoient à me faire civilité et honneur. Enfin M. le Maire, par ordre de M. le Chancelier, m'adressa tous les complimens de la Ville ; qui n'avoient autre but que d'honorer V. M. Il me porta la santé du Roi d'Angleterre que je bus, et puis celle de V. M. à M. le Chancelier, qui s'en acquita dignement, et obligea tous ces seigneurs de la célébrer avec respect et joye. Après le repas, je fus conduit à mon carosse, et jamais M. le Chancelier ni tous ces messieurs ne voulurent se retirer, que je ne fusse parti. Si je parle de tous ces honneurs que

l'on ma rendus, ce n'est pas que j'en veuille tirer ni vanité, ni avantage, c'est seulement pour faire scavoir à V. M. comme elle est honorée et estimée en cette Cour.

D.

A List of such Shipps as were at Sceaueling in attending on his Ma^y at his returne to England, with an Account of the then Commanders in each Ship, as also an Account of the Gratuity: from a paper in the British Museum.

		June 19, 1660.		
Names.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.	Gratuities.
Naseby, <i>alias</i> Charles . . .	Roger Cuttance . . .	500	80	801 19 6
London	John Lawson . . .	360	64	580 13 6
Swiftsure	Sir Rich ^d Stayner . .	300	40	444 13 6
Speaker, <i>alias</i> Mary . . .	Rob. Clarke . . .	220	52	295 17 0
Centurion	John Parke . . .	150	40	209 17 0
Plymouth	Jo. Haywarde . . .	260	54	298 7 10
Cherriton, <i>alias</i> Speedwell .	Henry Cuttance . .	90	20	122 15 6
Dartmouth	Rich ^d Rooth . . .	100	22	134 4 2
Larke	Tho. Levidge . . .	40	10	57 6 8
Hinde	Rich ^d Country . . .	35	6	55 15 8
Nonsuch frigate	John Parker . . .	120	34	194 18 0
Norwich	Mich. Untton . . .	100	22	133 0 0
Winsby, Happy Return . .	Joseph Ames . . .	160	44	173 6 9
Royal James	John Stoakes . . .	400	70	369 4 3
Lamport, <i>alias</i> Henrietta .	John Coppin . . .	210	50	274 1 4
Essex	Tho. Bunn . . .	200	48	210 2 2
Portsmouth	Rob. Sansum . . .	130	38	155 6 3
Yarmouth	Cha. Wager . . .	160	44	215 2 0
Assistance	Tho ^s Sparling . . .	140	40	160 17 4
Foresight	Peter Mootham . .	140	40	176 19 4
Elias	Mark Harrison . .	110	36	172 10 3
Bradford, Success	Peter Bower . . .	100	24	
Hampshire	Henry Terme . . .	130	38	171 9 1
Greyhound	Jerem. Country . .	85	20	95 15 10
Francis	Will ^m Dale . . .	45	10	37 15 6
Lilly	John Pearce . . .	35	6	46 9 9
Hawk	And ^w Ashford . . .	35	8	48 16 3
Richmond, formerly Wakefield	John Pointz . . .	100	22	118 2 0
Martin	W ^m Burrowes . . .	50		
Merlyn	Edw. Grove . . .			34 16 0
Roe, ketch	Tho. Bowry . . .			51 8 0

E.

Erectio Edwardi Mountagu, Nob. Ord. Gart. Militis, in Baronem Montagu de St. Neots, Vicecomitem de Hinchinbroke, et Comitem de Sandwiche.

Rex, &c., Archiepiscopis, &c., Salutem. Cum nihil majus muniat magisque illustret regale solium, quam ut nobiles militent, aut milites nobilitentur: cumque prædilectus et perquam fidelis consiliarius noster Edwardus Mountagu (præfectus generalis classis nostræ, et nobilissimi ordinis Garterii miles) ab antiquissimis ejusdem nominis de Shipton Montacute in agro Somersetensi baronibus, necnon inclitissimis Sarisburie olim Comitibus, genus deducit suum: propinquiori vero gradu ab alio Edwardo Montagu, equite aurato, Domino Placitorum Communium quondam Justiciario, cujus pronepotes in lineâ rectâ (ultra tres pronepotes eorundem sorores, honorificè nuptas) fuerunt Edwardus, nuper Baro Montagu, de Boughton, vir heroicæ et priscae probitatis; Gualterus Montagu, miles; Henricus Comes Mancestræ, post penè omnia magistratûs vocabula percussa, quæ mereri possit togata virtus, Dominus Privati Sigilli Custos; Carolus Montagu, eques auratus et officio militari laudabiliter functus; Jacobus Montagu, reverendissimus Wintoniensis Episcopus; postremo autem Sidneius Montagu miles, Libellorum Supplicium Magister, istius Edwardi pater: cumque idem Edwardus, genus virtute superans, postquam summam totius classis Anglicanæ gubernationem antea divisam adeptus esset propter egregiam indolem, et solus et admodum adolescens, arreptâ ansâ, ita nautarum sensim animos inflexerit, ut marinam feritatem exuerint, et in obedientiam pristinam, singulari nostri amore, incredibili voluptate redierint; interim in fluxu maris, contribuyente non parum refluxui terrarum regnorum trium; quorum (ut orbis magni) fundamenta Deus posuit super aquas: undè præfatus consiliarius noster retulit naves, retulit portus, retulit maria, altera regna (claves, portas, mœnia Britanica) nos demum, in operis coronidem, et charissimos fratres nostros retulit Britannie, acceptos Skevelingis Hollandicis in Regiam classem jubilantem et redditos Dorobernæ, duce scilicet et auspice Montacuto, quod nulla ætas tacebit: Sciatis igitur, quod nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, præfatum Edwardum Montagu ad statum, gradum, stilum, titulum, dignitatem et honorem Baronis Montagu de St. Neots, in comitatu nostro Huntingtoniæ, ereximus, præfecimus et creavimus; ipsumque Edwardum Baronem Montagu de St. Neots prædictâ, tenore præsentium erigimus, præfacimus et creamus: eidemque Edwardo nomen, statum, gradum,

stilum, dignitatem, titulum et honorem Baronis Montagu de St. Neots prædictâ, imposuimus, dedimus et præbuimus, ac per præsentés pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris, damus, imponimus et præbemus; habendum et tenendum eidem nomen, statum, gradum, stilum, dignitatem, titulum et honorem Baronis Montagu de St. Neots prædictâ, præfato Edwardo et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitimè exeuntibus in perpetuum. Volentes et per præsentés concedentes, &c.

Ac insuper pro consideratione prædictâ, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, præfatum Edwardum Montagu in honorem Vicecomitis Mountagu de Hinchinbrooke in dicto comitatu Huntingdoniæ ereximus, præfecimus et creavimus, ipsumque Edwardum in Vicecomitem de Hinchinbrooke prædictâ tenore præsentium erigimus, præficimus, constituimus et creamus: eidemque Edwardo nomen, stilum et titulum Vicecomitis de Hinchinbrooke prædictâ imposuimus, dedimus, et præbuimus ac per præsentés imponimus, damus, et præbemus; habendum et tenendum statum, gradum, dignitatem, stilum, nomen, et honorem Vicecomitis de Hinchinbrooke prædictâ, præfato Edwardo et hæredibus suis masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus in perpetuum. Volentes, &c.

Ac insuper pro consideratione prædictâ, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, præfatum Edwardum Mountagu in Comitem de Sandwich in comitatu nostro Kanciæ, necnon ad statum, gradum, stilum, titulum, dignitatem, nomen et honorem Comitis de Sandwich ereximus, præfecimus, insignivimus, constituimus, et creavimus; ipsumque Edwardum in Comitem de Sandwich, necnon ad statum, gradum, stilum, titulum, dignitatem, nomen et honorem Comitis de Sandwich prædictâ, tenore præsentium erigimus, præficimus, insignimus, constituimus, et creamus; eidemque Edwardo, statum, gradum, stilum, titulum, dignitatem, nomen et honorem Comitis de Sandwich prædictâ imposuimus, dedimus, et præbuimus, ac per præsentés imponimus, damus, et præbemus, ac ipsum Edwardum hujusmodi statu, gradu, stilo, titulo, dignitate, nomine et honore Comitis de Sandwich, per gladii cincturam, capæ honoris et circuli aurei impositionem investimus, et realiter nobilitamus per præsentés; habendum et tenendum nomen, statum, gradum, stilum, titulum, dignitatem, nomen et honorem Comitis de Sandwich, cum omnibus et singulis præ-eminentiis, honoribus, cæterisque hujusmodi statui, gradui, stilo, titulo, dignitati, nomini, et honori Comitis pertinentiis sive spectantibus præfato Edwardo et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus in perpetuum: Volentes, &c.

Et quia crescente statûs celsitudine necessariò crescunt sumptus et onera grandiora, ac ut idem Edwardus et hæredes masculi de corpore suo exeuntes, juxta dicti nominis Comitis de Sandwich

decentiam et statum sic nobilitati melius decentius et honorificentius se habere, ac onera ipsis incumbentia manutenere et supportare valeant, et eorum quilibet valeat, ideo de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus præfato Edwardo, et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus in perpetuum, annualem redditum viginti librarum legalis monetæ Angliæ singulis annis percipiendum ad Receptum Scaccarii nostri, hæredum, et successorum nostrorum, per manus commissionariorum pro thesauro nostro, vel thesaurarii et camerariorum nostrorum, hæredum et successorum nostrorum pro tempore existentium, ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, et Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, per æquales portiones annuatim solvendum. Volumus etiam, &c., absque fine in hanaperis, &c. Eo quod expressa mentio, &c. In cujus, &c. Teste, &c. xij. Julii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

F.

From the original in the Bodleian Library.

[Endorsed in Pepys's handwriting—"Given me by M^r W. Belcher, a copy of what was read in the pulpitt at Bowe."]

July the 29th, 1666.

The Dutch totally routed.

14 Ships taken.

26 burnt and sunck.

2 Flagg ships taken, and out of them 1200 men, and what else they would, then sunck them.

Taken in all 6000 men.

Oure shipps have blockt up the Zealanders in Flushing, and ride before them top and top gallant.

The Dutch Fleet are gott into the Texell, and wee ride before the same.

The Lord Maior ordered thanks to be given this forenoon throughout the City.

G.

*Inscription on Mrs. Pepys's monument in the Church of
St. Olave, Hart Street, Crutched Friars.*

H. S. E.

Cui

Cunas dedit SOMERSETIA, Octob: 23, 1640.
Patrem e præclarâ familiâ Matrem e nobili Stirpe
de S^t Michel, Cliffodorum,
ANDEGAVIA, CUMBRIA,

ELIZABETHA PEPYS,

Samuelis Pepys (Classi Regiæ ab Actis) Uxor.

Quæ in Cænobio primum, Aulâ dein educata Gallicâ,

Utriusque unâ claruit virtutibus,

Formâ, Artibus, Linguis, cultissima.

Prolem enixa, quia parem non potuit, nullam.

Huic demum placidè cum valedixerat

(Confecto per amæniora ferè Europæ itinere)

Potiozem abiit redux lustratura mundum.

Obiit 10 Novembris,

Anno { Ætatis 29.
 { Conjugii 15.
 { Domini 1669.

Arms.—Sable, on a Bend Or., between two Nags' Heads erased
Argent, three Fleurs de Lis of the first; impaling Ermine, three
Roses.

H.

William Hewer, so often mentioned in the preceding pages, was
interred in the old Church at Clapham, where the monument
erected to his memory is thus described in Manning and Bray's
Surrey, vol. iii., page 365.

"On the North wall,¹ on a large marble scroll under two angels
holding the bust of a man, with an anchor over the arms, at each
bottom corner. Sable, 2 Talbots' Heads, erased in pale Or, be-
tween as many Flanches Ermine.² H. S. E. Gulielmus Hewer de

¹ The North Aisle, with a Gallery at the west end of it, carrying it from the
North Transept to the west end of the Nave, was added by Mr. Hewer pre-
viously to the year 1715.

² The arms, as given in a plate inscribed to this Gentleman in Blome's Bible,

Clapham, Armiger, filius Thomæ Hewer Londinensis, natus Londini, Nov^r 17, 1642, Regibus Carolo et Jacobo 2^{us} a faustissimo utriusque in patriam reditu 1660, ad infelicem alterius Angliâ discessum, servus diligens, fidelis, dilectus. Qui multa et perquam difficilia obivit munera, obeundis omnibus par. De Tingitani propugnaculi conservatione, quumdiu illud conservari voluit Rex optimus, de eodem tandem diruendo, cum id videbatur maximè expedire, probè curavit publici æris administer. Eorum quæ ad maritima spectarent negotia ita gnarus erat et expertus, ut inter Classis Regiæ Curatores et Præpositos optimo jure conscriberetur; in iis quæ commercio promovendo inservirent, ita perspicax erat et indefessus, ut mercaturæ ad Indos Orientales unâ cum viris in re mercatoriâ primariis multoties præficeretur. In singulis quæ ubique gessit officiis, id potissimum sibi proposuit, ut Principis honori et patriæ emolumento jugiter consulere. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ institutis et disciplinæ per universum vitæ cursum firmiter et tenaciter adhæsit. In Deo colendo sine fuco assiduus, in pauperibus sublevandis sine ostentatione beneficus, in amicis et convivis excipiendis facilis et sine luxu hospitalis. Ad annos tres ultra septuagesimum, vitam duxit innocentem, utilem, cælibem, mortique piè succubuit Dec^r 3, 1715. Hewer Edgeley Hewer,¹ Armiger, quem vir laudatus sanguine sibi conjunctum filii loco habuit, et hæredem ex testamento reliquit, monumentum hoc exiguum gratitudinis suæ indicium posuit.

"At the General Election in 1685, Mr. Hewer was chosen one of the Members for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.—*Chamberlayne's Angliæ Notitia*."

I.

B.L.]

My Father's Will.

[Indorsement by S. Pepys.]

Memorandum. That I, John Pepys of Ellington, in the county of Huntingdon, Gent^r, doe declare my mind in the disposall of my worldly goods as followeth :

First, I desire that my lands and goods left mee by my brother, Robert Pepys, deceased, bee delivered up to my eldest son, Samuël

are Parte per pale Gules and Vert, on a Chevron Or, between three Mountain Cats passant proper, as many Garbs of the first.—*Note to Manning and Bray's Surrey*.

¹ Son of the Rev. James Edgeley, Vicar of Wandsworth and a Prebendary of St. Paul's, who died in 1636.

Pepys, of London, Esq^r, according as is expressed in the last Will of my brother Robert aforesaid.

Secondly, As for what goods I have brought from London, or procured since, and what moneys I shall leave behind me or due to me, I desire may be disposed of as followeth :

Imprimis, I give to the stock of the poore of the parish of Brampton, in which church I desire to be enterred, five pounds.

Item. I give to the poore of Ellington forty shillings.

Item. I desire that my two grandsons, Samuell and John Jackson, have ten pounds a piece.

Item. I desire that my daughter, Paulina Jackson, may have my largest silver tankerd.

Item. I desire that my son John Pepys may have my gold seale-ring.

Lastly. I desire that the remainder of what I shall leave be equally distributed between my sons Samuel and John Pepys and my daughter Paulina Jackson.

All which I leave to the care of my eldest son Samuel Pepys, to see performed, if he shall think fit.

In witness hereunto I set my hand.

K.

B.L. orig.]

[Endorsed—"Decemb. 16, 1688. His H. the P. of Orange's Order from Windsor, to the Lord Dartmouth, about the disposing of the Fleete."]

It being for the service of the nation, we doe require you to leave under the command of S^r John Berry, Knight, the shippes of warr and fier ships mentioned in the margen, at Spitthead;¹ in which Order to him you are to direct and require that he be very carefull to send, from time to time, two or more frigets to cruce on this coast, as he shall judge most fitting, to prevent any affront that may be committed by the French or others; you are also to direct him to be very strickt not to suffer any vessel to sayle out of Portsmouth harbour with suspected persons on board; you are to supply the squadron you leave there, out of your fleet, what provision you can with safety to yourselves spare; and, so soon as you have given your necessary orders in these matters, you are forthwith, wind and weather permitting, to sayle with the rest of the ships of warr, fier-ships, and tenders, not named in this Order, to the Buoy of the North,² unless such of the fleet as you

¹ Elizabeth, St. Albans, Dover, St. David, Tiger, Mary, Deptford, Swallow, Portsmouth, Bristol, Richmond fire-ship, Defyance, Constant Warwick, Woolwich, Pearle.

² *Quare*, Nore?

shall judge not fitt for the sea, and in that case you are to order them into Portsmouth harbour, where they are to stay for further orders from us. 'Tis our pleasure, that you immediately send an Order to the Commissioner of that place, that there be a stopp putt and nothing further done towards the fitting out of any ships or vessels of warr in that harbour of Portsmouth, till our further pleasure be known; and also you are to give a generall Order to the proper officers of the fleet in those parts, that no more men be listed or entertained on board any of the men of warr, fier-ships, or tenders; and so soon as you arrive at the Buoy of the Nore, you are to signifie the same to the Secretary of the Navy. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal, the 16th of December, 1688.

L.S.

G. PRINCE D'ORANGE.

L.

S. Pepys's Account of Mr. Meheux's singular memory.

Saturday, September 10, 1698.

This day, at my table, Lord Clarendon, Captain Hatton, D^r Smith, and I, each successively at his pleasure, dictated 60 independent words set down in numerical order, to M^r Meheux; which, after a silent pause of about eight minutes, he repeated in the same order backwards and forwards. He also answered our demands, of any of them singly, by their number only, out of all order; and this without the least failure, or so much as hesitancy, saving only that, in his first recital, he stopped at the word budget, which, in repeating the words backwards immediately afterwards, he quoted right. Nor did he stint us to any number of words, inviting us to go on beyond 60, which we thought abundantly enough. Memorandum, that he objected to the word Heautontimoroumenos, not for its length, but praying that each word might be significative of something which he understood. Captain Hatton, who had seen the like experiment in France, asking him whether his making another trial presently upon a fresh set of words would not entirely efface the memory of the first, which was the case with *him* in France, he said it would not, if he proposed to himself the remembering of the former; and he was now ready to have given us a proof of it, had we insisted on it.

S. P.

M.

B.L.]

Extract from a paper without date.

[Endorsed—"The Coffee-House-Paper, wherein y^e scandalous intelligence touching Mr. Pepys."]

"On Tuesday last, M^r Peeps went to Windsor, having y^e confidence y^t he might kisse y^e King's hand; and being at Court, mett the Lord Chamberlain and made his complent to his Lordshipp. But his Lordshipp told him y^t he wondered he should presume to come to Court before he had cleared himselfe, being charged with treason; whose answer was, his innocency was such, that he valued not any thing he was charged with; soe parted with his Lordshipp: but by the favour of some courtiers, he was brought into y^e King's presence; but so soon as his Maj^{ty} saw him, he frowned and turned aside, shewing his dislike of seeing him there."

The following contradiction to this statement appeared in *The Domestic Intelligencer, and News from Town and Country*, 15th and 26th September, 1679:—"These are to give notice, that all and every part of the relation published in *The Domestic Intelligencer* the 9th of this instant, September, is, as to the matter, and every particular circumstance therein mentioned, altogether false and scandalous, there having no such passage happened, nor any thing that might give occasion to that report."

N.

The Diploma sent by the University of Oxford to Mr. Pepys.

Upon his presenting the Portrait of Dr. Wallis to their Picture Gallery,
October, 1702.

Ornatissimo, Optimoque, Viro SAMUELI PEPYS, Armigero, Regibus
Carolo Secundo et Jacobo Secundo a Secretis Admiraliz, Uni-
versitas Oxoniensis.

Te de litteris optimè mereri (Vir ornatissime!) si non multis aliis, hoc uno argumento probari possit, quod litteratorum honori tam impensè faves: certè ante oculos gratissimum simul atque splendidissimum munificentiz vestræ atque in nos benevolentiz exemplum quotidie cum laude tuâ observabitur, neque in doctissimi Professoris imagine ipsam quasi depictam mathematicen, insolitamque animi vestri descriptam benignitatem satis unquam miramur. Et quidem præclaræ indolis est posse magnum Wallisium

in pretio habere, qui nihil unquam vulgare aut sapuit, aut fecit, tendit in altos multâ curâ litterarum tractus, sublimesque aperit mathematicum vias, coelis proximus quos metitur, et sideribus stellisque quorum numerus ejus arithmeticae patet, omnesque nisi Lynceum atque Aquilinum oculum fugit. Tu solertissimus tam coelestis ingenii aestimator, dum tantum in alio meritum suspicis, et dum tam eximii, tam perspicacis in rebus abstrusissimis Viri similitudinem nobis proponis, egregiae mentis tuae erigis immortalitatem: non illius formae atque titulis tantum, verum famae etiam nomen tuum inscribis, et quantus sis non obscure inde judicare possumus, quod talem Virum Genti nostrae, et litterati Orbis tam grande ornamentum, in amicum tibi cooptasti; pulchrè similes unit amor, atque in eadem tabulâ in secula juncti vivatis, utrique perpetuis nostris encomiis dignissimi, quorum alter Academiam exornat, alter ipsum ornantem. At non a solâ istius tabulae diuturnitate utriusque immortalitas aestimanda est. Illum Motûs Leges et quicquid uspiam coeli terrarumque ab humanâ mente capi, quaedam quae a solâ Wallisianâ inveniri possunt non morituris descripta voluminibus omnium temporum admirationi consecraverunt; patet vero in laudes tuas ipse Oceanus, quem illâ tam bene instructâ classe contravisti, quae et potentissimorum hostium, et voracissimorum fluctuum iras potuit contemnere. Tu felicioribus quam ullus unquam Dædalus armamentis naves tuas firmasti, ut navigantium non tantum gloriae fuerint, verum etiam salutis. Tu certè Ligneis Muris Britanniam munivisti, et quod ad utrumque Polum (sive quiddam novi exploraturi, sive victoriam circumferentes) vela nostri explicare potuissent, sola tua cura effecit. Alii res arduas mari aggredi ausi sunt, tuum vero profundius ipso Oceano ingenium audaces reddidit; quod mirâ arte, sive passis velis sive contractis ageretur, excogitavit, ut id tuto poterant præstare. Aliorum virtuti forsân debemus, ut res magnae agerentur, sed ut agi potuissent, propria gloria est industriae tuae. Fruere ergo felix hac parte laudis tuae, quae tamdiu duratura est, quamdiu erit in usu Pyxis nautica, aut cursus suos peragent Sidera: quam quidem (omissis aliis rebus a quibus immortalis gloria viget) ideo tantum memoramus, ne sis nescius probè nos scire, quanto a Viro benevolentia ista in nos conferatur, quam gratis animis amplectimur ut non plus debeant artes atque scientiae Wallisio, neque Reges et Britannia tibi, quam ob hoc præclarum munus nos tibi obæratos læti sentimus, atque optamus ut hoc gratitudinis nostrae testimonium observatissimae in te nostrae mentis viva imago parem cum vestra famâ perennitatis circulum describat, atque adeo sit æterna.

Datum in Domo Convocationis, Vicesimo tertio die Mensis Octobris, Anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo secundo.

Sigillat: in Domo Convocationis, Vicesimo nono ejusdem Mensis Octobris Annoque Domini supradict.

PERSONS.		Rings of			Mourning.
		20 ^s .	15 ^s .	10 ^s .	
	Brought over	25	42	15	30
Clergy.	Archbishop of Canterbury . . .	v.			
	Bishop of London	v.			
	Dean of Worcester, Dr. Hickes, who performed the service . .	v			v
	Dr. Smith	v			v
	Dr. Millington		v		
	Dr. Gibson		v.		
	Archdeacon Baynard		v		
	Mr. Coppin, Minister of Crutched Fryers		v		
	Ditto, his Reader		v		
	Earl of Clarendon, a Supporter .	v			v
Sir.	Earl of Feversham, Ditto . . .	v			v
	Hon ^{ble} Mr. Hatton, Ditto . . .	v			v
	Hon ^{ble} Mr. Vernon, Ditto . . .	v			
	Ant ^o Deane, Ditto	v			
	W ^m Hodges	v			
	Ditto, his Son, Mr. Hodges . .		v		
Laiety.	Ditto, his Partner, Mr. Haines .		v		
	Sir Henry Shere		v.		
	Sir Henry Dutton	v.			
	Sir William Gore		v		
	Bowdler, Thomas		v		v
	Dégalénère, Mons ^r et Mad ^{lle} . .		v. v.		
	Dubois, Charles		v.		
	Evelyn, John, Grandfather and Grandson	v.			v Grand- father.
	Gauden, Benjamin		v		
	Houblon, Wynne and James . .	v v			v v
Mr.	Houghton, Apothecary		v		
	Hunter, Samuel		v		v
	Isted		v.		
	Lowndes	v.			
	Martin, Joseph, Father and Son .		v v		
	Monro			v	
	Mussard		v		
	Nelson		v		
Memorandum.—That 2 of the Rings placed in the 15 ^s Column were of the 20 ^s sort, and given to 2 (but which uncertain) of the 17 Persons thus marked, v; so that the true number of each sort distributed, either at the Funeral or since, to this 31st Dec., 1710, has been pro- vided as per Sir R. Hoare's account thereof .	Penn, William	v.			
	Snow, Ralph		v.		
	Wind, Captain	v			
Rings distributed <i>ut supra</i>		45	62	16	
Remaining in J. J.'s ¹ hands, accompanying monu- mental pieces of gold		46 45	62 62	20 16	40
		I		4	

¹ John Jackson.

Memorandum—Also, That to the Persons thus marked, v., the Rings, &c., were delivered or sent as opportunity served; the rest were present at the Funeral.

Memorandum—That Tickets were likewise directed to the following Persons, who did not come to the Funeral, nor had Rings; some of them being then at Sea, and others in the Country, viz.—

Admiralty.	{	Sir George Rooke Mr. Bridges Mr. Hill Mr. Churchill Sir David Mitchell Mr. Clerk, Secretary.	} Council.
Navy.	{	Sir Cloudesly Shovel Sir Thomas Hopson	} Commissioners.
Friends, indefinite.	{	Colonel Graham Mr. Henry Thynne Mr. Blaithwait Mr. Southwell Sir Benjamin Bathurst Captain David Lloyd.	

P.

Mr. Pepys's Verbal Request, after Execution of his Will, viz.

Money.—To be distributed amongst Mr. Hewer's Servants . . . £20
 In Plate to { Mrs. Skynner, Mr. Hewer, and J. J., 50 Pounds worth each,
 made good to them as per Schedules and Receipts.
 To { Mr. West, some small Piece, made good to him by large pair of
 Tumblers, weighing 23 oz. 10 dwts.
 Pictures and Goods to Mrs. Skynner, as per Schedule and Receipt.
 Voluntary Presents and Benevolences, distributed per J. J., in respect to Mr.
 Pepys's Memory, viz.—
 The Poor of the { Clapham, where he died £5 0 0
 Parish of . { Crutched Fryars, where he was buried 10 0 0
 To { Several Relations, Friends, Former Servants
 and others, as per J. J.'s particular account
 thereof, delivered to Mr. Hewer, amounting } 48 12 0 } £63 12 0
 Messrs. Wynne and James Houblon, their Father's, Mother's, and Grand-
 father's Pictures.
 Monsieur Dégalénier, the 1st Edition of Bayle's Dictionary, in Two Vols., fol.

Q.

B.L.]

June 24, 1672.—The Disposition of the severall Places attending the Funerall of the Earll of Sandwich, and the Persons designed thereto.

The Chiefe Mourner—Earle of Manchester.

Two Supporters—Earle of St. Albans; E. of Oxford.

Trainbearer to the Chiefe Mourner.

Peter Crowne.

Assistants.

Earle of Bedford.

E. of Suffolk.

E. of Bridgwater.

E. of Northampton.

E. of Essex.

E. of Bath.

E. of Anglesey.¹

E. of Shaftesbury.

Supporters of the Pall.

Lord Clifford.

Mr. George Montagu.

Mr. Vicechamberlaine.

Lord Clifford.

To carry the Standard—Sir Henry Sanderson.

A Guidon—Mr. Creed.

The Great Banner—Sir John Pickering.

The Six Bannerrolles.

Mr. Samuel Pepys.

Mr. Talbot Pepys.

Mr. Sidney Pickering.

Sir Charles Harbord.

Sir Charles Cotterell.

Mr. Wm. Harbord.

Steward—Mr. Edw. Jolly.

Treasurer—Mr. Lowd Cordell.

Comptroller—Mr. John Vallavin.

Secretary—Mr. Wm. Ferrer.

Chaplains—Mr. Fullwood, Mr. Turner.

Physitian and Chyrurgeon—Dr. Knight, of Langerfort.²

¹ In case the Earle of Sandwich be here before the solemnity, the Earle of Manchester to be instead of Earle of Anglesey.

² Languard Fort.

To carry the Flagg.

Mr. Wm. Montagu, Sonn of Mr. Attorney Montagu.

Bishop of Oxford.

20 Servants.

Sam. Bonner.

50 Old Men.

John Bonner.

12 Trumpeters.

Thomas Peck.

6 Drummers, besides Bargemen.

Mr. John Gering.

Depositum prænob. EDVARDI

Comitis de SANDWICH, &c.

Freti Britannici Thalassiarchæ,

Qui in Navali illo

Conflictu acerrimo

Adversus Batavos occubuit

28 die mensis Maii

A° D' 1672.

R.

Notes in the Appendix to the last edition by Lord Braybrooke, which were not inserted in their proper places in the Diary.

VOL. I.

Page 21, line 1.

These stationers and booksellers, whose shops disfigured Westminster Hall down to a late period, were a privileged class. Probably they were useful to the lawyers, and were therefore protected. In the statutes for appointing licensers and regulating the press, there is a clause exempting them from the pains and penalties of those obnoxious laws. The exception, in the xiv. Car. II., cap. 33, sec. xx., runs thus:—"Provided alsoe . . . that neither this Act, nor anything therein contained, shall be construed to prohibit any person or persons to sell books or papers, who have sold books or papers, within Westminster Hall, the Palace of Westminster, or in any shopp or shopps within twenty yards of the Great Gate of Westminster Hall aforesaid, before the 20th November, 1661, but they and every of them may sell books and papers as they have or did before the said 20th November, 1661, within the said Hall, Pallace, and twenty yards aforesaid, and not elsewhere, any-

thing in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."—
Communicated by JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.

Page 21, line 21.

Wm. Paget was landlord of this house sometime between 1648 and 1672, and issued Tokens. See John Yonge Akerman's "Tradesmen's Tokens," p. 83.

Page 125, note 1.

Sir William Coventry's Correspondence with Pepys, in 1664, is in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS., A 174.

Page 205, line 30.

On the 28th five bishops were consecrated—viz., 1. George Griffith, *St. Asaph*; 2. Robert Sanderson, *Lincoln*; 3. Gilbert Sheldon, *London*; 4. Humphrey Henchman, *Salisbury*; 5. George Morley, *Worcester*.

Page 211, line 3.

Thos. Harrison suffered on the 13th; John Carew on the 15th; John Cook and Hughes Peters on the 16th; Thomas Scott, Gregory Clement, Adrian Scroop, and John Jones, on the 17th; Daniel Axtel and Francis Hacker on the 19th October.

Page 245, line 1.

Mary Slingsby (daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby), first cousin of the Comptroller, Col. Robt. Slingsby (afterwards, on the 18th March, created a Baronet), married Sir Walter Bethell, of Alne, in Yorkshire, Knt., father of Sir Hugh Bethell, Knt., of Slingsby Bethell, Sheriff of London in 1680, and of Wm. Bethell, D.D. The Capt. Bethell here named is probably Sir Walter Bethell.

Page 249, line 24.

This document is in the British Museum, Add. MS. 11,602, and consists of twenty-two closely written pages. It is entitled, "A Discourse touching the Past and Present State of the Navy. Composed by that Ingenious Gentleman, Sir Robert Slingsby, Knt. and Baronet, Comptroller thereof."

Page 279, line 19.

Another instance of the marvellous barbaric punishment of coating a door with human skin, possibly as a vindictive monition against sacrilege, has lately been brought under my notice, in con-

nexion with one of our most noted ecclesiastical monuments—namely, Westminster Abbey.

Dart, in his "History of the Abbey Church" (vol. i., book ii., p. 64), relates the tradition then preserved in reference to a door, one of three which closed off a chamber from the south transept—namely, a certain building once known as the Chapel of Henry VIII., and used as a "Revestry." This chamber, he states, "is inclosed with three doors, the inner cancellated, the middle, which is very thick, lined with skins like parchment, and driven full of nails. These skins, they by tradition tell us, were some skins of the Danes, tann'd and given here as a memorial of our delivery from them. The doors are very strong, but here were, notwithstanding, broken open lately, and the place robb'd." Such was Dart's account in 1723. I was in pursuit of some existing vestige of these tanned relics of the Northman, of which, as yet, I can obtain no intelligence, when my attention was casually drawn by Mr. E. W. Cooke to the strange fact, that not far from the south transept a door still exists on which human skin is to be found. Mr. Quekett, of the College of Surgeons, to whose skill in such questions we were indebted for proof of the tradition at Hadstock and other places, submitted this skin to his microscope, and it proved to be human. I inspected the door in question last week, and found the skin had been on both sides, the existing remains being found under the massive iron work. It is a small door leading to a chamber, intended, apparently, for a treasury, situated on the south side of the passage, originally the approach from the cloisters to the chapter-house. Within this chamber there is a small depository, or cell, doubtless for safe custody, with a smaller strong closet within, all of good masonry, and constructed in a remarkable part of the buildings of the ancient monastery, being probably a portion of the structure raised in the times of the Confessor. The doorway, however, in which the stout oaken door which bore the skin is hung, and the strong chamber within, are of later date, possibly not older than the time of Abbot Litlington (about 1375). The oak door, however, has been certainly removed to its present position from some other place, since it appears to have been partly cut to fit the door-case. This, however, is not of recent adaptation, and I do not think it possible that it can have been the same door which Dart described, the position of which was not many yards distant. I imagine that when Litlington, who was a great builder, constructed the west side of the cloisters, and various works adjacent were carried out, this ancient door was removed from some other part of the buildings, and cut to fit the new door-case, the approach to a treasury, where the relics of the supposed Dane were preserved *in memoriam et terrorem*. I say Dane, but without evidence it must be admitted

of any tradition as regards this particular oaken production of very primitive carpentry, still, taken in conjunction with the tradition preserved in regard to another door close by, that, namely, which led from the Abbey Church to the "Revestry," the fact which we owe to Mr. Cooke's keen observation, may well claim attention in reference to the repeated traditions of savage punishment of the sacrilegious Northmen. I have recently understood that the doors at Rochester have been so entirely removed, that it is hopeless to seek for proof of the tradition recorded by Pepys.—ALBERT WAY.

Page 288, line 6.

Simon Wadlow was mine host who kept the Devil Tavern in the days of Ben Jonson, who dubbed him "King of skinkers."—See Gifford's edition, vol. ix., p. 87. The rambler in London will look in vain for the Devil Tavern beneath the shade of Temple Bar. The house, with a modern front, is now the bank of Messrs. Child, who have preserved the "Leges Conviviales" in the Apollo Room where Ben Jonson and his friends held their orgies. They are printed by Gifford, vol. ix., p. 83. The doggrel lines alluded to in the note are as follows, so far as they can be made out from the Ashmolean MS. :—

"UPPON SIMON WADLOWE, VINTNER, DWELLING AT THE
SIGNE OF Y^e DEVILL AND ST. DUNSTAN.

Apollo et Cohors Musarum
Bacchus vini vinearium
Ceres pro pane et cervitia
Adeste omnes cum tristitia
Dijq; Deæq; lamentate cuncti
Simonis Wadloe funera defuncti.
Sub Signo malo bene vixit, mirabile !
Si ad Cælos recessit, gratias Diabolo."

Page 303, line 32.

The Cooperage, a portion of the Victualling Office, was burnt 18th May, 1687. The disaster is described in Rawlinson MS., A 171.—See *Correspondence*, p. 158, of this volume.

Page 304, line 31.

At the funeral of Sir Jonas Moore, sixty pieces of artillery were discharged at the Tower.

Page 307, line 4.

The Leg, in King Street, Westminster.

VOL. II.

Page 58, line 25.

The Rev. Jeremiah Wells, Curate of All Hallows, Barking, in 1676. He had, in 1670, been a Candidate for the Lectureship of St Catharine Coleman. Pepys afterwards procured him a naval chaplaincy.—RAWLINSON, A 174, &c.

Page 173, line 28.

Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, Esq., to whom Ramsey Abbey was partly given, partly sold, was one of the five Tilters who, in the 32nd Henry VIII., made the bold challenge at justs to all comers that would, in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain This Richard came into the place an Esquire, but departed a Knight, dubbed by the King for his valour, clearly carrying away the credit: overthrowing Mr. Palmer in the field at justs one day, and the next serving Mr. Culpepper, at barriers, in the same manner. Hereupon there goeth a tradition in the family, that King Henry, highly pleased with his prowess, "Formerly," saith he, "thou wast my Dick, but hereafter shall be my Diamond;" and thereat let fall his diamond ring unto him. In accordance whereof, these Cromwells have ever since given for their crest, a lion holding a diamond ring in his forepaw.—FULLER'S *Ch. History*, book vi., sect. vi., 11, 12.

Page 211, line 36.

The letters about the Brampton Estate alluded to are in Rawlinson MS. A 191.

Page 303, line 15.

All researches after the plan of Lisbon, made for Lord Sandwich, had, until very lately, proved fruitless. A copy, however, has been discovered by Mr. Carpenter, of the British Museum, at the country-house of a friend of his, and it has since been purchased for the print-room of the Museum. The impression is one of those taken off on white satin, at Pepys's suggestion; but the engraver is the well-known Dirk Stoop: the passage in the "Diary" probably should be read—"It ought to have been better done than by jobbing." The title agrees verbally with that given by Pepys, and the engraving contains not only Lord Sandwich's arms, but also his portrait: he is represented as holding a measuring-rod, which marks the scale of miles. In spite of Pepys's opinion, it may be considered a fine specimen of the artist's skill: its rarity

is very great : it is not mentioned in any list of Stoop's works, nor was it known to collectors. Neither the Pepysian, nor the Royal, nor the Museum collections possessed it. Lord Sandwich probably made presents only of the impressions.

Dirk Stoop, who came to England in the suite of Katharine of Braganza, in the capacity of Court Painter, designed and etched a series of plates, descriptive of the ceremonials and pageants which took place on her marriage. Each etching is 1 foot 10 inches by 7 inches. A complete set is very rare ; the British Museum collection, however, possesses them.

i. "The Entrance of y^e Lord Ambassador Montague into the City of Lisbon, y^e 28th day of March, 1662." Dedicated to the Earl of Sandwich.

ii. "The publique proceedings of y^e Queenes Ma^{ty} of Greate Britaine through y^e City of Lisbon, y^e 20th day of Aprill, 1662." Dedicated to Charles II.

iii. "The manner how her Ma^{ty} Dona Catherina imbarketh from Lisbon for England." Dedicated to Francisco de Mello, Conde da Ponte.

iv. "The Duke of York's meeting with y^e Royall Navy after it came into y^e Channell." Dedicated to the Duke of York.

v. "The manner of y^e Queenes Ma^{ty} landing at Portsmouth." Dedicated to James, Duke of Ormond.

vi. "The coming of y^e King's Ma^{ty} and y^e Queenes from Portsmouth to Hampton-court." No dedication.

vii. "The triumphall entertainment of y^e King's and Queenes Ma^{ty} by y^e Right Hon^{ble} y^e Lord Maior and Cittizens of London at their coming from Hampton Court to Whitehall (on y^e River of Thames), Aug. 23, 1662." Dedicated to Sir John Frederick, Lord Mayor.

Walpole (or rather Vertue) who had seen only the first and sixth etching, mentions, after Basan, that there were eight pieces. The Plan of Lisbon, just mentioned, was probably supposed to belong to the series. Dirk Stoop also etched a large portrait of the Queen ; the rarity of which is so great that only two impressions are known, viz., one in the Pepysian Library, and one recently presented to the Print Room of the British Museum, by John Heywood Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor Park. Stoop's picture of the Procession to Whitehall has been noticed in vol. i., p. 288. See "Additional Notes."

Page 471, line 23.

Captain John Shales.

Page 473, line 34.

Charles Pepys was in 1689, Master Joiner at Chatham.

VOL. III.

Page 36, line 17.

Tom Edwards's death is noticed by Pepys in a letter to Sir Richard Haddock, dated August 20, 1681. Rawlinson, A 194, fol. 256.

Page 53, Note 1.

"The picture usually placed before the King's book, which Pepys says he saw "put up in Bishopsgate church," was not engraved for the "Eikon Basilike," but relates to the frontispiece of the large folio Common Prayer Book of 1661, which consists of a sort of pattern altar-piece, which it was intended should generally be placed in the churches. The design is a sort of classical affair, derived in type from the ciborium of the ancient and continental churches: a composition of two Corinthian columns, engaged or disengaged, with a pediment. It occurs very frequently in the London churches, and may be occasionally remarked in country-town churches, especially those restored at the King's coming in. Anyone who has ever seen the great Prayer Book of 1661, will at once recognize the allusion; and it is a well-known fact that the frontispiece was drawn and engraved for the purpose mentioned above."—*Gent. Mag.*, March, 1849, p. 226.

Page 116, line 7.

For the relation of the loss of the "Royal Oak," see Rawlinson, A 195, fol. 180.

Page 144, line 19.

Captain John Goulding, slain on the 13th April.

Page 169, line 5.

Robert Kirby commanded the "Breda," James Abelson, the "Guinea."

Page 223, line 29.

This ship was built at Woolwich Dockyard, in 1637. Her tonnage corresponded with the year, and she was the first vessel built with "flushe decks," and the largest up to that period belonging to the English navy. Her keel measured 187 feet 9 inches; her main breadth 48 feet 4 inches, and she had three decks, a poop and top-gallant forecastle. She was pierced for 126 guns. Her reputation has remained so great that, in 1853, a fine American

clipper, of 2421 tons, built by Mr. McKay, of Boston, was named after her. This worthy successor arrived in the Mersey on July 9th, 1853, having made the run from New York in a shorter time than was ever accomplished by a sailing ship, except by H.M.S. "Resistance," about eleven or twelve years since. See "Times," 6th July, 1853.

Page 385, line 6.

For Evelyn's Report about the proposed Chatham Infirmary, in 1666, see Rawlinson, A 195, fol. 249.

VOL. IV.

Page 76, line 35.

Anthony Joyce kept the Three Stags at Holborn Conduit, which appears from a token issued by him, and described by Akerman, p. 105.

Page 83, note 1.

Richard Gibson was the King's agent at Port Mahon. His Correspondence with Pepys is in Rawlinson, A 174.

S.

A short account of the Pepys's family, showing the connection between the author of the Diary and the present representatives of the family; communicated by P. H. Pepys, Esq., Registrar in the Court of Bankruptcy.

The first Pepys of whom I have been able to find any record is Thomas Pepys, said on the authority of the Court Rolls of the manor of Pelhams, in Cottenham, to have been "bayliffe to the Abbot of Crowland," in the 12th Henry VI. (A.D. 1434). It is probable, therefore, that he was born in the latter part of the preceding century, or towards the end of the reign of Richard II.

Of his son Robert, nothing is recorded further than that he was "of Cottenham."

Of Robert's son William, however, we have more notices. He was born at Dunbar, in Scotland; brought up by the Abbot of

Crowland, placed by him at Cottenham, and made "bayliffe of all his lands in Cambridgeshire." He died in 1519; leaving issue three sons and three daughters.

Thomas, eldest son of William, had in Cottenham two sons and four daughters. One son died (a student in London) young. The other son, Richard, settled at Burnham Westgate, in Norfolk, where he had four sons, one of whom, Thomas, purchased the manor of Burnham Overy A.D. 1562.

The second son, John, settled at Southcreeke, in Norfolk, where he purchased the manors of Roses and Holkham, in 1535. He died in 1542, and his son Thomas, at his death, in 1569, directed these manors to be sold. His son, Fermor, repurchased that of Roses in 1573; but the manor of Holkham was not repurchased, and ultimately came to the Cokes, represented by the present Earl of Leicester. The grand daughter of this Fermor Pepys was Mrs. Turner, mother of "The. Turner" so often mentioned in the "Diary." The family appear to have remained settled at Southcreeke till the middle of the seventeenth century, when the male line of that branch of the family became extinct.

The third son, William, married Alice Smith, of Wighton, Norfolk, and remained settled at Cottenham, where he had six sons and two daughters.

Of these sons, John, the second, is the ancestor of the author of the "Diary," of the Pepys of Impington (now extinct), and of the surviving branches of the family, now (in 1876) represented by Mr. Pepys of Portland Place, and by Lord Cottenham respectively. Before we proceed with his history, we may take notice that these three sons of William (of Dunbar) were all comfortably settled in life as landed proprietors in the counties of Cambridge and Norfolk before the close of the reign of Henry VIII., at the beginning of whose reign their father was himself "bayliffe" of the Abbot of Crowland. As this was the period of the suppression of the monasteries, it seems not improbable that the family enriched themselves with the spoils of the Abbey lands, which idea is confirmed by an incident in the life of John, of whom the first thing that we hear is that he obtained from King Henry VIII. a grant of the auditorship of the lands, revenues, &c., of the abbeys of Glastonbury and Reading. If he had interest sufficient to obtain these grants relating to abbeys in Somersetshire and Berkshire, with which he seems to have had no connection, it appears highly probable that his father and his uncles may have obtained valuable grants from the abbeys in the eastern counties with which they had for generations been connected. These grants from Glastonbury and Reading must have been of considerable value, for we find him commuting them in the 1st year of Edward VI. for a life annuity of £86, a large sum in those days, when forty acres of good

land could be bought for £100. In the "Diary" (June 12, 1667) it is stated, on the authority of his grandson, Roger, that this John had £800 a year "in the very town of Cottenham."

This John Pepys married Edith Talbot, daughter and sole heiress of Edmund Talbot, the son of John Talbot, the son of Sir Gilbert Talbot. Her grandmother, wife of John Talbot, was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Sorrel, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Ristoft. She seems, therefore, to have been a great heiress, and the marriage with her probably enabled her husband, though the younger son of a younger son, to acquire the large property which we afterwards find him possessed of.

He probably inherited some landed property in right of his wife, as we find her genealogy very carefully traced, and we find mention in his will of the manor of Sames, in Cottenham, of the purchase of which there is no record. In addition to this, we find him purchasing land from various parties in Cottenham, Histon, Milton, Chesterton, and Waterbeach; but his grand purchase, which took place in December, 1579, was (from Mr. Thoresby) of Impington Farm Place, with all the manors, lands, moors, marshes, waters, fishings, &c., &c., thereto appertaining, with all the property belonging to Mr. Thoresby, in Impington, Landbeach, Waterbeach, Milton, Girton, Howes, and Histon, and all Mr. Thoresby's lands in Cottenham and Westwich, then in his (John Pepys) occupation. He commenced building a mansion-house at Impington, and, as it was not finished at the time of his death, he left directions in his will that it should be finished before any of his legacies were paid. It consequently was finished, and still exists, but about twelve or fourteen years ago it was a good deal altered and recased with new bricks. The old wooden shield with the arms is over the entrance.

By his wife, Edith, he had ten children, six sons and four daughters.

From the eldest son, John, are descended the surviving branches of the family. The second, third, and fifth sons had no issue. The fourth son, Thomas, was grandfather of Samuel, the author of the "Diary."

The sixth son, Talbot, mentioned in the "Diary" as "my old Uncle Talbot," was ancestor of the Pepys of Impington, being father of the Roger, M.P. for Cambridge, so often mentioned in the "Diary."

The youngest daughter, Paulina, married Sir Lindsey Montagu, and was mother to the first Earl of Sandwich.

Talbot, the youngest son, was born in 1583, and, as his father married again in 1587, it seems not improbable that his mother died in giving him birth, which surmise may receive confirmation from the fact of his being named after her family, and

being evidently his father's favourite child, as his will amply testifies.

This second marriage of John Pepys may possibly account for the fact of a quarrel having existed between him and his eldest son. At the time of this marriage the eldest son was himself married, and he may have ineffectually endeavoured to prevent the marriage. This, however, is mere conjecture. The fact, which exercised a most material influence on the fortunes of the family, is that John Pepys, at his death only two years after his second marriage (1589), bequeathed only £20 to his eldest son, and as much to the two sons of that eldest son who were at that time born, while he gave each of his daughters £200, and divided his landed property among his other five sons, giving to Talbot by far the largest share, including the manor and manor house at Impington. As Talbot was but six years of age at his father's death, his property increased very much by accumulation before he came of age, and he appears eventually to have obtained either by purchase or bequest almost the whole of his father's landed property.

John, the eldest son, appears to have made no attempt to dispute the will which operated so prejudicially to his interests. He died, however, at a comparatively early age, in 1604; and as soon as his eldest son, John, came of age he attempted to have the will set aside, and claimed the estates as heir of his grandfather. He seems, however, to have had small hope of success, for in the following year, in consideration of a small sum in ready money, he surrendered all claim to the "manor of Impington, with its appurtenances, six houses, six cottages, 530 acres of land, meadow, pasture, and marsh, and ten shillings rents, with the appurtenances in Cottenham, Impington, Histon, Waterbeach, Milton, and Chesterton."

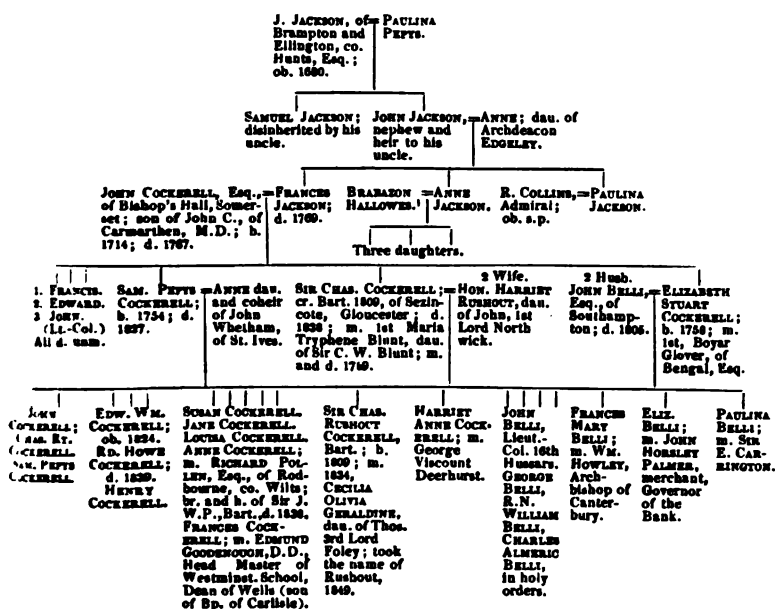
This John died without issue. His brother Richard distinguished himself as a lawyer, and was made Lord Chief Justice of Ireland by Charles the First. When Charles was beheaded the Lord Chief Justice resigned his office, but appears afterwards to have resumed it, as he was certainly Lord Chief Justice in 1655. He died in 1678 (not in 1660, as stated in the pedigree attached to the former edition of the "Diary"). His son Richard, mentioned in the "Diary" as "my cosen Dick," settled at Ashen, near Clare, in Essex. His sisters were the Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Stradwick, mentioned in the "Diary." His son John engaged in business in London, and his eldest son was the great-grandfather of Edward Pepys, Esquire, of Portland Place; while another son, William, was father to Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., and therefore grandfather of the first Earl of Cottenham and of the late Bishop of Worcester.

The Impington property remained in the family of Talbot Pepys, whose eldest son, Roger, married the daughter of Sir Francis Bacon, until 1778, when Charles Pepys, the last male of that line, died. He left the property to his widow, who died in 1805, and left the estates to her children by a second marriage, and thus the Cambridgeshire property, which had been in the possession of the Pepys family ever since the Reformation, was finally lost to it, the only descendants in the male line of John Pepys, of Cottenham, deriving their descent through that eldest son whom his father for some reason disinherited.

PEDIGREE OF PAULINA PEPYS.

TABLE II.

THE DESCENDANTS OF PAULINA, SISTER OF SAMUEL PEPYS.



Brabason Hallows was a gentleman of good descent, seated at Glapwell, between Hardwick and Peterborough. His mother was a daughter of the Earl of Meath, whence his name of Brabason. The issue of the marriage with Pepys's great niece were four daughters, one of whom died at seventeen; the other three, one of whom married General Sir Robert Barker, Bart., and died in 1806, left no children. As these daughters had no brothers, there is no representative of Samuel Pepys in this line. It is remarkable that the heads of the family of Hallows, in three generations, married ladies of the name of Jackson; but it does not appear that there was any relationship among them.—Ex. inf. Rev. J. Hunter.



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1660. Reads a letter and declaration of Charles II. to the fleet, i. 100; arrives at the Hague, 112; first interview with Charles II. and the Duke of York, 117; sails with the fleet for England, 128; reaches Dover, 131; is promised the situation of Clerk of the Acts, 147; is offered £500 to resign his claim to it, 149; clears himself of Sir G. Downing's office, 150; is made Clerk of the Acts, xiv, 151; engages Mr. Hater as his clerk, 155; his salary is raised, 156; is made Master of Arts by proxy, 157; a house in Seething Lane is appropriated to him, xiv, 160; agrees to pay Mr. Barlow an annuity, 163; the agreement is signed, 165; is sworn Clerk of the Privy Seal, 166; is offered £1,000 for his office of Clerk of the Acts, 172; made a Justice the Peace, 191, 226, 229; drinks tea for the first time, 192; proposes to retrench the expenses of the fleet, 225; signs a number of pardons at the Privy Seal,

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1661-62. Is sworn a younger brother of the Trinity House, i. 413; his portrait painted by Savill, i. 415.

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- 1667-68. Proposes to write a history of the Navy, v. 160; appeals to the King respecting the estate of Anthony Joyce, v. 164; examined by the Commissioners for Accounts, v. 172, 193; gives his sister Paulina £600 as a marriage portion, i. xxviii; v. 185; is summoned to attend the committee of miscarriages, v. 135; prepares his narrative relative to prize-goods, v. 187; his apprehensions of the parliamentary inquiry, v. 209, 213.
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- v. 244; lends his cloak to the Duke of York, v. 250; attends Sir Thomas Teddeman's funeral, v. 279; obtains leave of absence from the Duke of York, v. 296; alarmed by a fire in Minchin Lane, v. 312; prepares his report for the Duke of York, v. 335, 337; answer to the Duke of York's letter, v. 358; lends £500 to the Earl of Sandwich, v. 367; buys a coach, v. 379; lends £500 on mortgage to Roger Pepys, v. 393, 401, 406; wishes to become a Parliament man, v. 415, 472; buys a pair of horses for his coach, v. 420; hopes to visit France, v. 421.
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1677. He pays his brother John's debt, vi. 114; elected Master of the Clothworkers' Company, i. xxxvii.
1679. Accused on the depositions of Colonel Scott of betraying the English Navy, i. xxii-xxiv.
1680. Resigns his post as Secretary for the Affairs of the Navy, i. xxiv; takes down the narrative of Charles II.'s escape after the battle of Worcester, i. xxiv.
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1684. Constituted Secretary to the Admiralty, i. xxiv, xxv; elected President of the Royal Society, i. xxvii.
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ADDITIONAL NOTES TO VOLUME I.
FROM LORD BRAYBROOKE'S EDITION OF 1854.

NOTICE TO THE BINDER.

The Additional Notes to volumes 1 and 2 are bound up at the end of this volume (6). They are paged to follow on in their respective volumes. Lists of Additional Matter contained in vols. 1, 4, 5, and 6 (see note, vol. 2, p. 9), are bound up with this volume; but those for vols. 2 and 3 will be found bound in their respective volumes.

man of Calicut; now known as
nor Hutchinson, in his "History of Massachusetts."
account of Downing's affiliation, which has been further confirmed
by Mr. Savage, of Boston, from the public records of New England.
Wood calls Downing a sinner with all times and changes: skilled in
the common cant, and a preacher occasionally. He was sent by
Cromwell to Holland, as resident there. About the Restoration,
he espoused the King's cause, and was knighted and elected M.P.
for Morpeth, in 1661. Afterwards, becoming Secretary to the
Treasury and Commissioner of the Customs, he was in 1663 created
a Baronet of East Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, and was again sent
Ambassador to Holland. His grandson of the same name, who

died in 1749, was the founder of Downing College, Cambridge. The title became extinct in 1764, upon the decease of Sir John Gerrard Downing, the last heir male of the family. The office appears to have been in the Exchequer, and connected with the pay of the army. Sir George Downing's character will be found in Lord Clarendon's "Life," vol. iii. p. 4. Pepys's opinion seems to be somewhat of a mixed kind. Ludlow, in his "Memoirs," bitterly inveighs against Downing, who had been Okey's chaplain, and had received many obligations at his hands.

P. 3, l. 1. Exeter House, here mentioned, on the north side of the Strand, was built by Lord Burleigh, whose son was the first Earl of Exeter, from whom it was named: nearly on the same site stood Exeter Change, which has given place to the present Exeter Hall.

P. 6, l. 18. In a volume (autograph) of Lord Fairfax's poems, preserved in the British Museum, 11744, f. 42, the following lines occur upon the 30th of January, on which day the King was beheaded. It is believed that they have never been printed.

"O let that day from time be blotted quitt,
And beleeft of't in next age be waved,
In deepest silence that act concealed might,
That so the creadet of our nation might be saved;
But if the powre devine hath ordered this,
His will's the law, and our must acquies."

These wretched verses have obviously no merit: but they are curious as showing that Fairfax, who had refused to act as one of Charles I.'s judges, continued long afterwards to entertain a proper horror for that unfortunate monarch's fate. It has recently been pointed out to me, that the lines were not originally composed by Fairfax, being only a poor translation of the spirited lines of Statius *Sylvarum*, lib. v. cap. ii. l. 88:—

"Excidat illa dies ævo, ne postera credant
Secula, nos certè taceamus; et obruta multâ
Nocte tegi propriæ patiamur crimina gentis."

These verses were first applied by the President de Thou to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572; and in our day, by Mr. Pitt, in his memorable speech in the House of Commons, January 1793, after the murder of Louis XVI.

P. 6, l. 32. *Mr. Shepley*.—He seems to have been the steward at Hinchbrook.

P. 6, l. 32. Sir E. Montagu's title, before his elevation to the peerage, being of the same nature as that of Lord Lambert, already explained.

P. 7, l. 13. *Mrs. Jem's*.—This lady, mentioned frequently in

the Diary, was Jemima, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Montagu. She had been ill; and during her father's absence abroad, seems to have been left under the superintendence of Pepys, in a London lodging. Mr. Edward was her eldest brother. He is afterwards called Lord Hinchinbroke.

P. 7, l. 33. John Pepys, afterwards in holy orders, died unmarried in 1677, at which time he held some office at the Trinity House.—PEPYS'S *MS. Letters*. Samuel Pepys, in his book of "Signs Manual," describes him as "my brother and successor in my office, as Clerk of the Acts of the Navy, under King Charles II."

P. 8, l. 12. After "Scott and his wife," add "Mr. Drinkwater and his wife." (M. B.)

P. 10, l. 14. Henry Elsing.

P. 11, l. 2. Sir H. Vane is the direct ancestor of the present Duke of Cleveland. See Diary, June 14, 1662.

P. 11, l. 4. Raby Castle, in Durham, still the chief seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

P. 12, l. 1. *James Harrington*.—See Cunningham's "Handbook of London," p. 336, edit. 1850. "Henry Nevill and Harrington had every night a meeting at the (then) Turke's Head, in the New Palace Yard, where they take water, the next house to the Staires, at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large oval table, with a passage in the middle, for Miles to deliver his coffee. About it sat his disciples and the virtuosi."—AUBREY'S *Bodleian Letters*, vol. iii. p. 371.

P. 12, l. 1. *Sir William Poultny*.—Grandfather to William Earl of Bath.

P. 12, l. 1. Gold, the merchant. See 20 January, 1669, and the note there, in which he is identified.

P. 12, l. 2. Sir William Petty is the direct ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

P. 13, l. 20. The Swan in Fenchurch Street.

P. 13, l. 21. In March following Sir Arthur Haselrigge was committed to the Tower, where he died, January, 1660-61. He was brother-in-law to Lord Brooke, who was killed at Lichfield.

P. 13, l. 21. Colonel Morley, whom Evelyn blames so strongly for not doing what Monk did. See also "Quarterly Review," vol. xix. p. 32.

P. 13, l. 22. Sir Thomas Allen, created a baronet at the Restoration. He was ruined by his expenses as Lord Mayor.

P. 16, l. 27. This reminds us of Milton—

"Or the bellman's drowsy charm,
To bless the door from nightly harm."

Il Penseroso.

P. 17, l. 5. Philip Stanhope, second Earl of Chesterfield, ob.

1713, æt. suæ 80. We learn, from the memoir prefixed to his "Printed Correspondence," that he fought three duels, disarming and wounding his first and second antagonists and killing the third. The name of the unfortunate gentleman who fell on this occasion was Woolly. Lord Chesterfield, absconding, went to Breda, where he obtained the royal pardon from Charles II. He acted a busy part in the eventful times in which he lived, and was remarkable for his steady adherence to the Stuarts. Lord Chesterfield's letter to Charles II., and the King's answer granting the royal pardon, occur in the Correspondence published by Gen. Sir John Murray, in 1829. "Jan. 17th, 1659. The Earl of Chesterfield and Dr. Woolly's son of Hammersmith, had a quarrel about a mare of eighteen pounds price: the quarrel would not be reconciled, insomuch that a challenge passed between them. They fought a duel on the backside of Mr. Colby's house at Kensington, where the Earl and he had several passes. The Earl wounded him in two places, and would fain have then ended, but the stubbornness and pride of heart of Mr. Woolly would not give over, and the next pass [he] was killed on the spot. The Earl fled to Chelsea, and there took water and escaped. The jury found it chance-medley."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*, Addit. MSS. British Museum.

P. 18, l. 2. *Washington*.—The Purser: see 1st July, 1660.

P. 18, l. 3. Colonel Wm. Sydenham was the elder brother of the celebrated physician of that name.

P. 18, l. 4. In the journals of that date, Major Richard Salwey. Colonel Salwey is mentioned as a prisoner in the Tower, 1663-64, in Bayley's history of that fortress.

P. 18, l. 12. *Uncle*.—Charles Fleetwood, Lord Deputy of Ireland during the Usurpation, became Cromwell's son-in-law by his marriage with Ireton's widow, and a member of the Council of State. He seemed disposed to have espoused Charles the Second's interests, but had not resolution enough to execute his design. At the Restoration, he was excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, and spent the remainder of his life in obscurity, dying soon after the Revolution. John Desborough was Cromwell's brother-in-law, and one of his Major-Generals. Both Fleetwood and Desborough played a double game.

P. 19, l. 19. *Salary*.—Of 50*l*. See Jan 25th, 1659-60.

P. 19, l. 31. *The Dutch Ambassador*.—Nieuport.

P. 20, l. 16. *Sir Thomas Widdrington*.—See Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors."

P. 21, l. 5. *London*.—"Jan. 20th. Then there went out of the City, by desire of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Alderman Fowke and Alderman Vincett, *alias* Vincent, and Mr. Broomfield, to compliment General Monk, who lay at Harborough Town, in Leicestershire."

"Jan. 21st. Because the Speaker was sick, and Lord General Monk so near London, and everybody thought that the City would suffer for their affronts to the soldiery, and because they had sent the sword-bearer to the General without the Parliament's consent, and the three Aldermen were gone to give him the welcome to town, these four lines were in almost everybody's mouth:—

Monk under a hood, not well understood,
The City pull in their horns;
The Speaker is out, and sick of the gout,
And the Parliament sit upon thorns."

RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 21, l. 1. *Westminster Hall*.—Several old views of the Hall represent the book-stalls.

P. 21, l. 22. *Mitre*.—This coffee-house, so well known by the readers of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," still exists.

P. 22, l. 18. John Herring, a Presbyterian minister, who was afterwards ejected from St. Bride's in Fleet Street. See August 17th, 1662.

P. 23, l. 17. James Pierce, surgeon to the Duke of York. He was husband of the pretty Mrs. Pierce, and not Pierce the Purser. See 27th August, 1660.

P. 23, l. 24. The scramble for ribbons, here mentioned by Pepys in connection with weddings (see also 26th Jan., 1660-61, and 8th Feb., 1662-63) doubtless formed part of the ceremony of undressing the bridegroom, which, as the age became more refined, fell into disuse. All the old plays are silent on the custom; the earliest notice of which occurs in the old ballad of the wedding of Arthur O'Bradley, printed in the Appendix to "Robin Hood," 1795, where we read:—

"Then got they *his points and his garters*,
And cut them in pieces like martyrs;
And then they all did play
For the honour of Arthur O'Bradley."

Sir Winston Churchill also observes ("Divi Britannici," p. 340) that James I. was no more troubled at his querulous countrymen robbing him than a bridegroom at the losing of his points and garters. Lady Fanshawe, in her "Memoirs," says, that at the nuptials of Charles II. and the Infanta, "the Bishop of London declared them married in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and then they caused the ribbons her Majesty wore to be cut in little pieces; and as far as they would go, every one had some." The practice still survives in the form of wedding favours.

A similar custom is still of every day's occurrence at Dieppe. Upon the morrow after their marriage, the bride and bridegroom perambulate the streets, followed by a numerous cortege, the guests at the wedding festival, two and two; each individual wearing two bits of narrow ribbon, about two inches in length, of different colours, which are pinned cross-ways upon the breast. These morsels of ribbons originally formed the garters of the bride and bridegroom, which had been divided amidst boisterous mirth among the assembled company, the moment the happy pair had been formally installed in the bridal bed.—*Ex. inf. Mr. William Hughes, Belvedere, Jersey.*

P. 23, l. 29. Robert Blackbourne, then Secretary to the Admiralty, with a salary of 250*l.*

P. 23, l. 30. *Lambert*.—See 4th Oct., 1660; 6th June, 1661; and 14th Sept., 1665.

P. 24, l. 1. Samuel Cromleholme, or Crumlum, Master of St. Paul's School.

P. 24, l. 35. A curious notice of Hewson occurs in Ruge's "Diurnal," 5th December, 1659, which states "that he was a cobbler by trade, but a very stout man, and a very good commander; but in regard of his former employment, they [the city apprentices] threw at him old shoes, and slippers, and turnip-tops, and brick-bats, stones, and tiles." . . . "At this time [January, 1659-60] there came forth, almost every day, jeering books: one was called 'Colonel Hewson's Confession; or, a Parley with Pluto,' about his going into London, and taking down the gates of Temple-Bar." He had but one eye, which did not escape the notice of his enemies.

P. 30, l. 27. Probably, Edward Waterhouse, an heraldic and miscellaneous writer, styled by Lloyd "as the learned, industrious, and ingenious E. W. of Sion College." His portrait was engraved by Loggan; he died in 1670.

P. 31, l. 35. Colonel Thomas Fitch was also Lieutenant of the Tower.

P. 33, l. 16. *Coat*.—Pepys's father was a tailor, whence perhaps the importance he attaches throughout the Diary to dress; it is evidently more than vanity.

P. 34, l. 10. *Turner*.—Jane, daughter of John Pepys, of South Creak, Norfolk, married to John Turner, Serjeant-at-Law; their only child, Theophila, frequently mentioned as The. or Theoph., became the wife of Sir Arthur Harris, Bart., of Stowford Devon, and died s. p.

P. 37, l. 6. *Cumberland*.—Educated at St. Paul's School, and afterwards Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. In 1658 he got possession of the rectory of Brampton, in Northamptonshire, to which he was not legally instituted till 1661. He obtained the

rectory of All Saints, Stamford, in 1668, and in 1691 was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough. He died at his palace 9th October, 1719.

P. 37, l. 10. "Feb. 6th. General Monk being in his lodgings at Whitehall, had notice that the House had a desire to see him. He came into the Court of Wards, and being there, the Sergeant-at Arms went to meet him with the mace, and his Lordship attended the Sergeant, who went before him with his mace on his shoulder, being accompanied with Mr. Scott and Mr. Robinson."—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 38, l. 1. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, whose life has been written by Knight.

P. 38, l. 2. See Jan. 24th, *ante*.

P. 38, l. 20. Oliver St. John, of Lamport, Northamptonshire, Solicitor-General in 1640, and afterwards Lord Chief-Justice of the Upper Bench.

P. 40, l. 12. Sir Robert Pye, the elder, was auditor of the Exchequer, and a staunch Royalist. He garrisoned his house at Faringdon, which was besieged by his son, of the same names, a decided republican, son-in-law to Hampden, and Colonel of Horse under Fairfax. The son here spoken of was subsequently committed to the Tower for presenting a petition to the House of Commons from the county of Berks, which he represented in Parliament, complaining of the want of a settled form of government. He had, however the courage to move for an Habeas Corpus, but Judge Newdigate decided that the courts of law had not the power to discharge him. Upon Monk's coming to London, the secluded members passed a vote to liberate Pye, and at the Restoration he was appointed equerry to the King. He died in 1701.

P. 40, l. 27. This was the Sackville College for the poor, at East Grinstead, founded by Robert Sackville, second Earl of Dorset, who died in 1608. There is a good account of Sackville College in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for December, 1848.

P. 41, l. 9. Sir Thomas Widdrington and Sergeants Thomas Tyrrel and John Fountain had just been appointed Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.

P. 42, l. 29. *The Lord Mayor*.—Allen, afterwards Sir Thomas, married to Elizabeth Birch.

P. 42, l. 33. Matthew Locke, the celebrated composer.

P. 43, l. 4. *Vane*.—See Jan. 9, 1659-60.

P. 43, l. 10. Praise God Barebones, an active member of the Parliament called by his name. About this period he had appeared at the head of a band of fanatics, and alarmed Monk, who well knew his influence. He was a leather-seller in Fleet Street.

P. 43, l. 23. Thomas Scott, recently made Secretary of State, had signed the King's death-warrant, for which he was executed at

Charing Cross, 16th October, 1660. He and Luke Robinson were both Members of Parliament, and of the Council of State, and selected, as firm adherents to the Rump, to watch Monk's proceedings: and never was a mission more signally unsuccessful. Scott, before his execution, desired to have it written on his tombstone, "Thomas Scott, who adjudged to death the late king."

P. 43, l. 31. Sir Nathaniel Crisp was buried in the church of St. Mildred, Bread Street. For an account of him, and his magnificent house at Hammersmith, on the site of which Brandenburg House was built, see Lysons's "Environs," and other local histories.

P. 44, l. 7. *Strand Bridge*.—Described in Maitland's History of London as a handsome bridge crossing the Strand, near the east end of Catherine Street, under which a small stream glided from the fields into the Thames, near Somerset House.

P. 44, l. 12. *May Pole*.—Where stands the church of St. Mary-le-Strand.

P. 44, l. 25.—Nathaniel Holmes, D.D., of Exeter College, Oxford. He was the intruding incumbent of St. Mary Stayning, London, and ejected by the Act of Uniformity, and died in 1676. He was a very learned, but voluminous and fanciful writer. A list of his works is given in Wood's "Athenæ" (ed. Bliss), vol. iii. 1160. See also Kennett's "Register," p. 827.

P. 44, l. 28. Anne Clarges, daughter of a blacksmith, and bred a milliner; mistress and afterwards wife of General Monk, over whom she exercised the greatest influence.

P. 44, l. 37. Joseph Kirton was a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of "The King's Arms." His death, in October, 1667, is recorded in Smith's "Obituary," printed for the Camden Society.

P. 46, l. 1. Thomas Lord Fairfax had succeeded to the Scotch Barony of Fairfax, of Cameron, on the death of his father, in 1647; even after his accession to the title, he is frequently styled "Sir Thomas," in the pamphlets and papers of the day.

P. 46, l. 11. Sir H. Vane had married Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, of Ashby, Lincolnshire, Bart.

P. 48, l. 10. *Two soldiers*.—"They were brought to the place of execution, which was at Charing Cross, and over against Somerset House in the Strand, where were two gibbets erected. These men were the grand actors in the mutinies at Gravesend, at Somerset House, and in St. James' Fields."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 48, l. 33. *Haselrigge*.—See January 13th, 1659-60, and note.

P. 49, l. 7. This was in all probability Robert *Mossom*, author of several sermons preached in London, and printed about the time of the Restoration, who was in 1666 made Bishop of Derry. In the title-page of his "Apology in behalf of the Sequestered Clergy," printed in 1660, he calls himself "Preacher of God's word at St.

Peter's, Paul's Wharf, London." See also Somers's "Tracts," vol. vii. p. 237, edit. 1748.

P. 50, l. 12. "*Monk*."—This remarkable speech is given at length by Rugge, who adds that about fourscore of the secluded members attended the first meeting of the House. It is highly probable that Monk had ascertained that they were ready to support him, before he committed himself to the Parliament.

P. 51, l. 5. *Mr. Locke*.—See Feb. 10th, 1659-60.

P. 51, l. 5. Henry Purcell, father of the celebrated composer of the same name, who was born in 1658.

P. 51, l. 10. Richard Brown, William Wilde, John Robinson, and William Vincent.

P. 51, l. 11. Sir George Booth, Bart., of Dunham Massey, then a prisoner in the Tower, from which he was released the next day. In 1661 he was created Baron Delamer for his services to the King.

P. 51, l. 27. Dr. Ralph Widdrington having been ejected from his fellowship by the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, October 28th, 1661, sued out a mandamus to be restored to it; and the matter being referred to commissioners—"The Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, and some of the judges"—he obtained restitution.—KENNETT'S *Register*, p. 552.

P. 52, l. 7. Richard Brown, afterwards mentioned (June 13th, 1665) as Sir Richard Brown; not John Evelyn's father-in-law of the same names.

P. 54, l. 15. Hinchingsbrooke House, so often mentioned in the Diary, stood about half a mile to the westward of the town of Huntingdon. It was erected late in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Henry Cromwell, on the site of a Benedictine nunnery, granted at the Dissolution, with all its appurtenances, to his father, Richard Williams, who had assumed the name of Cromwell, and whose grandson, Sir Oliver, was the uncle and godfather of the Protector. The knight, who was renowned for his hospitality, had the honour of entertaining King James at Hinchingsbrooke, but, getting into pecuniary difficulties, was obliged to sell his estates, which were conveyed, 28th July, 1627, to Sir Sidney Montagu, of Barnwell, father of the first Earl of Sandwich, in whose descendant they are still vested. On the morning of the 22nd January, 1830, during the minority of the seventh Earl, Hinchingsbrooke was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but the pictures and furniture were mostly saved, and the house has been rebuilt in the Elizabethan style, and the interior greatly improved, under the direction of Edward Blore, Esq., R.A.

P. 55, l. 5. Joseph Hill, a native of Yorkshire, chosen in 1649 Fellow of Magdalene College, and in 1659 University Proctor; he afterwards retired to London, and, according to Calamy, was offered a bishopric by Charles II., which he declined, disliking the

terms of conformity; and accepting a call to the English Church at Rotterdam in 1678, died there in 1707, aged 83.—*Nonconformists' Memorial*.

P. 55, l. 6. Hezekiah Burton, of Lound, Nottinghamshire, Pensioner of Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1647; Wray Fellow, 1651.

P. 56, l. 25. The Tripes was the person who made the disputation on Ash Wednesday, otherwise called the Bachelor of the stool. He was generally selected for his skill and readiness in the Disputation, and allowed great licence of language, an indulgence often abused; and hence statutes were passed "de auferendis morionum ineptiis et scurrilibus jocis in disputationibus."

P. 58, l. 16. *Audley End House*.—Then the residence of James Howard, third Earl of Suffolk. It was built by Thomas, the first earl, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and called after his maternal ancestor, Lord Chancellor Audley, to whom the monastery of Walden, the site of which is occupied by the present house, had been granted at the Dissolution.

P. 58, l. 31. *Bird*.—Bryd in the original.

P. 59, l. 21. Edward Reynolds, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich. He died 1676: his works are well known.

P. 60, l. 31. *Sir H. Yelverton*.—Son of Sir Christopher Yelverton, the first Baronet, grandson of Sir Henry Yelverton, Judge C. P., author of the "Reports." He married Susan, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, which title descended to his issue. His son was afterwards advanced to the dignity of Viscount Longueville, and his grandson to the Earldom of Sussex. The Yelverton Collection of MSS. belongs to Lord Calthorpe, whose ancestor married a daughter of the first Viscount Longueville.

P. 62, l. 4. Charles Stuart; George Monk; Richard Cromwell.

P. 62, l. 5. Oliver St. John; see Feb. 7, 1659-60, and note.

P. 62, l. 15. *Warwick House*.—Near Gray's Inn, where Warwick Court now stands.

P. 62, l. 18. There were at this time two Lord Berkeleys, each possessing a town-house called after his name, which misled Pennant and other biographers following in his track. George, thirteenth Lord Berkeley of Berkeley, advanced to an Earldom in 1679, the Peer here spoken of, lived at Berkeley House, in the parish of St. John's, Clerkenwell, which had been in his family for three generations, and he had a country-seat at Durdans, near Epsom, mentioned by Evelyn and Pepys. His death took place in 1698. The other nobleman, originally known as Sir John Berkeley, and in the service of Charles I., created in 1658 Baron Berkeley of Stratton, subsequently filled many high offices in the State, and was in 1670 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in

1674 went Ambassador to France, and died in 1678. He built a splendid mansion in Piccadilly, called also Berkeley House, upon the site of which Devonshire House now stands. To prevent confusion, the words [of Stratton] will be added wherever his name occurs in these pages.

P. 64, l. 1. Probably Leonard Pinkney, who was Clerk of the Kitchen at the ensuing Coronation Feast.

P. 65, l. 29. *Overton*.—The Parliamentary General.

P. 66, l. 15. George Montagu, fifth son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester, afterwards M.P. for Dover, and father of the first Earl of Halifax. He was youngest brother of Lord Manchester, mentioned March 3rd, *ante*. See also Jan. 22, 1661-62, and note.

P. 67, l. 25. *Joh. and Pall*.—John and Paulina Pepys, our author's brother and sister.

P. 68, l. 22. *Dog Tavern*.—A house still existing in Holywell Street in the Strand bears this name, but from mention elsewhere, the Dog Tavern here recorded must have been in Westminster.

P. 69, l. 31. *Cutting-house*.—He was a tailor.

P. 69, l. 35. Mr. Bowyer had probably re-married Mrs. Pepys's mother.

P. 70, l. 21. *Huntsmore*.—See 8th May following.

P. 71, l. 9. Clement Clerke, of Lawnde Abbey, co. Leicester, created a Baronet in 1661.

P. 71, l. 15. *Lord Mandeville*.—Eldest son of the Earl of Manchester.

P. 71, l. 16. Robert Bernard, created a Baronet in 1662, served in parliament for Huntingdon, before and after the Restoration, and died in 1666. His son and successor, Sir John Bernard, the second baronet, at the time of his death, in 1669, was one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Huntingdon. The inscription upon his monument in Brampton Church is given in the "Topographer and Genealogist," vol. i. p. 113. Sir Nicholas Pedley, who was also burgess for Huntingdon, married a daughter of Sir Robert Bernard.

P. 72, l. 32. *Great Exchange*.—So called during the Commonwealth, in lieu of Royal.

P. 72, l. 35. *Charles the Second*.—"Then the writing in golden letters, that was engraven under the statue of Charles I., in the Royal Exchange (*Exit tyrannus, Regum ultimus, anno libertatis Angliæ, anno Domini 1648, Januæ xxx.*) was washed out by a painter, who in the day time raised a ladder, and with a pot and brush washed the writing quite out, threw down his pot and brush, and said it should never do him any more service, in regard that it had the honour to put out rebels' handwriting. He then came down, took away his ladder; not a misword said to him, and by

whose order it was done was not then known. The merchants were glad and joyful, many people were gathered together, and against the Exchange made a bonfire."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 74, l. 27. *Mr. R. Creed*.—Major Richard Creed, who commanded a troop under Lambert when that general surrendered to Ingoldsby: see 24 April following. He was imprisoned with the rest of the officers, but his name does not recur in the Diary, nor is it known whether he was related to John Creed, so frequently mentioned hereafter.

P. 76, l. 4. *My house*.—In Axe Yard, King Street, Westminster.

P. 76, l. 5. *Water*.—"In this month the wind was very high, and caused great tides, so that great hurt was done to the inhabitants of Westminster, King Street being quite drowned. The Maidenhead boat was cast away, and twelve persons with her. Also, about Dover the waters brake in upon the mainland; and in Kent was very much damage done; so that report said, there was 20,000*l.* worth of harm done."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 77, l. 12. William, second son of the first Lord Montagu of Boughton, and first cousin to Sir Edward Montagu. He was afterwards Lord Chief Baron. Ob. 1707, æt. 89.

P. 77, l. 18. *Captain Isham*.—Sir Sidney Montagu, the father of "my Lord," had married for his second wife one of the Isham family, of Lamport.

P. 77, l. 22. *The Swiftsure*.—Commanded by Captain, after Sir Richard Stayner.

P. 78, l. 7. John Creed, who, having been a puritan, had been averse to the King's coming in.

P. 78, l. 22. Pepys was not a little proud of being addressed as S. P., Esquire. In fifty years afterwards (as we find from Steele's pleasant paper in the "Tatler," No. 19), we were become *populus armigerorum*: every pretender admitted into the fraternity. Who is now excluded? This entry, and Pepys's pride, in 1666, in having a spare bed, are among those minute details which render the "Diary" so valuable as a history of manners.

P. 78, l. 25. Edmund Ibbott, S.T.B., in 1662 made rector of Deal. Ob. 1677.

P. 81, l. 3. Nicholas Pedley had been a Commissioner of the Wine Office.

P. 82, l. 33. *Mr. E. Pickering*.—Younger brother of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart., born 1618, and bred to the law; and in 1681 a resident in Lincoln's Inn. He married Dorothy, one of the daughters of Sir John Weld, of Arnolds, in Edmonton, Middlesex, and died in 1698, s. p. s.: his widow survived till December, 1707. Roger North ("Life of Lord Keeper Guildford," 1742, p. 58) has drawn a very unfavourable picture of Edward Pickering, calling him a subtle fellow, a money-hunter, a great trifler, and avaricious,

but withal a great pretender to puritanism, frequenting the Rolls' Chapel, and most busily writing the sermon in his hat, *that he might not be seen*. We learn from the same authority that Sir John Cutts, of Childerley, having left his aunt, Mrs. Edward Pickering, an estate worth 300*l.* per annum, for ninety-nine years, *if she should so long live*, her husband, who was the executor, erased from the will the words of reference to her life, with intention to possess himself of the property for the term, absolutely, which fraud being suspected, the question was tried in a court of law, and the jury without hesitation found Pickering the author of the erasure, before the publication of the will.

P. 85, l. 22. The castles were Walmer, Sandgate, Sandwich, Deal, and Dover.

P. 86, l. 12. *Lord Goring*.—Charles, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Norwich. He had been banished eleven years before by the Parliament for heading an army, and keeping the town of Colchester for the use of the King. At his first coming he went to the Council of State, and had leave to remain in London, provided he did not disturb the peace of the nation.—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 86, l. 23. *General Monk*.—His excellency had now dined at nine of the chief Halls; at every Hall there was after dinner a kind of stage-play, and many pretty conceits, and dancing and singing, and many shapes and ghosts, and the like, and all to please Lord Monk.—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 87, l. 37. *Tower*.—The manner of the escape of John Lambert, out of the Tower, on the 11th inst., as related by Rugge :—That about eight of the clock at night he escaped by a rope tied fast to his window, by which he slid down, and in each hand he had a handkerchief; and six men were ready to receive him, who had a barge to hasten him away. She who made the bed, being privy to his escape, that night, to blind the warder when he came to lock the chamber-door, went to bed, and possessed Colonel Lambert's place, and put on his night-cap. So, when the said warder came to lock the door, according to his usual manner, he found the curtains drawn, and conceiving it to be Colonel John Lambert, he said, "Good night, my Lord." To which a seeming voice replied, and prevented all further jealousies. The next morning, on coming to unlock the door, and espying her face, he cried out, "In the name of God, Joan, what makes you here? Where is my Lord Lambert?" She said, "He is gone; but I cannot tell whither." Whereupon he caused her to rise and carried her before the officer in the Tower, and [she] was committed to custody. Some said that a lady knit for him a garter of silk, by which he was conveyed down, and that she received 100*l.* for her pains.

P. 88, l. 37. *Vice-Admiral*.—Sir John Lawson.

P. 88, l. 37. *Rear-Admiral*.—Sir Richard Stayner, knighted and made a Vice-Admiral by Cromwell, 1657, and after the Restoration sent to command at Tangier till the Governor arrived.

P. 89, l. 4. *Generals*.—Sir Edward Montagu afterwards recommended the Duke of York as High Admiral, to give regular and lawful commissions to the Commanders of the Fleet, instead of those which they had received from Sir Edward himself, or from the Rump Parliament.—KENNETT'S *Register*, p. 163.

P. 90, l. 25. *Mr. Edward Montagu*. Killed at Bergen, 1665.

P. 91, l. 3. Probably Major Norwood was Richard Norwood of Dane's Court, in the Isle of Thanet: see Dec. 1, 1662.

P. 92, l. 11. *Mercers' Company*.—As trustees for Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange.

P. 92, l. 31. *Vice-Admiral*.—Sir John Lawson.

P. 93, l. 15. *The Speaker*.—Of fifty-two guns; afterwards named the "Mary:" see May 23, 1660.

P. 93, l. 26. *Donne*.—Probably Thomas Danes, at that time one of the Admiralty messengers.

P. 94, l. 2. *Sir Harbottle Grimstone*.—Ancestor of the Earls of Verulam. He was made Master of the Rolls November following, and died 1683.

P. 99, l. 23. The picture of King Charles II. was often set up in houses, without the least molestation, whereas, a while ago, it was almost a hanging matter so to do; but now the Rump Parliament was so hated and jeered at, that the butchers' boys would say, "Will you buy any Parliament rumps and kidneys?" And it was a very ordinary thing to see little children make a fire in the streets, and burn rumps.—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 100, l. 31. *Essex*.—John Hayward was captain of the Plymouth. Thomas Binns commanded the Essex.

P. 101, l. 22. *Sir John Boys*.—See April 21st, *ante*.

P. 103, l. 9. *Lord Sandwich's*.—See the letter printed in Lister's "Life of Lord Clarendon," vol. iii. p. 404. It is dated 4th May.

P. 106, l. 7. *Sir Wm. Compton*.—When only eighteen years of age he had charged with his gallant father at the battle of Edgehill. His mother was first cousin to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and to John Ashburnham; and his great uncle, Sir Thomas Compton, had been the third husband of the Duke's mother, Mary, Countess of Buckingham.

P. 106, l. 21. *Lenthropp*.—Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, Bart., married Mary, daughter of Sir Capell Bedell, Bart.: ob. 1671.

P. 106, l. 22. *Colonel Honiwood*.—See note to 13th January, 1661-62.

P. 107, l. 19. *Huntsmore*.—A hamlet belonging to Iver, in which

parish *Robert Bowyer* founded a free school, about 1750.—LYSONS'S *History of Buckinghamshire*, p. 587.

P. 108, l. 13. *Mr. Sanderson*.—Afterwards Sir William Sanderson, gentleman of the chamber, author of the "History of Mary Queen of Scots, James I., and Charles I." His wife, Dame Bridget, was mother of the maids.

P. 109, l. 1. *The King*.—Ordered that General Montagu do observe the command of His Majesty for the disposing of the fleet, in order to His Majesty's returning home to England to his kingly government: and that all proceedings in law be in His Majesty's name.—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 109, l. 19. Robert and Edward Bertie, two of the surviving sons of Robert, first Earl of Lindsay, killed at Edgehill. Their mother was Elizabeth, only child of Edward, first Lord Montagu of Boughton: they were, therefore, nearly connected with Sir E. Montagu, and with Pepys, in some degree.

P. 109, l. 19. This may be rather Thomas Dalmahoy, who had married the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton: see (*infra*) Speaker Onslow's note to Burnet. The husband of the loyal Duchess would be naturally one of the first to welcome the King; and Onslow says he was in the interest of the Duke of York:—"Lord Middleton retired, after his disgrace, to the Friary, near Guildford, to one Dalmahoy there, a genteel, generous man, who was of Scotland: had been Gentleman of the Horse to William Duke of Hamilton (killed at the battle of Worcester); married that Duke's widow; and by her had this house, &c. This man, Dalmahoy, being much in the interest of the Duke of York, and a man to be relied upon, and long a candidate for the town of Guildford, at the election of the Parliament after the Long one, in 1678, and being opposed, I think, by the famous Algernon Sidney, the Duke of York came from Windsor to Dalmahoy's house, to countenance his election, and appeared for him in the open court, when the election was taken."—Note to BURNET'S *O. T.*, vol. i. p. 350.

P. 110, l. 26. *The Doctor*.—Clerke.

P. 111, l. 11. Sir Samuel Morland was buried at Hammersmith, 6th January, 1695-96. His MSS. are at Cambridge, in the Public Library; and his brief but interesting Autobiography has been printed by Mr. Halliwell.

P. 111, l. 17. *The King*.—No doubt, because Charles II. objected to the arms used during the Protectorate.

P. 112, l. 19. *My boy*.—Young Edward Montagu, afterwards styled "the child."

P. 112, l. 22. *Queen of Bohemia*.—Widow of Frederic Elector Palatine, and titular King of Bohemia.

P. 112, l. 23. *Prince of Orange*.—Afterwards William III.; then very young.

P. 114, l. 27. Thomas Case, one of the ministers sent to congratulate the King.

P. 116, l. 6. *Opdam*.—The Admiral celebrated in Lord Dorset's ballad, "To all you ladies now at land."

"Should foggy Opdam chance to know
Our sad and dismal story;
The Dutch would scorn so weak a foe,
And quit their fort at Goree:
For what resistance can they find
From men who've left their hearts behind?"

P. 116, l. 11. Peter Pett, then one of the Commissioners of the Navy, and afterwards knighted by the Duke of Ormond, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His ancestors had been eminent ship-builders at Deptford for several generations, and had served their respective sovereigns with credit and success. At this time, there were three others of the same name and family in the civil service of the navy.

	SALARIES.		
	£	s.	d.
Phineas Pett, Clerk of the Cheque at Chatham .	120	0	0
Phineas Pett, Jun., Assistant to the Master Shipwright at Chatham	70	0	0
Christopher Pett, Master Shipwright at Woolwich	103	8	4

So Fuller might well observe that the mystery of shipwrights for some descents hath been preserved successively in families, "of which the Pettes of Chatham are of singular regard."—*Worthies of England*. There is an interesting autobiographical memoir of Phineas Pett, master shipwright to James I., in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xii.

"Beyond the Victualling Office, on the same side of the High Street, at Rochester, is an old mansion, now occupied by a Mr. Morson, an attorney, which formerly belonged to the Petts, the celebrated ship-builders. The chimney-piece in the principal room is of wood, curiously carved, the upper part being divided into compartments by caryatides. The central compartment contains the family arms, viz., *Or*, on a fesse *gu.*, between three pellets, a lion passant gardant of the field. On the back of the grate is a cast of Neptune, standing erect in his car, with Tritons blowing conches, &c., and the date 1650."—*Hist. of Rochester*, p. 337, ed. 1817.

P. 116, l. 21. *Mr. J. Pickering*.—Eldest son of Sir Gilbert Pickering, whom he succeeded in his titles and estates in 1668. His father had been an active Commonwealth man, and was one of

the knights of the shire for the county of Northampton, in 1656; he was also of Cromwell's council, chamberlain of the court, and high steward of Westminster. Sir Gilbert Pickering's petition being read, he was ordered to be excepted as to the penalties to be inflicted not reaching to life, by an act provided for that purpose.—*Commons' Journals*; see 19th June, 1660.

P. 116, l. 33. Andrew Marvell, speaking of the poor condition, for clothes and money, in which the King was at this time, observes—

“At length, by wonderful impulse of fate,
The people call him back to help the State;
And what is more, they send him money, too,
And clothe him all from head to foot anew.”

P. 117, l. 3. A picture, in which this scene is well treated, by Mr. W. Carpenter, was lately exhibited at the Royal Academy.

P. 117, l. 14. *My boy*.—Edward Montagu.

P. 118, l. 10. *Vidua*.—And yet, like the Ephesian matron, she was said to be married clandestinely.

P. 120, l. 14. *Major Harly*.—Afterwards Colonel Edward Harley, M.P. for Hereford, and Governor of Dunkirk; ancestor of the Earls of Oxford of that race, recently become extinct in the male line. He was afterwards made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles II.

P. 121, l. 33. This story has been frequently printed.

P. 124, l. 16. Sir John Lenthall, who survived till 1681, was the only son of Speaker Lenthall, and Cromwell's Governor of Windsor Castle. He had been knighted by the Protector in 1657; but is styled “Mr. Lenthall” in the “*Commons' Journals of the House*,” 12th May, 1660, where the proceedings alluded to by Pepys are fully detailed. Mrs. Hutchinson also gives an account of them in her “*Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson*,” p. 367, 4to. edit. On the 22nd of May following, Lenthall lost his seat for Abingdon, the double return for that borough having been decided in favour of Sir John Stonehouse; probably the then recent offence which Lenthall had given to the House of Commons had more influence in the adverse issue of the petition than the actual merits of the case. Sir John Lenthall, of whom Pepys speaks, Aug. 10, 1663, was the brother to the Speaker. See that passage.

P. 128, l. 4. *Successe*.—See in the Appendix a list of the fleet and the commanders' names.

P. 130, l. 6. *Mr. Darcy*.—Marmaduke, fifth son of Conyers, Lord Darcy, one of the companions of Charles's exile, whom the King was wont to call ‘*Duke Darcy*’; and he is so styled in Charles's narrative of his escape, as given to Pepys, page 4. On the pavement in the south aisle of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is the

following inscription :—" Here lyeth the body of the Honourable Marmaduke Darcy, Esq., brother to the Earl of Holderness, first gentleman usher of the privy-chamber to His Majesty, who died in this castle on Sunday, the 3d of July, in the seventy-third year of his age, A.D. 1687."—POTE'S *History of Windsor*, p. 365.

P. 131, l. 3. *King's name*.—This right of purveyance was abolished in Charles's reign.

P. 132, l. 23. *Sir W. Batten*.—Clarendon describes William Batten as an obscure fellow, and, although unknown to the service, a good seaman, who was in 1642 made Surveyor to the Navy, in which employ he evinced great animosity against the King. The following year, while Vice-Admiral to the Earl of Warwick, he chased a Dutch man-of-war into Burlington Bay, knowing that Queen Henrietta Maria was on board; and then, learning that she had landed and was lodged on the quay, he fired above a hundred shot upon the house, some of which passing through her majesty's chamber, she was obliged, though indisposed, to retire for safety into the open fields. This act, brutal as it was, found favour with the parliament. But Batten became afterwards discontented, and, when a portion of the fleet revolted, he carried the "Constant Warwick," one of the best ships in the Parliament navy, over into Holland, with several seamen of note. For this act of treachery he was knighted and made a Rear-Admiral by Prince Charles. We hear no more of Batten till the Restoration, when he became a Commissioner of the Navy, and was soon after M.P. for Rochester. See an account of his second wife in note to Nov. 24, 1660, and of his illness and death, 5th October, 1667. He had a son, Benjamin, and a daughter, Martha, by his first lady.

P. 134, l. 12. *General Monk*.—His Majesty put the George on his Excellency, and the two Dukes put on the Garter. The Princes thus honoured the Lord-General for the restoration of that lawful family.—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 136, l. 12. *London*.—"Divers maidens, in behalf of themselves and others, presented a petition to the Lord Mayor of London, wherein they pray his Lordship to grant them leave and liberty to meet His Majesty on the day of his passing through the City; and if their petition be granted, that they will all be clad in white waistcoats and crimson petticoats, and other ornaments of triumph and rejoicing."—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*, May, 1660.

P. 136, l. 37. Thomas Sparling.

P. 137, l. 5. Little Edward Montagu.

P. 139, l. 33. *Barber's music*.—In the "Notices of Popular Histories," printed for the Percy Society, there is a curious woodcut, representing the interior of a barber's shop, in which, according to the old custom, the person waiting to be shaved is playing on the "ghittern" till his turn arrives. Decker also mentions a "barber's

cittern," for every serving-man to play upon. This is no doubt "The barber's music" with which Lord Sandwich entertained himself.

P. 140, l. 17. *Mr. Hollis*.—Afterwards Lord Hollis.

P. 140, l. 17. *Mr. Annesley*.—Afterwards Earl of Anglesey.

P. 142, l. 13. *Dorset House*.—The name is still preserved in Dorset Street.

P. 143, l. 2. *Wardrobe*.—With an official residence, often referred to by Pepys.

P. 143, l. 10. *Major Holmes*.—Afterwards Sir Robert Holmes. He is styled "Major," although in the Navy. Thus, Lord Sandwich and Sir W. Penn were called "Generals:" see also Jan. 6, 1661-62.

P. 143, l. 21. *Mrs. Butler*.—See 25th July, 1660.

P. 143, l. 35. John Creed of Oundle, Esq. From the way in which Pepys speaks of his friend, he was probably of humble origin, and nothing is known of his history previously to the Restoration, when he seems to have been a retainer in the service of Sir Edward Montagu. In 1662 he was made Secretary to the Commissioners for Tangier, and in 1668 he married Elizabeth Pickering, the niece of his original patron, by whom he had eleven children. Major Richard Creed, the eldest son, who was killed at the battle of Blenheim, lies buried in Tichmarsh Church in Northamptonshire, where there is also a monument erected to his father, describing him as "of Oundle," and as having served King Charles the Second in divers honourable employments at home and abroad, lived with honour, and died lamented, A.D. 1701. What these employments were cannot now be ascertained. There exists still a cenotaph to the memory of the major in Westminster Abbey. Mrs. Creed, wife of John Creed of Oundle, Esq., was the only daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Edward Montagu, and sister of Edward Montagu, first Earl of Sandwich. See Malone's "Life of Dryden," p. 339.

P. 145, l. 13. *Lynne*.—Whence it could go by water-carriage; see note to Jan. 31, 1660-61.

P. 147, l. 6. *King's evil*.—This ceremony is of great antiquity in England; perhaps it may be traced to Edward the Confessor. Sir John Fortescue, in his defence of the House of Lancaster against that of York, argued that the crown could not descend to a female, because the Queen is not qualified by the form of anointing her, used at the coronation, to cure the disease called the king's evil. Burns asserts, "History of Parish Registers," p. 144, "that between 1660 and 1682, 92,107 persons were touched for the evil. Every one coming to the court for that purpose brought a certificate signed by the minister and churchwardens, that he had not at any time been touched by His Majesty. The registers of Camber-

well and other parishes contain the names of those to whom certificates had been given. In the time of Charles II. the practice was at its height (Evelyn's "Diary," March 28, 1684). On Nov. 5, 1688, Evelyn also states, that he saw King James touch for the evil, from the Jesuit and Warner officiating. This was no doubt the last time he performed the ceremony in England. In the first four years after his restoration he "touched" nearly 24,000 people. The ceremony was continued during the reigns of his successors; and so late as Lent, 1712, we find Dr. Johnson (Boswell's "Life," vol. i. p. 16) amongst the number of persons actually touched by Queen Anne. The practice was supposed to have expired with the Stuarts, but the point being disputed, reference was made to the library of the Duke of Sussex, and four several Oxford editions of the Book of Common Prayer were found, all printed after the accession of the House of Hanover, and all containing, as an integral part of the service, "The Office for the Healing." Subsequently to the execution of Charles I., handkerchiefs dipped in his blood were believed to possess the virtue of healing, of which an instance is related in Churchill's "Divi Britannici," p. 9; and very recently a pilgrimage was made from a distant part to Ashburnham in Sussex, in the hope of cure from the "touch" of the sheet in which the King's body was wrapped, and which, with the King's watch, is in the possession of the Earl of Ashburnham, the lineal descendant of John Ashburnham, his friend and faithful servant. The stamp of gold with which the King crossed the sore of the sick person was called an angel, and of the value of ten shillings. It had a hole bored through it, through which a ribbon was drawn, and the angel was hanged about the patient's neck till the cure was perfected.—GENEST'S *Hist. of the Surg.*, vol. i. p. 143, *ubi plura*. The stamp has the impression of St. Michael the Archangel on one side, and a ship in full sail on the other. "My Lord Anglesey had a daughter cured of the King's evil with three others on Tuesday."—*MS. letter of William Grenville to Lady Bacon*, dated December 31, 1029, preserved at Audley End.

P. 142, l. 13. *The Act*.—The letters patent, dated 13th July, 12 Charles II., rectify and revoke letters patent of 16th February, 14 Charles I., whereby the office of Clerk of the Ships had been given to Dennis Flemming and Thomas Barlow, or the survivor. D. F. was then dead, but T. B. living, and Samuel Pepys was appointed in his room, at a salary of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, with 3*s.* 4*d.* for each day employed in travelling, and 6*d.* per annum for boat-hire and all fees due.

P. 150, l. 24. See July 10, 1660, and note.

P. 151, l. 8. Sir Richard Fanshawe, Knight and Baronet, Secretary to Charles II. in Scotland, and after the Restoration was sent as Ambassador to Spain, but was superseded by the Earl of Sand-

wich as Extraordinary Ambassador. He was a good linguist, and "gave our language," says Campbell, "some of its earliest and most important translations from modern literature." Ob. 1666.

P. 151, l. 12. *Hutchinson*.—In a list of the Admiralty officers just before the King came in, preserved in the British Museum, there occur, Richard Hutchinson, Treasury of the Navy, salary, 1500*l.*; Thomas Tourner, General Clerk, for himself and clerk, 100*l.*; mentioned in the next page.

P. 151, l. 24. *My Lord's Patent*.—See the Appendix.

P. 151, l. 28. Son of John De Creetz, sergeant-painter to James I. and Charles I.

P. 152, l. 26. *Purser Washington*.—See Jan. 17th, 1659-60.

P. 155, l. 9. *Pomp*. "July 5th. His Majesty, the two Dukes, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, and the Privy Council, dined at the Guildhall. Every Hall appeared with their colours and streamers to attend His Majesty; the Masters in gold chains. Twelve pageants in the streets between Temple Bar and Guildhall. Forty brace of bucks were that day spent in the City of London."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 155, l. 9. Thomas Hater. He remained with Pepys for some time; and by his assistance was made Petty Purveyor of Petty Missions.

P. 157, l. 1. *William Farebrother*.—He was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Senior Proctor of the University. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Naseby, whilst fighting on the King's side, and sent to London.—COLE's *MSS.*, vol. xv., p. 122.

P. 157, l. 12. *Roder*.—Afterwards knighted, Aug. 5, 1660, as Sir John Roder. See Diary, Aug. 7, 1660. Le Neve calls him Roth, and says he was of Utrecht. Nan Hartlib was sister to Samuel Hartlib.

P. 157, l. 13. *Goring House*.—The magnificence of Goring House is fully described by Evelyn, and its destruction by fire. The title of its owner is preserved in Arlington Street. "This was the town residence of George Lord Goring, Earl of Norwich, and of his son, the second peer, who died s. p. in 1670. The house occupied the site of the Mulberry Gardens, upon which Buckingham Palace now stands. It was let to Lord Arlington by the second Earl of Norwich, and called after the tenant."—CUNNINGHAM's *Hand-Book of London*, p. 206, edit. 1850.

P. 158, l. 2. *Earl of Sandwich*.—The motive for Sir Edward Montagu's so suddenly altering his intended title is not explained; probably, the change was adopted as a compliment to the Town of Sandwich, off which the Fleet was lying, before it sailed to bring Charles from Scheveling. Montagu had also received marked attentions from Sir John Boys and other principal men at Sandwich:

and it may be recollected as an additional reason, that one or both of the seats for that borough have usually been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty. The title of Portsmouth was given, in 1673, *for her life*, to the celebrated Louise de Querouaille, and, becoming extinct with her, was, in 1743, conferred upon John Wallop, Viscount Lymington, the ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth.

P. 159, l. 12. *Worcester House*.—See also Aug. 20, 1660, and Aug. 19, 1661.

P. 160, l. 22. *My house*.—In Seething Lane. See July 18th, *infra*.

P. 160, l. 28. *Madame Palmer*.—One of her sons by Charles II. was created Duke of Grafton.

P. 163, l. 1. *Barlow*.—See *ante*, June 27th, and note.

P. 163, l. 17. William Hewer, of whose family nothing more is known except that his father died of the plague, 14th Sept., 1665. He became afterwards a Commissioner of the Navy, and Treasurer for Tangier, and was the constant companion of Pepys, who died in his house at Clapham, previously the residence of Sir Dennis Gauden. Mr. Hewer was buried in the old church at Clapham, where a large monument of marble, with his bust in alto-relievo, erected to his memory, was, on the rebuilding of the church, placed outside, and in November, 1852, nearly destroyed. See the Appendix for the inscription.

P. 164, l. 36. Still known as New Street, in which is the Queen's Printing Office.

P. 165, l. 8. *Creation*.—In the peerage.

P. 166, l. 28. *Monsieur L'Impertinent*.—Mr. Butler: see *ante*, 14th July.

P. 166, l. 33. *Madame Frances*.—Mr. Butler's sister: see 17th June, 1660, and 23rd June, 1661.

P. 167, l. 17. *Fair*.—In the August of the following year, the Fair, called St. James's Fair, was kept the full appointed time, being a fortnight; during which time many lewd and infamous persons were committed by the King's commands.—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*. It was afterwards known as May Fair, and not finally abolished till the reign of George III. See *art.* "St. James's Fair," in "Handbook of London," p. 255, edit. 1850.

P. 168, l. 2. *With bullets*.—Some clocks are still made with a small ball, or bullet, on an inclined plane, which turns every minute. The King's clocks probably dropped bullets. Gainsborough the painter had a brother who was a dissenting minister at Henley-on-Thames, and possessed a strong genius for mechanics. He invented a clock of a very peculiar construction, which, after his death, was deposited in the British Museum. It told the hour by a little bell, and was kept in motion by a leaden bullet, which dropped from a spiral reservoir at the top of the clock, into a

little ivory bucket. This was so contrived as to discharge it at the bottom, and by means of a counter-weight was carried up to the top of the clock, where it received another bullet, which was discharged as the former. This seems to have been an attempt at the perpetual motion.—*Gentleman's Mag.*, 1785, p. 931.

P. 168, l. 15. Campden House was occupied in 1846 as a Ladies' School. It contained some fine rooms, of which engravings have been made.

P. 170, l. 31. *My house*.—In Axe Yard.

P. 171, l. 1. *Mrs. Clerke*.—Compare 2nd May, 1662; 13th Jan., 1662-63; and 6th July, 1664.

P. 171, l. 8. *Sir John Robinson*.—He retained the Lieutenancy of the Tower till 1678. A portrait of him is at Mr. Vernon Smith's, at Farming Woods, in Northamptonshire.

P. 171, l. 5. *Red Bull playhouse*.—It stood in St. John's Street, on what is now Red Bull Yard, St. John Street Road. See 23rd March, 1661.

P. 172, l. 22. *Sir John Roder, or Roth*. See *ante*, July 10th.

P. 173, l. 1. *Colonel Dillon*.—Frances Butler's suitor: see *ante*, 25th July, and *post*, 31st Dec., 1662.

P. 173, l. 12. *Rhenish wine-house*.—In Channel, now Cannon Row, Westminster, at the end of a passage leading from King Street. It is mentioned again Nov. 24, 1660. There was another Rhenish wine-house in Crooked Lane. See May 23, 1661.

P. 175, l. 17. Henry Cooke, who had served in the Royal army, and obtained a captain's commission, was made, at the Restoration, Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal; he was an excellent musician; and died in 1672. He was one of the original performers in the "Siege of Rhodes." Captains Cooke and Cocke require to be accurately distinguished.

P. 176, l. 8. *Sir Samuel Morland*.—See 13th May, 1660.

P. 176, l. 28. *Master of Arts*.—See *ante*, July 8th, and note.

P. 176, l. 36. *Pleasure-boat*.—Afterwards noticed in Nov. 8th, 1660, and Jan. 13th, 1660-61.

P. 177, l. 34. *Edward Kynaston*. He died in 1712. Who played Archas is unknown; but Betterton, as Downes tells us, was early distinguished for playing in "The Loyal Subject."

P. 179, l. 4. See *ante*, 13th July.

P. 179, l. 27. Henry Hickman, a native of Worcestershire, took the degree of B.A. at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, and migrating to Oxford, obtained a fellowship at Magdalen College, from the usurping powers, which he lost in 1660, to make room for the rightful owner. He then retired to Holland, and passed most of his time abroad, dying at Leyden in 1692. He wrote several

theological tracts, and was considered a severe enemy to the ceremonies of the Church of England.

P. 180, l. 7. *Lord Robartes*.—He married one of the daughters of Sir John Cutler.

P. 181, l. 21. Melons were hardly known in England till Sir George Gardiner brought one from Spain, when they became in general estimation. The ordinary price was five or six shillings.—*Quarterly Review*, vol. xix. p. 20.

P. 184, l. 11. Claude Lamoral, Prince de Ligne, had commanded the cavalry in the Low countries, was afterwards Viceroy of Sicily, and Governor of Milan. He died at Madrid in 1679. He had married, by dispensation, his cousin Maria Clara of Nassau, widow of his brother Albert Henry, who had died without issue. In our own time, his descendant, the Prince de Ligne, was Ambassador Extraordinary from Belgium at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

P. 184, l. 28. *Shield Gallery*.—At Whitehall.

P. 185, l. 12. *Boy*.—See 30th June, 1660, and 29th Aug. 1660.

P. 186, l. 16. The train-bands.

P. 187, l. 12. *Rattoon*.—Probably an Indian rattan cane.

P. 188, l. 9. *Purple*.—"The Queen-mother of France," says Ward, in his "Diary," p. 177, "died at Agrippina, 1642, and her son Louis, 1643, for whom King Charles mourned in Oxford in *purple, which is prince's mourning*." Query: When was the custom discontinued?

P. 189, l. 2. *Mr. White*.—The story is, that Oliver found White on his knees to Frances Cromwell, and that, to save himself, he pretended to have been soliciting her interest with her waiting-woman, whom Oliver compelled him to marry.—NOBLE'S *Life of Cromwell*, vol. ii. p. 151, 152.

P. 189, l. 3. *Lady Protectress*.—Oliver Cromwell's wife.

P. 190, l. 10. *Mardyke Fort*.—A fort four miles east of Dunkirk, probably dismantled when that town was sold to Louis XIV.

P. 192, l. 4. *Tee*.—"Coffee, chocolate, and a kind of drink called *tee*, sold in almost every street in 1659."—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*. "Tea was then so scarce in England, that the infusion of it in water was taxed by the gallon, in common with chocolate and sherbet. Two pounds and two ounces were in the same year formally presented to the King, by the East India Company, as a most valuable oblation."—*Quarterly Review*, vol. viii. p. 141.

P. 192, l. 5. "The Princess Royal came from Gravesend to Whitehall by water, attended by a noble retinue of about 100 persons, gentry, and servants, and tradesmen, and tirewomen, and others, that took that opportunity to advance their fortunes, by coming in with so excellent a Princess as without question she is."—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 194, l. 26. *Lambert*.—See June 7th, 1661, and Sept. 14th, 1664.

P. 195, l. 10. Afterwards Sir Robert Slingsby.

P. 196, l. 1. See May 6, 1661.

P. 196, l. 9. James Lamb, in 1662, made Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

P. 197, l. 30. *Sir Orlando Bridgeman*.—He is ancestor of the present Earl of Bradford.

P. 198, l. 28. *Hercules Pillars*.—In Fleet Street.

P. 199, l. 12. *Thomas Harrison*.—He signed the warrant for the execution of the King.

P. 202, l. 3. *Crowe*.—He is called "Alderman," *post*, Oct. 15, 1668.

P. 202, l. 25. Peter Lely, afterwards knighted. He lived in the Piazza. This portrait of Lord Sandwich was bought by Lord Braybrooke at Mr. Pepys Cockerell's sale, in 1848, and is now at Audley End.

P. 204, l. 25. Pepys surely wrote Rooker by mistake, for James Booker, of Manchester, the astrologer, then living, and mentioned in "Hudibras," in connection with Lilly, canto iii. 1093.

P. 205, l. 9. Eugene Maurice of Savoy, youngest son of Thomas of Savoy, by Marie de Bourbon, Countess of Soissons, whose title he inherited. He married Olympia Mancini, one of the nieces of Cardinal Mazarin, more than suspected of poisoning practices (like the Brinvilliers). His youngest son was the celebrated General, Prince Eugene of Savoy.

P. 206, l. 5. Now, by alteration of the style, November 9th.

P. 206, l. 10. Or Rumbell. See Dec. 8th, 1661.

P. 207, l. 14. Wife of Mr. Davis, belonging to the Navy Office. The appellation of "my Lady" is used in the same sense as the French word Madame.

P. 207, l. 16. *Sir W. Batten's*.—At Walthamstow.

P. 208, l. 13. Thomas Case, one of the Assembly of Divines, and some time rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Ob. 1682, aged 84. Simeon Ash, one of the leading Presbyterian ministers. Philip Nye, who had been minister of Kimbolton, and rector of Acton, Middlesex, retired after his nonconformity, and died in 1672.

P. 208, l. 32. "Nov. 2. The Queen-mother and the Princess Henrietta came into London, the Queen having left this land nineteen years ago. Her coming was very private, Lambeth-way, where the King, Queen, and the Duke of York, and the rest, took water, crossed the Thames, and all safely arrived at Whitehall."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 209, l. 5. *Mr. Childe*.—Afterwards Sir Joshua Childe.

P. 209, l. 13. *Kirton*.—A bookseller. See Dec. 23, 1661.

P. 209, l. 26. *Church*.—St. Olave's, Hart Street.

P. 210, l. 35. *Cry*.—*i. e.*, bid.

P. 212, l. 20. *Hackney-coaches*.—"In April, 1663, the poor widows of hackney-coachmen petitioned for some relief, as the parliament had reduced the number of coaches to 400; there were before, in and about London, more than 2,000."—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 213, l. 4. *Yacht*.—See *ante*, Aug. 15th, and *post*, Jan. 13th, 1660-61.

P. 214, l. 3. Sir Robert Slingsby, whose father, Sir Guildford Slingsby, had held the same office.

P. 214, l. 11. "Montelion, the 'Prophetical Almanac for the year 1660, 8vo, with a frontispiece, by John Phillips." The Montelions for 1661 and 1662 were written by Thomas Flatman. It would appear that Pepys bought the Montelion for 1661, as there had not been one for 1659.—See WATT'S *Bibliotheca*.

P. 214, l. 14. "The Rump, or the Mirror of the late Times," a comedy, by John Tatham.

P. 215, l. 17. *Servant*.—See *post*, Jan. 2, 1660-61.

P. 218, l. 27. *Treasurer*.—Sir George Carteret.

P. 219, l. 18. Killigrew's, or the King's House, opened for the first time, 8th Nov. 1660.

P. 219, l. 29. Sir John Denham wrote the Prologue, of which there is a contemporary copy in the British Museum.

P. 220, l. 1. John Singleton, appointed, 1660, one of the musicians of the sackbuts in place of William Lanier. From the sackbut he advanced to the violin, and lastly to the flute. He is mentioned by Dryden in "Mac Flecknoe," and by Shadwell in "Bury Fair." He died 1686, and was buried (7th April) in the churchyard of St. Paul's Covent Garden.

P. 220, l. 16. Pope's Head Alley was at this time famous for its cutlers. See 20th June, 1662.

P. 221, l. 37. *Catch*.—See *ante*, 6th Sept.

P. 222, l. 4. *Rhenish Winehouse*.—See *ante*, August 9th.

P. 222, l. 5. *Wormwood Wine*.—The *Crème d'absinthe* is still a liqueur much liked in France.

P. 222, l. 21. John Wilkins, D.D., brother-in-law of the Protector, made Bishop of Chester, 1668. Ob. 1672.

P. 222, l. 30. *Lady Batten*.—Elizabeth Woodcock, evidently his second wife, as his daughter Martha is often mentioned, married Feb. 3, 1658-9, to Sir W. Batten; and secondly, in 1671, to a foreigner called, in the register of Battersea parish, Lord Leyenburg. Lady Leighenberg was buried at Walthamstow, Sept. 16, 1681.—LYSONS'S *Environs*. Sir James Barkman Leyenburg, the envoy from Sweden, was resident in England till 1682, or later. See Jan. 21,

1666-67. His name occurs in "The Intelligencer," 12th March, 1663-4, as delayed at Stockholm by a fever, though his despatches were ready. A hostile message appears to have passed between him and Pepys, in November, 1670, but the duel was prevented. Perhaps they quarrelled about the money due from Sir W. Batten to Pepys, for which the widow was liable. See Mr. Wren's letter, November 9th, 1670, in "Correspondence."

P. 223, l. 11. "*The Scornful Lady*."—A comedy, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

P. 223, l. 20. *Disbanding*.—As trained bands.

P. 224, l. 1. John Holland was secretary to Sir G. Carteret, then Treasurer of the Navy, and was author of the "Discourse on the Navy," mentioned in note, March 19, 1669.

P. 224, l. 4. The system of tickets afterwards gave great trouble, and caused much discontent.

P. 224, l. 36. "The Fleece Tavern, in York Street, Covent Garden," observes John Aubrey, in his "Miscellanies," p. 31, "was very unfortunate for homicides; there have been several killed; three in my time. It is now (1692) a private house." In Rugge's "Diurnal" is the following entry:—"Nov. 1660. One Sir John Gooscall was unfortunately killed in the Fleece Tavern, Covent Garden, by one Balendin, a Scotchman, who was taken, and committed to the Gatehouse in this month."

P. 226, l. 6. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.—Sir John Falstaff played by Cartwright.

P. 227, l. 8. *Fuller's History of Abbys*.—Which formed part of his "Church History," book VI.

P. 227, l. 9. "Artamine, ou, Le Grand Cyrus, par Magdelaine de Scudery," the second of her works.

P. 227, l. 22. John Stoakes, late captain of the Royal Henry.

P. 228, l. 2. John Denham, created at the Restoration K.B., and Surveyor-General of the Works; better known as the author of "Cooper's Hill." Ob. 1668.

P. 228, l. 15. *The Comptroller*.—Sir R. Slingsby.

P. 228, l. 26. *Stockes*.—"Near the Conduit, on Cornhill, was a strong prison, made of timber, called a cage, with a pair of stocks set upon it, and this was for night-walkers."—MAITLAND'S *Hist. of London*, vol. ii, p. 903.

P. 228, l. 28. *Lord Chancellor's daughter*.—He had married her on the 3rd September previous.

P. 230, l. 29. Peter Buck, secretary to Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, the Lord High Admiral, and afterwards knighted. Our Diarist aspired to a similar distinction. Buck is described in Pepys's Book of "Signs Manual," as "Clerk of the Acts of the Navy in 1668."

P. 231, l. 25. Dennis Gauden, Victualler to the Navy, subsequently knighted, while sheriff of London: the large house at Clapham, in which Pepys died, was built by him, and intended as a palace for the Bishops of Winchester; his brother, Dr. John Gauden, at that time having expected to be translated from Exeter to that See, but he was promoted to Worcester. Sir Dennis was ultimately ruined, and his villa purchased by William Hewer.

P. 232, l. 11. *Captain Teddiman*.—Afterwards Admiral Sir Thomas Teddiman.

P. 232, l. 12. Murrough O'Brien, sixth baron of Inchiquin, in Ireland, advanced to the dignity of an Earl about this time.

P. 232, l. 14. *Mr. Lawrence*.—Afterwards Sir John Lawrence.

P. 233, l. 16. Sir Thomas Bond was a Roman Catholic; Comptroller of the Household to the Queen Dowager; created a baronet in 1658 by Charles II., to whom, whilst in exile, he had advanced large sums. He died in 1685, and lies buried at Camberwell, in which parish he had purchased an estate at Peckham, and built a house, alienated by his son, Sir Henry, to Chief Justice Trevor.

P. 233, l. 21. *The Princess*.—She died 24th December, 1660.

P. 233, l. 34. Sir Arnold Breames, or Brahams, of Bridge Court, Kent, was son of Charles Breames, of Dover, and was knighted at Canterbury, 27th May, 1660. He married, first, Joana, daughter of Walter Henflete (or Septvans); secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls; and thirdly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, Bart.

P. 234, l. 9. *Warren*.—Charles II., April 12, 1662, knighted a rich tradesman of Wapping, named William Warren. Le Neve says he was "a great builder of ships for King Charles II." And there is still in that parish a place called "Sir William Warren's Square," built on the site of the knight's residence.

P. 235, l. 21. It would appear from this notice of the boy Wayneman, that he was forgiven, and continued in Pepys's service.

P. 235, l. 28. *The Princesse Henrietta*.—Or Princess Royal. See *ante*, note to May 16th, and Dec. 21st.

P. 235, l. 30. *Plot*.—"A great rising in the city of the Fifth-monarchy men, which did very much disturb the peace and liberty of the people, so that all the train-bands arose in arms, both in London and Westminster, as likewise all the king's guards; and most of the noblemen mounted, and put all their servants on coach horses, for the defence of his Majesty, and the peace of his kingdom."—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 237, l. 25. See *ante*, Nov. 12th.

P. 238, l. 22. *Jewell Office*.—Several of the Jewel Office rolls

are in the British Museum. They recite all the sums of money given to the King, and the particulars of all the plate distributed in his name, as well as gloves and sweetmeats. The Museum possesses these rolls for the 4th, 9th, 18th, 30th, and 31st Eliz.; for the 13th Charles I.; and the 23rd, 24th, 26th, and 27th of Charles II.

P. 239, l. 8. Peter Beckford, who resided in Dr. Fuller's neighbourhood. Mr. Beckford, of Maidenhead, tailor, left two sons, one of whom, Thomas, a clothworker, became Sheriff of London, and was knighted on the 29th December, 1677. He is the slop-seller mentioned *postea*, Feb. 21, 1667-8. His brother, Peter Beckford, probably the person alluded to in Jan. 1, 1668-9, had a son of the same names, who rose to the rank of Colonel in the army, having estates in Jamaica, and settling in that island. He became President of the Council there, in the latter part of Charles the Second's reign: was made Governor and Commander-in-Chief by William III., and died immensely rich. Governor Beckford had a son of the same names, who was father of the well-known Alderman Beckford, and grandfather of the late owner of Font-hill.

P. 240, l. 26. "The Widow," a comedy, by B. Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton.

P. 241, l. 24. *Taken*.—For a contemporary account of the trials and executions of these fanatics, see Somer's "Tracts," vol. vii., p. 469, Sir W. Scott's edition.

P. 242, l. 15. *Highgate*.—In Ken, or Caen Wood, to which place Venner retreated with his followers. (See Neal's "History of the Puritans.") The extent of Ken Wood must not be estimated by the small portion now surrounding Lord Mansfield's mansion. Ken Wood formed only a part of a large forest belonging to the See of London.

P. 242, l. 28. *The Queen*.—Henrietta Maria.

P. 243, l. 27. *Davis*.—See *ante*, 3rd December.

P. 244, l. 8. *The Comptroller*.—Sir Robert Slingsby.

P. 244, l. 35. Mr. Ackworth seems to have held some office in Deptford Yard. He is frequently mentioned.

P. 245, l. 13. *Dick-Shoare*.—Duke's-Shore Stairs is shown in one of Smith's Maps, 1806. It was not far from the great turn of the river southward, opposite to the Isle of Dogs. The proper spelling might be—Dick, Dyke, Dock, Dog, or Duke, but there seems to be no doubt as to the identity of the place. Dick's-Shore, Fore Street, Limehouse, and Dick's-Shore Alley by Dick's-Shore, are both mentioned in "London and its Environs," vol. ii., p. 233, edit. 1761. "Notes and Queries," vol. i., p. 220.

P. 245, l. 18. *Yacht*.—In 1604, a yacht had been built for Henry Prince of Wales, by Phineas Pett, to whom the English

navy was much indebted in the reigns of the early Stuarts. He was the father of Peter and Christopher.

P. 245, l. 19. Peter Pett.

P. 245, l. 20. Christopher Pett.

P. 246, l. 11. Wife of Captain Arthur Browne, Sir William Batten's brother-in-law. See Feb. 14, 1660-61, and for his death, April 27, 1663.

P. 246, l. 15. *Captain Cuttance*.—Afterwards Sir Roger Cuttance. He was Captain of the "Naseby," rechristened the "Charles." Henry Cuttance was Captain of the "Cheriton," or "Speedwell"

P. 246, l. 22. Captain Robert Blake. See *ante*, Dec. 23rd.

P. 248, l. 12. *Mr. Hollier*.—Ward, in his "Diary," p. 235, mentions that the porter at St. Thomas's Hospital told him, in 1661, of Mr. Holyard's having cut thirty for the stone in one year, who all lived. This surgeon, of whom we read so often in the "Diary," was probably the person who operated successfully upon Pepys when afflicted with a similar complaint, and hence their intimacy in after life.

P. 248, l. 22. Venner and Hodgkins were executed in Coleman Street; Pritchard and Oxman at the end of Wood Street.

P. 248, l. 27. "*The Lost Lady*."—A tragi-comedy, by Sir William Berkeley.

P. 251, l. 17. Richard Rooth, Captain of the Dartmouth.

P. 251, l. 23. *The Pierces*.—The surgeon and the purser of the same name.

P. 252, l. 15. "Nov. 28. The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw, and Thomas Pride, were dug up out of their graves to be hanged at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows. Cromwell's vault having been opened, the people crowded very much to see him."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 253, l. 4. *Blackfryers*.—At Apothecaries Hall, where Davenant produced the first and second parts of "The Siege of Rhodes." Downes, p. 20.

P. 253, l. 7. "The Maid of the Mill," a play by J. Fletcher and Rowley.

P. 253, l. 16. Margaret, daughter of Sir William Water, an alderman of York. She was mother of the Comptroller, widow of Sir Guildford Slingsby, and, perhaps, related to Major Water, Pepys's deaf friend.

P. 253, l. 32. *Tyburne*.—"Jan. 30th was kept as a very solemn day of fasting and prayer. This morning the carcasses of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw (which the day before had been brought from the Red Lion Inn, in Holborn), were drawn upon a sledge to Tyburn, and then taken out of their coffins, and in their shrouds hanged by the neck, until the going down of the sun. They were then cut down, their heads taken off, and their bodies

buried in a grave made under the gallows. The coffin in which was the body of Cromwell was a very rich thing, very full of gilded hinges and nails."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 254, l. 3. *Lynne*.—The timber purchased from Warren (see *ante*, Dec. 29, 1660), sent to Lynn to be conveyed to Hinchbrook as the barge was, mentioned June 20, 1660.

P. 255, l. 19. *Lord Northwick*.—This story relates to circumstances which had occurred many years previously. George, Lord Goring, was sent by Charles I. as Ambassador Extraordinary to France in 1644, to witness the oath of Louis XIV. to the observance of the treaties concluded with England by his father, Louis XIII., and his grandfather, Henry IV. Louis XIV. took this oath at Ruel, on the 3rd of July, 1644, when he was not yet six years of age, and when his brother Philippe, then called Duke of Anjou, was not four years old. Shortly after his return home, Lord Goring was created, in September, 1644, Earl of Norwich, the title by which he is here mentioned. Philippe, Duke of Anjou, who was frightened by the English nobleman's ugly faces, took the title of Duke of Orleans after the death of his uncle, Jean Baptiste Gaston, in 1660. He married his cousin, Henrietta of England, and (by his second wife) is the direct ancestor of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

P. 255, l. 23. *Sir Philip Warwick*.—He left memoirs behind him that have been published.

P. 255, l. 23. *Mr. Darcy*.—'Duke Darcy. See note *ante*, 24th May, 1660.

P. 256, l. 20. Benjamin Batten. See *ante*, 26th Nov. 1660, and note.

P. 256, l. 21. Daniel Whistler, Fellow of Merton College, took the degree of M.D. at Leyden, 1645; and, after practising in London, went as Physician to the Embassy, with Bulstrode Whitlock, into Sweden. On his return, he became Fellow, and at length President, of the College of Physicians. Ob. 1684. He was nearly connected with Sir John Cutler.

P. 256, l. 26. Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, last of his name.

P. 257, l. 37. Peter Mootham, Captain of the "Foresight;" afterwards slain in action.

P. 258, l. 1. *Fleace Tavern*.—In Covent Garden.

P. 258, l. 4. John Dawes, created a baronet in 1663, father of Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York.

P. 259, l. 6. Mrs. Marshall. See Downes's "Roscius Anglicanus," p. 6.

P. 260, l. 1. Arthur Browne. See *ante*, 16th Jan. 1660-61.

P. 260, l. 26. "The Virgin Martyr," by Massinger and T. Decker.

P. 261, l. 4. *Ligne*.—Can this be meant for *Mazarin*, as the Prince de Ligne had no niece? But Charles had recently made an offer to Hortense Mancini, to whom Cardinal Mazarin was uncle.

P. 261, l. 16. Henry Slingsby, Master of the Mint of Kilpax, near Leeds.

P. 261, l. 20. Peter Blondeau had been employed by the Commonwealth to coin their money, and after the Restoration was made Engineer of the Mint.

P. 261, l. 30. *Naufragium Jocularé*.—A comedy, by Abraham Cowley.

P. 262, l. 22. *Legitimate*.—See May 6, 1661.

P. 262, l. 33. Sheppey played Antonio in "The Changeling."

P. 263, l. 8. *Letter*.—Probably a letter of recommendation to some constituency.

P. 263, l. 28. *Dictionary*.—Of the French tongue.

P. 266, l. 3. Thomas Woodcock, afterwards ejected from St. Andrew's, Undershaft.

P. 267, l. 19. *Sir John Robinson*.—Lieutenant of that fortress.

P. 267, l. 25. *Wale*.—Alderman and Colonel of the red regiment of Trainbands.

P. 269, l. 2. "*King and no King*."—By Beaumont and Fletcher.

P. 269, l. 5. This lady has not been identified.

P. 269, l. 7. "*The Spanish Curate*."—A comedy, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

P. 269, l. 25. *D'Anjou*.—Who soon afterwards took the title of Orleans.

P. 271, l. 10. The Red Bull was in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell; but of an inferior rank to the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres, and is described as

———"that degenerate stage,
Where none of the unturn'd kennel can rehearse
A line of serious sense."

See *ante*, 4th August, 1660.

P. 271, l. 24. *Baron*.—Probably Argal Baron, of Croydon, Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle, and said to have been a distinguished Royalist.

P. 271, l. 25. Zachary Crofton, ejected from the curacy of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, for non-conformity. He was a native of Ireland; and, according to Baxter, a quick and warm, but upright man. He was set at liberty after a long confinement, and again imprisoned in Cheshire; and, at length, returning to London, kept a school in Aldgate parish till his death.

P. 273, l. 10. See *ante*, Nov. 26, 1660.

P. 273, l. 25. *Rollo*.—"Rollo, Duke of Normandy," by John Fletcher.

P. 274, l. 24. "*Rule a Wife and have a Wife*."—By John Fletcher.

P. 275, l. 2. *Pele mele*.—"A Pele Mele was made at the further end of St. James's Park, which was made for His Majesty to play, being a very princely play."—RUGGE. It is derived from *paille maille*, French; at which word Cotgrave thus describes the game:—"A game, wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron (standing, at either end of an alley, one), which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins." In France, it was the common appellation of those places where the game was practised. "As soon as the weather and my leisure permit, you shall have the account you desire of our *Paille-Mailles*, which are now only three,—viz., the Thuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Arsenal."—*Letter of Sir Richard Browne*, Addit. MSS. No. 15,857, fol. 149, in British Museum.

P. 275, l. 10. "Night Walker, or Little Thief," by John Fletcher and James Shirley.

P. 275, l. 15. *Betwitt*.—To upbraid.

P. 275, l. 22. *Disease*.—Hence the proverb, "Take a hair of the dog that bit you."

P. 278, l. 13. *Youngest Allen*.—Rebecca, who afterwards married Lieutenant Jewkes. See "Diary," 1st April, 1667.

P. 278, l. 20. *Armes*.—i.e., Coats of arms.

P. 279, l. 20. *Danes*.—Traditions similar to that at Rochester, here alluded to, are to be found in other places in England. Sir Harry Englefield, in a communication made to the Society of Antiquaries, July 2, 1789, called their attention to the curious popular tale preserved in the village of Hadstock, Essex, that the door of the church had been covered with the skin of a Danish pirate, who had plundered the church. At Copford, in the same county, Sir Harry remarked that an exactly similar tradition existed. At Worcester, likewise, it was asserted that the north doors of the cathedral had been covered with the skin of a person who had sacrilegiously robbed the high altar. The doors have been renewed, but the original woodwork remains in the crypt, and portions of skin may still be seen under the ironwork, with which the doors are clamped. The date of these doors appears to be the latter part of the fourteenth century, the north porch having been built about 1385. Portions of this supposed human skin, from each of the three places above mentioned, have recently been obtained, and submitted to one of our most skilful comparative anatomists, Mr. John Quequett, Curator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, who, by the aid of a powerful microscope, has ascertained, beyond question, that in each of the three cases the skin is human; and

that, in the instance of Hadstock, it was the skin of a fair-haired person—a fact consistent with the tale of its Danish origin. A portion of the Worcester skin is to be found in the collection of Worcestershire curiosities, bequeathed by Dr. Prattinton to the Society of Antiquaries.—*Communicated by Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A.* See also the Appendix for further particulars.

P. 282, l. 29. Thomas Jacomb, of Burton Lazars, Leicestershire, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1640; but removing to Cambridge on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he obtained a Fellowship at Trinity College, in the place of a loyalist ejected, and had the degree of M.A. conferred on him. He afterwards became rector of St. Martin's-infra-Ludgate, in London; and was put out for nonconformity in 1662, being then D.D. He subsequently followed the trade of conventicling, which brought him into trouble; and he died March 27, 1687, in the house of the Countess of Exeter, to whom he was domestic chaplain.—Abridged from KENNETT'S *Register*.

P. 282, l. 33. Matthew Griffith, D.D., rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, and preacher at the Temple. He was an Episcopalian, and author of several printed sermons. He died in 1665.

P. 283, l. 23. *Lady Slingsby*.—Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Radclyffe, of Dilston, Northumberland, and widow of Sir William Fenwick, Bart., of Meldon. Sir R. Slingsby's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Brooke, of Newcells.

P. 284, l. 10. *Arches*.—Erecting in honour of the Coronation.

P. 285, l. 1. *Church-stile*.—In an old book of accounts belonging to Warrington Parish, the following minute occurs:—"Nov. 5, 1688. Payd for drink at the *Church-Steele*, 13s.;" and in 1732, "it is ordered that hereafter no money be spent on y^e 5th of November, or on any other *state* day, on the parish account, either at the *Church-Stile*, or at any other place."—*Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1852, p. 442. Thus the original reading is confirmed; for it had been suggested in the "*Gent. Mag.*" that this should be *Church ale*.

P. 285, l. 21. *Plain man*.—"No man is a hero to his *vale-de-chambre*," a saying of the Prince de Condé.

P. 286, l. 5. *Earles*.—Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, and Earl of Clarendon, *extinct*: Arthur (Lord Capel), Viscount Malden, and Earl of Essex; Thomas (Lord Brudenell), Earl of Cardigan; Charles Howard, Lord Dacre, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle; Sir Arthur Annesley (Viscount Valentia), Lord Annesley, and Earl of Anglesea; Sir John Granville, Viscount Lansdowne, and Earl of Bath, *extinct*.

P. 286, l. 6. *Barons*.—John Crewe, Baron Crewe of Stene, *extinct*; Denzil Holles, Baron Holles of Ifield, *extinct*; Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Bart., Baron Cornwallis of Eye, *extinct*; Sir

Horace Townshend, Bart., Baron Townshend of King's Lynn (merged in the Marquisate); Sir A. A. Cooper, Bart., Baron Ashley of Winborne, St. Giles (merged in the Earldom of Shaftesbury); Sir George Booth, Bart., Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, *extinct*.

P. 288, l. 6. *Wadlow*.—The Ashmolean Museum Catalogue mentions "Eight verses upon Simon Wadloe, Vintner, dwelling att y^e sign of y^e Devill and St. Dunstan."—*Apollo et Cohors Musarum*, p. 54.

P. 288, l. 10. *Turkes*.—This company is represented in the curious contemporary picture by Stoop, now at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire.

P. 289, l. 6. *Mary*.—Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, second wife of Thomas, second Viscount Falconberg, afterwards Earl of Falconberg.

P. 290, l. 4. *Dean*.—John Earle, S.T.P., in 1662 made Bishop of Worcester, and translated to Salisbury the following year; and dying in 1665, was buried in the chapel of Merton College, of which he had been a Fellow.

P. 290, l. 8. *Scepter*.—It was St. Edward's staff.

P. 290, l. 20. *Bishopp*.—Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London, acting for Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose age and infirmities prevented him from attending.

P. 290, l. 21. *Caps*.—As yet Barons had no coronet. A grant of that outward mark of dignity was made to them by Charles soon after his coronation. Elizabeth had assigned coronets to Viscounts.

P. 290, l. 23. *King at Armes*.—Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Arms.

P. 290, l. 24. *Places*.—The south, west, and north sides.

P. 290, l. 29. *Lord Cornwallis*.—Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Baronet, had married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ashburnham. His wife, therefore, and her brother, John Ashburnham, were first cousins to Villiers Duke of Buckingham. Rugge states in July, 1660, that "the King supped with Sir Frederick Cornwallis at Durham Yard, in the Strand." He died in January, 1661-2, and was buried with his ancestors at Brome, on the 18th. See *post*, 16th Jan. 1661-2. Collins and other writers erroneously state his death to have occurred on the 31st. The medals which he received as his fee (nearly 100 in number) were carefully preserved in the family, and have been recently arranged, so as to form the setting of a large silver cup, at Audley End.

P. 291, l. 28. Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, acting as Lord High Constable of England, on this occasion.

P. 291, l. 28. James Howard, third Earl of Suffolk, acting as Earl Marshal of England.

P. 291, l. 28. James Butler, first Duke of Ormond, Lord High Steward of England *pro hac vice*.

P. 291, l. 31. *Champion*.—Sir Edward Dymock, as Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln. This service was last performed by one of that family at the coronation of George IV., and with the coronation dinner has since been dispensed with.

P. 291, l. 33. *Herald*.—York Herald, George Owen, who, it will be seen, rescued the canopy from the *valetaille*.

P. 292, l. 17. *Violins*.—See some congratulatory lines on the coronation, by Henry Bold, of New College, Oxford, in Somers's "Tracts," vol. vii., p. 514, Sir W. Scott's edition.

P. 292, l. 24. Baxter, in his "Life," mentions this storm. "On April 23, was His Majesty's coronation-day, the day being very serene and fair, till suddenly in the afternoon, as they were returning from Westminster Hall, there was very terrible thunders when none expected it, which made me remember his father's coronation, on which, being a boy at school, and having leave to play for the solemnity, an earthquake, about two o'clock in the afternoon, did affright the boys, and all the neighbourhood. I intend no commentary on these, but only to relate the matter of fact."

P. 292, l. 29. Bishop Kennett gives a somewhat fuller account of this unseemly broil:—"No sooner had the aforesaid Barons brought up the King to the foot of the stairs in Westminster Hall, ascending to his throne, and turned on the left hand (towards their own table) out of the way, but the King's footmen most insolently and violently seized upon the canopy, which the Barons endeavouring to keep and defend, were by their number and strength dragged down to the lower end of the Hall, nevertheless still keeping their hold; and had not Mr. Owen, York Herald, being accidentally near the Hall door, and seeing the contest, caused the same to be shut, the footmen had certainly carried it away by force. But in the interim also (speedy notice hereof having been given the King) one of the Querries were sent from him, with command to imprison the footmen, and dismiss them out of his service, which put an end to the present disturbance. These footmen were also commanded to make their submission to the Court of Claims, which was accordingly done by them the 30th April following, and the canopy then delivered back to the said Barons." Whilst this disturbance happened, the upper end of the first table, which had been appointed for the Barons of the Cinque Ports, was taken up by the Bishops, Judges, etc., probably nothing loth to take precedence of them; and the poor Barons, naturally unwilling to lose their dinner, were necessitated to eat it at the bottom of the second table, below the Masters of Chancery and others of the long robe.

P. 294, l. 4. *John Maynard*.—In March, 1689, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal; and, soon resigning from infirmity, died 9th October, 1690, aged 88.

P. 295, l. 9. "*The Chances*."—By Beaumont and Fletcher.

P. 297, l. 2. *Felton*.—The house wherein the murder was committed in August, 1628, is situated at the upper end of the High Street at Portsmouth, and its remains are now known as No. 10 in that street. It was occupied recently as a ladies' school. A representation of the front of the house is given in Brayley's "*Graphic Illustrator*," p. 240.

P. 298, l. 5. *Son*.—Charles, Duke of Cambridge, born October 22, 1660, ob. May 5, 1661. He was the first of eight children by Anne Hyde.

P. 298, l. 8. The legitimacy of the infant might have been questionable. See Oct. 7, and Dec. 16, 1660, and Feb. 23, 1660-61.

P. 299, l. 5. *Chamberlaine*.—The Earl of Manchester.

P. 299, l. 29. The celebrated Thomas Fuller, D.D., the Church historian, and author of "*The Worthies of England*," then lecturer at the Savoy. At his death in August following, he was chaplain to the King, prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Cranford, where he was buried.

P. 299, l. 30. *Words*.—The text meant is Job xiv. 14: "All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come."

P. 299, l. 37. *House*.—The King's Head. See 27th March, 1664.

P. 300, l. 3. *Mr. Creed*.—He had been a zealous Puritan.

P. 301, l. 1. "*The Mayds Tragedy*."—By Beaumont and Fletcher. Mohun played *Melantius*; Hart, *Amintor*; and Mrs. Marshall, *Evadne*.

P. 301, l. 37. The Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas were at the upper end of the hall so lately as 1810.

P. 302, l. 6. York House belonged to the See of York till James I.'s time, when Toby Matthews exchanged it with the Crown. Chancellors Egerton and Bacon resided there, after which it was granted to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Subsequently to the Restoration, his son occupied the house some years, and disposing of the premises, they were converted into the streets still bearing his names, and the general appellation of York Buildings. See "*Handbook of London*," *ubi plura*.

P. 302, l. 7. *Ambassador's*.—The Baron de Batteville.

P. 303, l. 32. The Victualling Office at the End of East Smithfield, according to Stow, occupied the site of the Abbey of St. Mary of the Graces, which had been founded by Edward III. to commemorate his escape from shipwreck; and was granted at the dissolution to Sir Arthur Darcy, who pulled it down.

P. 304, l. 31. *Rhenish Wine House*.—In Crooked Lane; but see August 9, 1660, *ante*.

P. 304, l. 31. Jonas Moore, a native of Lancashire, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his day. He was knighted by Charles II., and made Surveyor of the Ordnance, and died in 1679.

P. 305, l. 8. Dr. William Bates, one of the most eminent of the Puritan divines, and who took part in the Savoy Conference. His collected writings fill a large volume in folio. The dissenters called him silver-tongued Bates: he certainly was not a Chrysostom.

P. 305, l. 16. Pepys here refers to the perambulation of parishes on Holy Thursday, still observed. This ceremony was sometimes enlivened by whipping the boys, for the better impressing on their minds the remembrance of the day, and the boundaries of the parish, instead of beating houses or stones. But this would not have harmonized well with the excellent Hooker's practice on this day, when he "always dropped some loving and *factious* observations, to be remembered against the next year, especially by the boys and young people." Amongst Dorsetshire customs, it seems that, in perambulating a manor or parish, a boy is tossed into a stream, if that be the boundary; if a hedge, a sapling from it is applied for the purpose of flagellation.

P. 307, l. 26. On the same day there had been burned by the hangman, in Westminster Hall, the Act for "erecting an High Court of Justice for trying and judging Charles Stuart." Two more Acts were similarly burned the next day.

P. 308, l. 4. Jonathan Radcliff, A.M., then Vicar of Walthamstow.

P. 308, l. 12. The wife of Captain, afterwards Sir Joseph Jordan.

P. 308, l. 12. Robert Shipman bought the great tithes of Walthamstow from the Argall family in 1663; and left them by will to his wife Dorothy, from whom they passed in 1667 to Robert Mascall, merchant.

P. 309, l. 27. *Much*.—See 31st August, 1661, *post*.

P. 311, l. 8. *Montagu*.—Walter, second son to the first Earl of Manchester, embracing the Romish faith while on his travels, was made Abbot of Pontoise, through the influence of Mary de Medici. He afterwards became almoner to the Queen-Dowager of England, and died 1670.

P. 311, l. 23. The Earldom of Kent was erected for the Grey family in 1465; that of Bedford for the Russells, in 1550.

P. 312, l. 5. *Lambert*.—See 24th Jan. 1659-60, *ante*.

P. 313, l. 2. "*Bartholomew Faire*."—A comedy, by Ben Jonson; first acted in 1614.

P. 313, l. 24. *Fuller*.—See *ante*, 7th April, 1661, and note.

P. 313, l. 26. *Galloway*.—Murray and Heath, whose authority is generally good, assert that James Hamilton was at this time

Bishop of Galloway; but the commission for his consecration bears date 12th December, 1661. Kennett also mentions Thomas Sydserf, who had been deposed from the See of Galloway by the Presbyterians in 1638, as the only Scotch prelate alive at the Restoration; and adds, that he came up to London, expecting to be advanced to the Primacy. But he had so disgusted the English bishops, that he was only removed to the See of Orkney, which, though richly endowed, was considered at all times as a sinecure; and he did not long survive his translation. At all events, Hamilton was his successor, and the Bishop of Galloway mentioned in the Diary, 15th May, 1663. Lingard's testimony is in favour of Sydserf being the Bishop of Galloway here alluded to. The death of the Bishop of Orkney (late of Galloway) is mentioned in "The Intelligencer," 29th September, 1663.

P. 314, l. 20. *Rolt*.—Perhaps the same person who had been Envoy from the Protector to the King of Sweden, and is described by Kennett, in September, 1655, as kinsman to his Highness.

P. 314, l. 23. *Trinity House*.—In Water Lane, near the Tower.

P. 315, l. 7. A Form of Prayer was published to be used in London on the 12th, and in the country on the 19th of June, being the special days appointed for a general fast to be kept in the respective places for averting those sicknesses and diseases, that dearth and scarcity, which justly may be feared from the late immoderate rain and waters: for a Thanksgiving also for the blessed change of weather; and the begging the continuance of it to us for our comfort: And likewise for beseeching a Blessing upon the High Court of Parliament now assembled: Set forth by his Majesty's authority. A Sermon was preached before the Commons by Thomas Greenfield, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn. The Lords taxed themselves for the poor—an Earl, 30s., a Baron, 20s. Those absent from Prayers were to pay a forfeit.

P. 316, l. 25. *Shipp*.—*Sic*. orig., probably the word "glass" was omitted.

P. 317, l. 12. "*The Spanish Gypsy*."—A comedy, by T. Middleton and W. Rowley, printed 1653, and again in 1661.

P. 318, l. 27. *Butler*.—See July 14, 1660, *ante*.

P. 319, l. 35. Whilst a hat (see Jan. 28, 1660-61, *ante*) cost only 35s. See also Lord Sandwich's vexation at his beaver being stolen, and a hat only left in lieu of it, April 30, 1661, *ante*: and April 19th and 26th, 1662, *post*.

P. 320, l. 23. Briefs were abolished in 1828.

P. 321, l. 6. Don Francisco de Mello, Conde de Ponte.

P. 321, l. 31. *Queen of Bohemia*.—See May 14, 1660, *ante*.

P. 325, l. 31. Sir Robert Bernard, Serjeant-at-law, of Huntingdon, cr. Bart. 1662, and ob. 1666. His second wife, here

mentioned, was Elizabeth, relict of George Lord Digby, ob. January, 1662.

P. 326, l. 12. Biggleswade.

P. 326, l. 17. William Cecil, second Earl of Salisbury.

P. 326, l. 29. "*Brenoralt, or The Discontented Colonel*."—A tragedy, by Sir John Suckling.

P. 327, l. 29. "*The Jovial Crew*," or "*The Merry Beggars*."—A comedy, by Richard Brome.

P. 327, l. 36. When the Savoy conference ended, the Royal Commission having expired on that day.

P. 330, l. 27. *Hercules Pillars*.—A tavern in Fleet Street.

P. 333, l. 5. This takes away the originality of Dean Swift's "dearly beloved Roger!"

P. 335, l. 18. "*The Merry Devil of Edmunton*."—Anonymous; printed in 1608.

P. 339, l. 27. *Chancellor's*.—This "thing" was probably one of those large grants which Clarendon quietly, or, as he himself says, "without noise or scandal," procured from the King. Besides lands and manors, Clarendon states at one time that the King gave him a "little billet into his hand, that contained a warrant of his own handwriting to Sir Stephen Fox to pay to the Chancellor the sum of 20,000*l.*, of which nobody could have notice." In 1662, he received 25,000*l.* out of the money voted to the King by the Parliament of Ireland, as he mentions in his vindication of himself against the impeachment of the Commons: and we shall see that Pepys, in February, 1664, names another sum of 20,000*l.* given to the Chancellor to clear the mortgage upon Clarendon Park; and this last sum, it was believed, was paid from the money received from France by the sale of Dunkirk.

P. 341, l. 24. *Ladies*.—Montagu.

P. 343, l. 27. "*Antipodes*."—A comedy, by Richard Brome.

P. 345, l. 16. Lord John Somerset, second son of the first Marquis of Worcester, had himself three sons, Henry, Thomas, and Charles, but it is uncertain which is here meant. There was no other Lord Somerset to whom the passage could apply. It was probably Thomas, as the other brothers were married.

P. 345, l. 26. *Mademoiselle*.—The young ladies' governess.

P. 346, l. 11. *Pall*.—Paulina Pepys.

P. 346, l. 33. *The Benevolence*.—Upon this occasion the clergy alone gave 33,743*l.* See 31st May, 1661, *ante*.

P. 347, l. 25. John Mennes, or Minnes, born at Sandwich in 1598, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, became afterwards a great traveller and noted seaman: he held a place in the Navy Office during the reigns of the two elder Stuarts, and was knighted at Dover, in 1641, by Charles I. Adhering to the royal cause, he was, after the Restoration, appointed Governor of Dover

Castle, and commanded the "Henry," as a Vice-Admiral, in the fleet that brought Catherine of Braganza to England. Subsequently he was made Comptroller of the Navy, which office he retained till his death, in 1670-1. He is buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart Street, where, in the south aisle, part of a monument to his memory is still to be seen. Wood describes him as an honest and stout man, generous and religious, well skilled in physic and chymistry, and the author of "*Musarum Deliciæ*," and other poems.

P. 349, l. 4. Lady Catherine Montagu, youngest daughter of Lord Sandwich, married, first, Nicholas Bacon, eldest son and heir of Sir Nicholas Bacon, K.B., of Shrubland Hall, co. Suffolk; and, secondly, the Rev. Balthazar Gardeman. She died January 15, 1757, æt. 96 years, 4 months.—*M. I.*

P. 349, l. 32. *Footman*.—Apparently a servant of Mr. Somerset's.

P. 350, l. 13. Sir Theophilus Jones had represented the county of Dublin in Parliament, and served as a colonel in the Commonwealth army.

P. 350, l. 22. Lord Sandwich's family of daughters.

P. 351, l. 30. "'Tis pity she's a W—e."—A tragedy, by John Forde.

P. 352, l. 22. *Balty*.—Balthazar St. Michel.

P. 353, l. 9. *Gondaloes*.—"Two long boats that were made in Venice, called gondolas, were by the Duke of Venice (Dominico Contareni), presented to His Majesty; and the attending watermen, being four, were in very rich clothes, crimson satin; very big were their breeches and doublets; they wore also very large shirts of the same satin, very richly laced."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*.

P. 353, l. 27. *My Aunt*.—Mrs. Kite.

P. 354, l. 24. *Carrion*.—A fling at the butcher's trade.

P. 355, l. 3. *Court*.—The manorial Court of Graveley, in Huntingdonshire, to which Impington owed suit or service, and under which the Pepys's copyhold estates were held. See July 8, 1661, *ante*.

P. 356, l. 25. *Heire at law*.—To Robert Pepys, of Brampton.

P. 358, l. 2. Probably the original of the well-known Mother Red-Cap.

P. 358, l. 8. *Algiers*.—These actions at Algiers have been engraved.

P. 358, l. 37. Richard Country, Captain of the "Hind," in the fleet at Scheveling.

P. 359, l. 20. "*Father's owne Son*."—The only mention of this play occurs in an enumeration of plays belonging to Will. Beeston, as Governor of the Cockpit, in Drury Lane. The list is dated 10th Aug. 1639.—See COLLIER's *Annals of the Stage*, ii., 92.

P. 360, l. 6. *Embassador from Sweden*.—The Count Brahé.

P. 360, l. 7. *Precedence*.—This had been a frequent source of contention, and many absurd incidents had occurred. In 1618, Gaspar Dauvet, Comte des Marets, Ambassador to James I., left our Court in dissatisfaction upon a point of precedence claimed by him over Gondomar, which was not allowed by James. The question now came to a crisis, and was settled. See Evelyn's account, drawn up by Royal command, printed at the end of his "Diary."

P. 360, l. 8. The Comte de Brienne insinuates, in his "Memoirs" that Charles purposely abstained from interfering, in the belief that it was for his interest to let France and Spain quarrel, in order to further his own designs in the match with Portugal. Louis certainly held that opinion; and he afterwards instructed d'Estrades to solicit from the English Court the punishment of those Londoners who had insulted his Ambassador, and to demand the dismissal of De Batteville. Either no Londoner had interfered, or Louis's demand had not in England the same force as in Spain; for no one was punished. The latter part of his request it was clearly not for Charles to entertain, much less enforce.

P. 362, l. 1. *Bullet*.—This fray was the occasion of a good joke at the French Court, thus related in the "Menagiana," vol. ii. p. 336:—"Lors qu'on demandoit, 'Que fait Batteville en Angleterre?' on repondoit, 'Il bat L'Estrade.'" This expression, as is well known, means "battre la campagne avec de la cavalerie pour avoir des nouvelles des ennemis."—CHAMBAUD'S *Dictionnaire*.

P. 362, l. 2. *Number*.—The French accounts swell the number of the Spanish Ambassador's attendants to 2,000; 200 would, perhaps, be the truth.

P. 363, l. 2. *Corombona*.—"The White Devil; or, the Life and Death of Vittoria Corombona, the famous Venetian Courtesan," by John Webster.

P. 363, l. 13. The courier sent by d'Estrades to Paris, with the news of his discomfiture, arrived at the hôtel of the Comte de Brienne (Louis-Henri de Lomenie, who had succeeded his father, Henri-Auguste, as Secretary of State) at eleven at night. Brienne instantly repaired to the King, then at supper with the Queen-Mother, his own Queen, and his brother, Philippe of Anjou (Monsieur); and, requesting Louis to appear composed before the numerous spectators, he told him that the Spanish Ambassador's people had cut the traces of his Ambassador's coach, killed two coachmen, and cut the horses' bridles; and that the Spanish Ambassador's coach had taken precedence of that of d'Estrades, whose own son had also been wounded in the affray. In spite of the caution which he had received, Louis rose up in such agitation, as nearly to overturn the table; seized Brienne by the arm, led him into the Queen-Mother's chamber, and bade him

read d'Estrades' despatch. The Queen-Mother followed in haste. "What is the matter?" said she.—"It is," replied the King, "an attempt to embroil the King of Spain and myself." The Queen-Mother begged him to return to the company. "I have supped, Madame," said he, raising his voice. "I will be righted in this affair, or I will declare war against the King of Spain; and I will force him to yield precedence to my Ambassadors in every Court in Europe."—"Oh, my son!" replied the Queen-Mother, "break not a peace which has cost me so dear; and remember, that the King of Spain is my brother."—"Leave me, Madame," rejoined Louis, "to hear d'Estrades' despatch. Return to the table, and let some fruit only be prepared for me." Anne of Austria having retired, Louis listened to the despatch, and instantly gave his commands to Brienne; which were, in substance, to order the Conde de Fuensaldagna, the Spanish Ambassador, to quit France instantly, and to forbid the Marques de las Fuentes, his intended successor, to set foot on the French territory; to recall his Commissioners on the boundary question, as well as the Archbishop of Embrun, his Ambassador at Madrid; to demand from the King of Spain an apology proportionable to the offence; that De Batteville should be punished in person; and that in all the Courts of Europe the Spanish Ambassador should give place to the French; and, on the refusal of any part of his demands, to declare war. Louis gained all and every point. After much paper war, and many protocols, Spain gave way. The Baron de Batteville was recalled; the Marques de las Fuentes was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to Paris, to tender apologies; and on March 24, 1662, in the presence of twenty-seven Ambassadors and Envoys from various Courts of Europe, the Marques de las Fuentes declared to Louis XIV. that the King, his master, had sent orders to all his Ambassadors and Ministers to abstain from all rivalry with those of Louis. Louis, turning to the foreign ministers, desired them to communicate this declaration to their masters. The Dutch Ambassador dryly remarked, that he had heard of Embassies to tender obedience to the Pope, but that he had never before known of such from one prince to another. An amusing volume might be written on the absurd punctilios of the Ambassadors of the seventeenth century. A medal was struck by the French to commemorate this great event.

P. 363, l. 17. This prejudice extended to the days of Pope, whose country mouse entertained his courtly guest with

"Cheese such as men in Suffolk make,
But wished it Stilton for his sake."

Imitations of Horace, Sat. vi. b. 2nd.

See also Shadwell's "Works," vol. iv. p. 350.

P. 364, l. 5. James Buck, afterwards preacher at the Temple, a man of great learning, and rector of St. James's, Garlickhithe, from 1661 till his death, at an advanced age, in 1685.

P. 364, l. 13. *Court*.—See Sept. 16, 1661, *ante*.

P. 364, l. 31. *Rider's*.—At Bethnal Green; mentioned June 26, 1663.

P. 365, l. 5. She was the wife of Sir Daniel Harvey.

P. 365, l. 18. "*The Traytor*."—A tragedy, by James Shirley.

P. 368, l. 31. "*Love and Honour*."—A tragi-comedy, by Sir W. Davenant, first acted at the Black Friars.

P. 369, l. 32. *Tangier*.—Many curious views of Tangier were taken by Hollar, during its occupation by the English; and his drawings are preserved in the British Museum. Some have been engraved by himself; but the impressions are of considerable rarity.

P. 370, l. 17. *Sir Williams*.—Sir W. Pen and Sir W. Batten, so styled *passim*.

P. 371, l. 16. *Beaver*.—Doubtless the same mentioned June 27, 1661. It was a "*chapeau de poil*," a mark of some distinction in those days, and which gave name to Rubens's famous picture, now in Sir Robert Peel's collection, of a lady in a beaver hat, or "*chapeau de poil*." This having been corrupted into "*chapeau de paille*," has led to much ignorant conjecture.

P. 375, l. 5. *Juego de Toro*.—A bull-fight. See May 24, 1662.

P. 375, l. 32. The King's letter to the council for this purpose was read on November 19.

P. 375, l. 33. *Buck*.—Probably John Buck, D.D., who was Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, and published, in 1660, a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached at St. Paul's.—WATT'S *Bibl. Britan.*

P. 377, l. 2. *Embassador*.—The Count Brahé.

P. 377, l. 3. *Flag*.—And that, too, in the river Thames itself. The right of obliging ships of all nations to lower topsails and strike their flag to the English, whilst in the British seas, and even on the French coasts, had, up to this time, been rigidly enforced. When Sully was sent by Henry IV., in 1603, to congratulate James I. on his accession, and in a ship commanded by a Vice-Admiral of France, he was fired upon by the English Admiral Mansel, for daring to hoist the flag of France in the presence of that of England, although within sight of Calais. The French flag was lowered, and all Sully's remonstrances could obtain no redress for the alleged injury. According to Rugge, Holmes had insisted upon the Swede's lowering his flag, and had even fired a shot to enforce the observance of the usual tribute of respect, but the Ambassador sent his secretary and another gentleman on board the English frigate, to assure the captain, *upon the word and honour of an Ambassador*, that the King, by a verbal order, had given him

leave and a dispensation in that particular, and upon this false representation he was allowed to proceed on his voyage without further question. This want of caution, and disobedience of orders, fell heavily on Holmes, who was imprisoned for two months, and not reappointed to the same ship. Brahé afterwards made a proper submission for the fault he had committed, at his own Court. His conduct reminds us of Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an ambassador—that *he is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country*. A pun upon the term *lieger-Ambassador*.

P. 379, l. 19. "*Philaster* ; or, *Love lies a bleeding*," a tragedy, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

P. 380, l. 10. See March 27, 1660, *ante*. Lady Wright lived till 1708.

P. 380, l. 33. Martha Batten.

P. 381, l. 11. *Savill*.—No notice of this artist has been discovered.

P. 381, l. 19. *St. Clement Danes*.—So called, because Harold, the Danish king, and others of his countrymen, were there buried.

P. 381, l. 30. *Foy*.—A merry-making given at parting.—*HALLIWELL'S Dictionary*.

P. 382, l. 12. *The Fleece*.—See the account of this tavern, Dec. 1, 1660, *ante*.

P. 383, l. 1. *Tangier*.—Lord Sandwich's *Journal* has been printed by Kennett. See note to Feb. 20, 1661-62.

P. 383, l. 3. The Ironmongers' Company possess in trust an enormous sum, left by Thomas Batton, for the redemption of Christian slaves in Barbary. Since Lord Exmouth's expedition no claims have arisen upon the fund, which is now administered for other purposes, under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

P. 383, l. 6. Christopher, first Lord Hatton. Ob. 1670.

P. 383, l. 17. *Any*.—This may be dinner or lodgings.

P. 383, l. 22. *Holmes*.—See 12th Nov. 1661, *ante*.

P. 383, l. 32. *Him*.—The tables were in vain attempted to be turned in May, 1670, when Arthur Capel, the first Earl of Essex, sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to Denmark in a ship of war, was thrice fired upon with shot by Major-General Holke, who commanded the Castle of Cronenburg, which Essex had neglected or refused to salute. Charles did not submit tamely to this insult. Essex was ordered to obtain the fullest reparation, and he did so promptly. On the 19th of the same month, Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State, acknowledged the good success which Lord Essex had had "about the flagg. His Majesty received your letter with great satisfaction, which came seasonably to be declared here before the French Court. The satisfaction you have

obtained is absolute, and a full renounce to all that pretence on their part."

P. 385, l. 3. "*The Mad Lover*."—By John Fletcher.

P. 385, l. 7. Savill. See 23rd Nov. 1661.

P. 386, l. 1. The important charter had been granted to the Company in the April previous. Bombay, just acquired, as part of Queen Katherine's dowry, was not made over to the Company by Charles until 1668.

P. 386, l. 24. See a similar outrage, committed by Captain Ferrers, 12th Sept. 1662. Swords were usually worn by footmen. See 4th May, 1662, *post*.

P. 387, l. 14. Pepys seems not to have been aware at the time that Sir John Burroughs, Keeper of the Records, *temp.* Car. I., had written a Treatise on the Sovereignty of the British Seas, copies of which, both in Latin and English, are common, and one of which is in the Pepysian Library; neither had he discovered that William Ryley, the Herald, Deputy Keeper of the Records, whom he knew personally, had also written on the subject, and had made extracts from the Records. Ryley's collections appear to have belonged to James II., and were probably made for him at this time. The Duke of Newcastle afterwards possessed them, and they are now in the British Museum.

P. 388, l. 33. *Mademoiselle*.—See Nov. 15, 1661, *ante*.

P. 388, l. 37. Savill's.

P. 389, l. 26. "*Cutter of Coleman Street*."—Cutter, in old English, means a swagger: hence the title of the play. It was originally called "*The Guardian*," when acted before royalty at Cambridge.

P. 391, l. 2. What idea could Pepys have formed of Doomsday Book?

P. 392, l. 20. *Washeall-bowle*.—

"The wenches with their wassall bowls
About the streets are singing."

WITHER'S *Christmas Carol*.

The old custom of carrying the wassail bowl from door to door, with songs and merriment, in Christmas week, is still observed in some of our rural districts.

P. 393, l. 31. "*D'Ambois*."—A tragedy, by George Chapman.

P. 395, l. 7. "*The Spanish Curate*."—By John Fletcher. Pepys saw it at the Duke's Theatre.

P. 397, l. 28. Lady Penn was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Jasper, of Rotterdam.—*Life of Penn*, ii., 572.

P. 397, l. 31. The same custom is noticed, Feb. 3, 1661-62.

P. 398, l. 24. Sir Paul Neile, of White Waltham, Berks, son of Neile, Archbishop of York, an active member of the Royal Society.

P. 399, l. 2. Readers will find a good account of the origin of the Ducal Government of Genoa in Hallam's "Middle Ages," vol. i., p. 468.

P. 400, l. 3. These three brothers were the sons of Robert Honywood, of Charing, Kent, who had purchased the estate of Mark's Hall, in Essex; and whose mother, Mary Attwaters, after forty-four years of widowhood, died at ninety-three, having lived to see three hundred and sixty-seven of her own lawful descendants. Colonel Honywood and Peter seem, from subsequent notices in the Diary, to have been both knighted: but we find no particulars of their history. Michael Honywood, D.D., was rector of Kegworth, co. Leicester, and seeking refuge at Utrecht during the Rebellion, was, on his return, made Dean of Lincoln, and died in 1681, aged 85, having been generally considered a learned and holy man. The widow of Dean Honywood left his library to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Many early printed books of great rarity contained in this collection were dispersed under the auspices of Dean Gordon in 1817, and replaced by the purchase of modern works comparatively of no value. See Botfield's "Account of our Cathedral Libraries." In the "Topographer and Genealogist," No. V., there is a printed account of "Mary Honywood and her posterity," taken from a MS. of Peter Le Neve's, in the Lansdowne Collection, in the British Museum.

P. 400, l. 12. They are formed by dropping melted glass into water. These drops are still called after Prince Rupert, who brought them out of Germany, where they were named "*Lacrymæ Batavicæ*." They consist of glass drops with long and slender tails, which burst to pieces on the breaking off those tails in any part. The invention is thus alluded to in "*Hudibras*":—

"Honour is like that glassy bubble
That finds philosophers such trouble,
Whose least part cracked, the whole does fly,
And wits are cracked to find out why."

Part II., canto ii., line 385.

P. 400, l. 16. *Gleek*.—"Whatever games were stirring at places where he retired, as gammon, *gleek*, piquet, or even the merry main, he made one."—*Life of Lord Keeper Guildford*, vol. i., p. 17. See Feb. 17, 1661-62, *post*.

P. 400, l. 19. *Mr. Berkenshaw*.—Pepys's music-master.

P. 401, l. 3. On the 8th, a Proclamation was issued for a general fast to be observed in London and Westminster on the 15th, and in the rest of England on the 22nd, with prayers on occasion of "the present unseasonableness of the weather." William Lucy, Bishop of St. David's, preached before the House of Lords. Dr.

Samuel Bolton and Dr. Bruno Ryves preached at St. Margaret's, before the House of Commons.

P. 401, l. 10. The old proverb says truly, that "a green yule maketh a fat kirk-yard." Apples were growing at this time.

P. 401, l. 12. *Cornwallis*.—See *ante*, April 23, 1661, note.

P. 401, l. 13. *Steward*.—This should be Treasurer.

P. 401, l. 17. Gambia, on the western coast of Africa, then recently possessed by the English. Its unhealthy character is still, alas! well proved by our cruisers against the slave trade.

P. 402, l. 16. Edward Montagu, noticed 20th April, 1660, dying unmarried, s. p., his brother Ralph succeeded, as third Lord Montagu of Boughton, and was created an Earl in 1689, and in 1705 Duke of Montagu. He was Ambassador to France from 1668 to 1672; and some of his letters were used for the impeachment of the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds. He died in 1709. His sister Elizabeth had married Sir Daniel Harvey, who was knighted by Charles II. at his first landing, and was sent, in 1668, Ambassador to Constantinople.

P. 404, l. 16. Henry Montagu, first Earl of Manchester, had numerous issue by his first lady; but George, here mentioned, was the eldest son of Margaret Crouch, the Earl's third wife. See also 7th March, 1660, *ante*.

P. 405, l. 1. *Chamberlaine*.—The Earl of Manchester.

P. 405, l. 14. *Three Crane Tavern*.—In Upper Thames Street.

P. 406, l. 3. Painted by Savill.

P. 406, l. 11. *Garden*.—"I remember your honour very well, when you newly came out of France, and wore pantaloon breeches; at which time your late honoured father [Sir W. Penn] dwelt in the Navy Office, in that apartment the Lord Viscount Brouncker dwelt in afterwards, which was on the north part of the Navy Office garden."—P. GIBSON of Penn y^e Quaker, *Life of Penn*, ii., 616.

P. 406, l. 19. *Sir R. Brown*.—He had been gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I., and Resident in France for that monarch. He was created a Baronet 1st September, 1649, and died 10th February, 1683. Much is said of him in the "Diary" of John Evelyn, who married his only child and heir; and thus became possessor of Sayes Court. Part of Deptford Dockyard is still held under the Evelyn family. The plans, on a large scale, of Sayes Court, and Deptford Dockyard, executed by Joel Gascoyne, in 1692, probably for Evelyn himself, are in the British Museum, together with plans of the dockyard as it existed in 1688, 1698, and 1774, respectively; and also other plans of the docks made for the Evelyns.

P. 406, l. 21. Sir N. Crisp was magnificent in all his projects.

P. 407, l. 18. An account of this ceremony was printed at the time, entitled "The Traytor's Pilgrimage from the Tower to

Tyburn, being a true relation of the drawing of William Lord Mounson, Sir Henry Mildmay, and 'Squire Wallop . . . with the manner of the proceedings at Tyburn, in order to the degrading and divesting of them of their former titles of honour, and their declaratory speeches to both the right worshipful Sheriffs of London and Middlesex." The late Lord Monson and the present Lord Sondes are descended from the eldest son of Sir Thomas Monson. Viscount Monson left one son by his second wife, Alston Monson, who died s. p. in 1674.—COLLINS'S *Peerage*.

P. 407, l. 19. Sir Henry Mildmay's estate of Wansted was confiscated, and was given to Sir Robert Brookes; and by him, or his heirs, or creditors, alienated in 1667 to Sir Josiah Childe, ancestor of the Earl Tylney. See May 14, 1665. It is now Lord Mornington's, in right of his first wife. Sir Henry Mildmay's other estates were saved by being settled on his marriage.

P. 407, l. 19. *Another*.—Robert Wallop, the direct ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth. He died in the Tower, November 16, 1667.

P. 410, l. 9. Probably Benjamin Templer, rector of Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

P. 410, l. 28. *Prison*.—Which afterwards caused Pepys much trouble.

P. 412, l. 25. The poetry of the song, "Gaze not on Swans," is by H. Noel, and set to music by H. Lawes, in his "Ayres and Dialogues," 1653.

P. 412, l. 37. *Died the Queen of Bohemia*.—At Leicester House, on the north side of the present Leicester Square, to which she had removed only five days previously from Drury House, in Drury Lane, the residence of Lord Craven, to whom it has been asserted that she was married.

P. 413, l. 22. *Trinity House*.—In Water Lane.

P. 414, l. 16. *The Convertine*. A fourth-rate, of 48 guns; in 1665 it was commanded by Captain John Pearce.

P. 414, l. 20. Eat flesh in Lent, of which the observance, intermitted for nineteen years, was now reviving. We have seen that Pepys, as yet, had not cast off all show of puritanism. "In this month the Fishmongers' Company petitioned the King that Lent might be kept, because they had provided abundance of fish for this season, and their prayer was granted."—RUGGE.

P. 414, l. 32.—"A dreadful storm of wind happened one night in February, anno 1661-2, which, though general, at least all over England, yet was remarkable at Oxford in these two respects:—1. That though it forced the stones inwards into the cavity of Allhallows' spire, yet it overthrew it not. And 2. That in the morning, when there was some abatement of its fury, it was yet so violent, that it laved water out of the river Cherwell, and cast it

quite over the bridge at Magdalen College, above the surface of the water, near twenty foot high : which passage, with advantage of holding by the College wall, I had then curiosity to go to see myself, which otherwise perhaps I should have as hardly credited, as some other persons now may do."—PLOT'S *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, p. 5.

P. 415, l. 5. *Sanderson*.—This was not the mother of the maids.

P. 415, l. 13. *Roxalana*.—This actress, so called from the character she played in the "Siege of Rhodes," was Elizabeth Davenport. Evelyn saw her on the 9th Jan. 1661-2, she being soon after taken to be "My Lord Oxford's Miss;" but she returned to the stage within a year. See May 20th, *post*. She was induced to marry the Earl of Oxford, after indignantly refusing to become his mistress, and discovered, when too late, that the nuptial ceremony had been performed by the Earl's trumpeter, in the habit of a priest. For more of her history, see "Mémoires de Grammont." Ashmole records the birth of the Earl of Oxford's son, by Roxalana, 17th April, 1664, which shows that the *liaison* continued after her return to the stage. (*Cat.* p. 205.) The child was called Aubrey Vere.—WARD'S *Diary*, p. 131.

P. 415, l. 24. "Sunday, Jan. 12. This morning, the Portuguese, 140 horse in Tangier, made a salley into the country for booty, whereof they had possessed about 400 cattle, 30 camels, and some horses, and 35 women and girls, and being six miles distant from Tangier, were intercepted by 100 Moors with harquebusses, who in the first charge killed the Aidill with a shot in the head, whereupon the rest of the Portuguese ran, and in the pursuit 51 were slain, whereof were 11 of the knights, besides the Aidill. The horses of the 51 were also taken by the Moors, and all the booty relieved.

"Tuesday, Jan. 14. This morning, Mr. Mules came to me from the Governor, for the assistance of some of our men into the castle.

"Thursday, Jan. 16. About 80 men out of my own ship, and the Princess, went into Tangier, into the lower castle, about four of the clock in the afternoon.

"Friday, Jan. 17. In the morning, by eight o'clock, the Martyn came in from Cales (*Cadix*) with provisions, and about ten a clock I sent Sir Richard Stayner, with 120 men, besides officers, to the assistance of the Governor, into Tangier."—LORD SANDWICH'S *Journal*, in Kennett's "Register."

On the 23rd Lord Sandwich put one hundred more men into Tangier; on the 29th and 30th, Lord Peterborough and his garrison arrived from England, and received possession from the Portuguese; and, on the 31st, Sir Richard Stayner and the seamen re-embarked on board Lord Sandwich's fleet.

P. 418, l. 31. Afterwards Sir Martin Beckman, many of whose

plans are in the British Museum. He became chief engineer, and was knighted 20th March, 1685. The Map of Tangier here mentioned is in the Collection of George III. at the British Museum.

P. 419, l. 10. Betterton played Romeo, and his wife Juliet.

P. 419, l. 27. *Coach*.—This reminds me of a story of my father's, when he was of Merton College, and heard Bowen the porter wish that he had £100 a year, to enable him to keep a couple of hunters and a pack of foxhounds.

P. 420, l. 10. *Pope's Head*.—In Cornhill, where Pope's Head Alley still exists. See June 20, 1662.

P. 420, l. 31. *Blagrove*.—See Dec. 9, 1660, *ante*; and Sept. 11, 1664, *post*.

P. 420, l. 32. Dr. Robert Creighton, originally of Trinity College, Oxford; but who afterwards, from 1627 to 1639, was Greek Professor and Public Orator at Cambridge. When Pepys heard him, Creighton was Dean of Wells. In 1670 he was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells. He died in 1672. His son, of the same name, was Greek Professor of Cambridge from 1662 to 1666, and died in 1678. Sir J. Hawkins says that Dr. Creighton (the son) died at Wells in 1736, æt. 97. The father and son have been sometimes confounded.

P. 421, l. 14. *Lady Monk*.—She is called in the State Poems "the Monkey Duchess." The Duke was Master of the Horse to the King.

P. 421, l. 20. *Ralph Montagu*.—Afterwards Duke of Montagu.

P. 421, l. 24. See April 12, 1661, *ante*.

P. 422, l. 15. *Sir G. Downing*.—See note at p. 2 of this volume.

P. 422, l. 17. *The King*.—"And hail the treason though we hate the traitor." On the 21st, Charles returned his formal thanks to the States for their assistance in the matter.

P. 422, l. 26. *Cromwell*.—The President Hénault mentions a similar speech made by Lockhart, in France. "Un Ecossois, nommé Lockart, ambassadeur d'Angleterre en France, sous Cromwell, dont il avait épousé la nièce, et qui le fut aussi depuis, sous Charles II., disoit qu'il n'étoit pas considéré en France, en qualité d'ambassadeur du roi, comme il l'avoit été du tems de Cromwel; cela devoit être parcequ'il y avoit bien de la différence entre celui qui obligea la France à prendre Dunkerque pour la lui remettre, et celui qui revendit cette place à la France quand il fut remonté sur le trône." Hénault's pithy remark expresses the truth. Nothing shows the degradation of Charles in a more striking light than this coincidence of opinion in two ambassadors. One might almost suppose, if the thing were possible, that Hénault had seen Pepys's "Diary." The first edition of Hénault does not contain this passage.

P. 425, l. 7. This elucidates in some degree the Pepys pedigree.

P. 425, l. 25. It passed the House of Lords on the 9th April.

P. 425, l. 29. *Sir John Lewes*.—He had been knighted at the Hague, and afterwards was created a baronet.

P. 426, l. 13. Wife of Surgeon Pierce.

P. 426, l. 32. Burnet remarks, "Own Time," vol. i., p. 401, edit. 1823, that "Sir William Petty published his Observations on the Bills of Mortality, in the name of one Grant, a papist." This is confirmed by Evelyn, "Diary," March 22, 1675.

P. 427, l. 8. A kind of sweet dish made of eggs, cream, &c., flavoured with the juice of tansy, which is a species of odorous herb.

P. 428, l. 10. This is not in exact accordance with the certificate of Dr. Milles, in the Memoirs of Pepys, at the beginning of this volume.

P. 429, l. 13. *The Little Thief*.—By John Fletcher.

P. 429, l. 28. *The Spittle*.—Christ's Hospital, where the 'Spital Sermons are still preached annually, on Easter Monday and Tuesday.

P. 430, l. 1. *Roxalana*.—See 20th May, 1662, *post*.

P. 431, l. 27. Lord Say and Sele, who died seven days afterwards.

P. 432, l. 16. *Sir George*.—Carteret.

P. 432, l. 19. On the 5th of June following Louis, notwithstanding the scarcity, gave that splendid carousal in the court before the Tuileries, from which the place has ever since taken its name.

P. 432, l. 20. Richard Talbot, who figures conspicuously in Grammont's "Mémoires." He married, first, Catherine Boynton, and secondly, Frances Jennings, eldest sister of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Talbot was created Earl of Tyrconnel by James II., and made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and elevated by him to the Dukedom of Tyrconnel after his abdication.

P. 433, l. 4. In the Ethiopian, the black colour does not reside in the cutis, or true skin, but in a texture superficial to and between it and the cuticle. This texture, the *rete mucosum*, in which the dark pigment is situate, may be readily dissected off, along with the cuticle, from the true skin, which is then exposed, and is of a *whitish* colour. When the body of a negro has long been immersed in water, such a dissection is, as it were, performed by the putrefactive process; and the surface of the body being thus deprived of its two outer investments, does really look *white*.—*Ex inform.* Alexander Melville M'Whinnick, F.R.C.P.

P. 434, l. 30. In the Strand; the site of the present Adelphi. The New Exchange stood where Coutts's banking-house now is.

P. 435, l. 29. Now actually Moses and Son's.

P. 436, l. 7. This was the learned Robert South, then public orator at Oxford, and afterwards D.D., and prebendary of Westminster, and canon of Christchurch. The story, as copied from a contemporary tract, called "*Annus Mirabilis Secundus*," is given with full details in Wood's "*Athenæ*," and Kennett's "*Register*." It is by no means devoid of interest; but, having been so often printed, need not be here repeated. We may observe, however, that South had experienced a similar qualm whilst preaching at Oxford a few months before; but these seizures produced no bad consequences, as he lived to be eighty-three.

P. 436, l. 32. Mary, daughter to George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, wife of James, fourth Duke of Lennox, and third Duke of Richmond, who left her a widow secondly in 1655. She had previously married Charles Lord Herbert; and she took for her third husband, Thomas Howard, brother of the Earl of Carlisle, who fought the duel with Jermyn. See August 19, *post*.

P. 437, l. 31. *My office*.—Clerk of the Acts.

P. 438, l. 14. The Duke of Ormond, as Lord High Steward.

P. 438, l. 14. *Manchester*.—As Lord Chamberlain.

P. 438, l. 21. *Mr. Tippets*.—Afterwards knighted as Sir John Tippets.

P. 438, l. 28. Sir George Carteret, who was M.P. for Portsmouth and Vice-Chamberlain to the King.

P. 440, l. 11. *Virtuosoes*.—The Royal Society.

P. 440, l. 16. John Owen, D.D., a learned Nonconformist divine, and a voluminous theological writer, made Dean of Christ Church in 1653, by the Parliament, and ejected in 1659-60. He died at Ealing in 1683.

P. 442, l. 10. *Girl*.—Mary, afterwards Queen of England.

P. 443, l. 28. *Sword*.—See 7th Dec. 1661, *ante*.

P. 444, l. 24.—Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Sir George Carteret, was the daughter of Sir Philip Carteret.

P. 444, l. 30. Query, Lukyn.

P. 445, l. 14. "*Guarda mi spada*."—*Sic*, orig.

P. 446, l. 19. *Mourning*.—For his aunt, the Queen of Bohemia.

P. 446, l. 31. *Marriott*.—The Housekeeper.

P. 447, l. 20. Rugge, in his "*Diurnal*," tells us that the Queen attired herself in the English fashion soon after he landed.

P. 447, l. 26. *Sanderson*.—See May 10, 1660, *ante*.

P. 448, l. 23. To ears accustomed to the official words of speeches from the throne at the present day, the familiar tone of the following extracts from Charles's speech to the Commons, on the 1st of March, will be amusing:—"I will conclude with putting you in mind of the season of the year, and the convenience of your being in the country, in many respects for the good and welfare of

it; for you will find much tares have been sowed there in your absence. The arrival of my wife, who I expect some time this month, and the necessity of my own being out of town to meet her, and to stay some time before she comes hither, makes it very necessary that the Parliament be adjourned before Easter, to meet again in the winter. . . . The mention of my wife's arrival puts me in mind to desire you to put that compliment upon her, that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be; and, to that purpose, I pray you would quickly pass such laws as are before you, in order to the amending those ways, and that she may not find Whitehall surrounded with water." Such a bill passed the Commons on the 24th June.—From CHARLES'S *Speech*, 1st March, 1662.

P. 449, l. 25. See Feb. 18, 1661-2.

P. 450, l. 11. *Sarak*.—Lord Sandwich's housekeeper.

P. 450, l. 19. *Child*.—The Duke of Southampton, Lady Castlemaine's son by the King, was born in May, 1662.

P. 450, l. 23. "The French Dancing Master," acted by Killigrew's company, 11th March, 1661-2. See Sir Henry Herbert's Register of Plays performed at the Restoration, in Malone's "Shakespeare," by Boswell, vol. iii., p. 275.

P. 450, l. 27. No wonder that Lacy performed his part so well, as he had been brought up a dancing-master. He afterwards procured a Lieutenant's commission in the army, which he soon quitted for the stage, and was the author of four plays. Ob. 1681, and buried in the churchyard of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

P. 450, l. 36. "Love in a Maze" is the second title of Shirley's play of "The Changes."

P. 451, l. 3. The articles of peace between Charles II. and Algiers, concluded 30th August, 1664, by Admiral Thomas Allen, according to instructions from the Duke of York, being the same articles concluded by Sir John Lawson, 23rd April, 1662, and confirmed 10th November following. They are reprinted in Somers's "Tracts," vol. vi., p. 554, Sir W. Scott's edition.

P. 451, l. 29. "I came to the Wardrobe in London to my family, where I met a letter from Captain Teddiman to Mr. Samuel Pepys, showing the news of Sir John Lawson's having made peace with Algiers, they agreeing not to search our ships."—LORD SANDWICH'S *Journal*, 23rd May.

P. 451, l. 31. "*Witt in a Constable*."—A comedy, by Henry Glapthorne.

P. 451, l. 36. For a description of the different musical instruments mentioned by Pepys, see Burney's and Hawkins's "Histories of Music."

P. 454, l. 20. "Dr. Faustus," a tragical history, by Christopher Marlowe.

P. 456, l. 28. A very singular book by Dr. Thomas Bayly—*"Herba Parietis;"* or, the Wall-flower, as it grew out of the Stone Chamber belonging to Newgate. Lond. 1650. Folio.

P. 464, l. 10. *Sir H. Vane*.—See Burnet's account of his conduct, *"Hist. of His Own Time,"* vol. i., p. 277, edit. 1823.

P. 464, l. 15. *i.e.*, the reporters.

P. 464, l. 20. Sir William Boreman, Clerk to the Board of Green Cloth.

P. 468, l. 26. *Lea-Bayly*.—A hamlet in the parish of Newland, Gloucestershire.

P. 472, l. 18. *Field*.—See Feb. 4, 1661-2, *ante*.

P. 475, l. 11. *Sir W. Penn*.—Penn was Governor of Kinsale.

P. 477, l. 18. Anne, daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Balls, in Hertfordshire, wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe; see 29th June, 1669. She wrote *"Memoirs"* of her life, which have been published, and are extremely interesting.





ADDITIONAL NOTES TO VOLUME II.

FROM LORD BRAYBROOKE'S EDITION OF 1854.

PAGE 3, l. 12. *Sir W. Compton*.—See May 6, 1660, and note.

P. 3, l. 12. *O'Neale*.—The best account of this person is given in his monumental inscription, in Boughton-Malherbe Church:—"Here lies the body of Mr. Daniel O'Neale, who descended from that greate, honoura^{ble}, and antient family of the O'Neales, in Ireland, to whom he added new luster by his owne merit, being rewarded for his courage and loyalty in the civil warrs, under King Charles the First and Charles the Second, wth the offices of Postmaster General of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Master of the Powder, and Groome of His Maj^{ties} Bed-chamber. He was married to the right honourable Katherine Countesse of Chesterfeild, who erected him this monument, as one of the last markes of her kindnesse, to show her affection longer than her weak breath would serve to express it. He died A.D. 1663, aged 60." In the "Letters of Philip, Second Earl of Chesterfield," p. 6, it is stated that he died on the 9th of April, 1667; but the date of the year should be 1663. The "Great O'Neale" whose death Pepys records as having occurred on the 24th October, 1664, many months later, could not be the same person if the dates are correct.

P. 3, l. 21. See Pepys's own account of the institution of the Chest, Nov. 13, 1662, *post*.

P. 6, l. 21. They had been allowed to raise their houses.

P. 11, l. 24. John Holland, whose work is in the British Museum.

P. 12, l. 7. *The child*.—The first son whom Lady Castlemaine bore to Charles II. was Charles Fitzroy, born in June, 1662, and afterwards created Duke of Southampton.

P. 12, l. 10. There was no Duchess of Suffolk at this time; the lady meant must have been Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, widow of Richard Wenman, eldest son of Philip, third Viscount Wenman, an Irish peer, and second wife of James Howard, third Earl of Suffolk. She was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, who might well feel annoyed at her own servant being

selected for the office of sponsor to the King's base-born son. Lady Castlemaine was niece to Lady Suffolk, who perhaps had been her godmother, as they both bore the same christian name.

P. 14, l. 16. Giles Rawlings occurs in an old household book of James Duke of York, at Audley End, as Gentleman of the Privy Purse to his Royal Highness, with a salary of £400 per annum. See 19th August, *post*.

P. 16, l. 24. *Ashsted*.—A village near Epsom.

P. 19, l. 14. Hugh Cholmeley, afterwards the third baronet of that name; he was the second son of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, of Whitby (governor of Scarborough for Charles I.), whose autobiography has been printed. This Hugh succeeded his nephew of the same name, who died a minor in June, 1665, after which date Pepys speaks of him by his title. In February, 1666, he married Lady Anne Compton, eldest daughter of Spencer, Earl of Northampton. He was afterwards, for some years, governor of Tangier, of which he published an account. He died 9th January, 1688. He was descended from a younger branch of that great family of Egertons and Cholmondeleys, of all of whom Sir Philip M. Grey Egerton is the head.

P. 20, l. 27. *Sir John Millicent*.—He is described in the Baronetages as of Barham, in Cambridgeshire.

P. 21, l. 9. *London Bridge*.—When the first editions of this "Diary" were printed no note was required here. Before the erection of the present London Bridge, the fall of water at the ebb tide was great, and to pass at that time was called "Shooting the bridge." It was very hazardous for small boats. The ancient mode, even in Henry VIII.'s time, of going to the Tower and Greenwich, was to land at the Three Cranes, in Upper Thames Street, suffer the barges to shoot the bridge, and to enter them again at Billingsgate. See Cavendish's "Wolsey," p. 40, edit. 1852; Life of the Duke of Somerset in Fox's "Acts," vol. vi., p. 293; "Life of Bp. Hall," in Wordsworth's "Eccl. Biog.," iv., 318, edit. 1853.

P. 21, l. 28. The Savoy Palace in the Strand, a considerable part of which existed so lately as 1816.

P. 22, l. 14. The Common Prayer Book now in use. One of the sealed books, appointed by the Act of Uniformity, is still preserved in the Tower of London.

P. 22, l. 16. Thomas Gouge, an eminent Presbyterian minister, who had the church of St Sepulchre during the Commonwealth, and abandoned it on the Act of Uniformity coming into force. There is an account of him in Calamy's "Lives of the Ejected Ministers," 8vo, 1713.

P. 22, l. 22. A practice still obtains amongst the Dissenters of reading the psalm or hymn to be sung, two lines at a time.

P. 22, l. 30. *Bluddel*.—A mistake for *Bludworth*, who had been Colonel of the Orange Regiment of the trained bands, and Lord Mayor in 1666.

P. 23, l. 32. *Lord Brouncker*.—There is a fine portrait of him by Lely, at Lord Lyttleton's, at Hagley. See *post*, 24th March, 1667.

P. 27, l. 11. *Off-square* is evidently a mistake, in the shorthand MS., for *half-square*, which is explained by the following extract from W. Leybourn's "Complete Surveyor," 3rd edit., London, 1674, folio:—

"Before I proceed, I must needs detect one grand and too common an error; for most artificers, when they meet with squared timber, whose breadth and depth are unequal, they usually add the breadth and depth together, and take the half for a mean square, and so proceed. This, indeed, though it be always an error, yet it is not so great when the difference of the breadth and depth is not much; but, if the difference be great, the error is very obnoxious either to buyer or seller. I will instance in one example:—

"Let a piece of timber be 2 foot 24 parts broad, and 1 foot 30 parts deep, and 26 foot long: how many foot are contained therein?

"First for the true way:—

"1. As 1 is to 2'24 parts, the breadth, so is 1'30 parts, the depth, to 3'92 parts, the content at the end.

"2. As 1 is to 2'92, so is 26, the length, to 56'07, the content, which is 56 foot and about an inch.

"Now for the customary false way:—

The breadth of the piece is	.	.	.	2'24
The depth thereof is	.	.	.	1'30
<hr/>				
Their sum is	.	.	.	3'54
The half sum is	.	.	.	1'77

And this 1'77 parts they take for the true square, which is egregiously false; for now come to the line of numbers, and say:—

"1. As 1 is to 1'77 parts, so is 1'77 parts to 3'13 parts.

"2. As 1 is to 3'13 parts, so is 26, the length, to 81'45 parts, that is to 81 foot and almost half a foot, whereas, by the true way, it contains but 56 foot and '07 parts. The difference in this piece being 25 foot and above one-third part of a foot, which is above half a load of timber, and timber being at 50s. or £3 per load, here is 25s. or 30s. lost by the buyer, and gained by the seller; a considerable fallacy to buy one load, and pay for above a load and a half. But if people will be deceived, let them be deceived."

It is to be hoped that Pepys carried out his intention of putting an end to the nefarious practice of cheating the King in the pur-

chase of timber. He speaks of it in good faith, and his term, mystery, simply implies his ignorance of the art of measuring. With regard to Sir William Warren, the case was probably different: he made large presents to Pepys, and confesses that he perjured himself before the Committee of the House of Commons in concealing the fact. Frauds in the supply of timber for the use of the Navy have been common subjects of complaint at a much later period.

P. 28, l. 12. Henry Jermyn, younger nephew of the Earl of St. Albans. He was created Baron Jermyn of Dover, 1685, and died in 1708, s. p.; his eldest brother, Thomas, became second Baron Jermyn of Bury St. Edmund's on the death of his uncle, the Earl of St. Albans, in 1683, and died unmarried in 1703. Thomas Jermyn was Governor of Jersey.

P. 28, l. 13. *Rawlins*.—See July 30, 1662, *ante*.

P. 28, l. 15. "Aug. 18, 1662. Capt. Thomas Howard, the Earl of Carlisle's brother, and the Lord Dillon's son, a Colonel, met with Mr. Giles Rawlings, privy purse to the D. of York, and Mr. Jermyn, the Earl of St. Albans's nephew. . . . There had been a slight quarrel betwixt them, and as they, Rawlings and Jermyn, came from tennis, these two drew at them, and then Col. Dillon killed this Mr. Rawlings dead upon the spot. Mr. Jermyn was left for dead. This Capt. Howard was unfortunate since the return of his Maj', in killing a horse-courser man in St. Giles. Mr. Rawlings was much lamented; he lived in a very handsome state, six horses in his coach, three footmen, &c. Oct. Capt. Thomas Howard, and Lord Dillon's son, both of them fled about the killing of Mr. Giles Rawlings; but after a quarter of a year they came into England, and were acquitted by law."—RUGGE's *Diurnal*. Capt. Howard afterwards married the Duchess of Richmond.

P. 28, l. 16. *Another unknown*.—Lord Dillon's son, apparently Charles, eldest son of James, fourth Viscount Dillon. He had served abroad, and died, unmarried, before his father. It may have been from feelings caused by this duel that one of his younger brothers, Rupert, whilst Page of Honour to Charles II., "being from his address and figure considered an object of envy, was set upon," says the pedigree, "by the other pages, and slain in the Palace Yard."—*Lodge*, iv., 189.

P. 28, l. 24. Hamilton gives the following account of the duel, which arose from rivalry between Howard and Jermyn about Lady Shrewsbury:—"Jermyn prit pour second, Giles Rawlings, homme de bonne fortune, et gros joueur. Howard se servit de Dillon, adroit et brave, fort honnête homme, et par malheur intime ami de Rawlings. Dans ce combat, la fortune ne fut point pour les favoris de l'amour. Le pauvre Rawlings y fut tué tout roide, et

Jermyn, percé de trois coups d'épée, fut porté chez son oncle, avec fort peu de signes de vie."—*Mém. de Grammont*.

P. 30, l. 33. John Hales of Eton.

P. 34, l. 17. *Dr. Burnett*.—A physician, residing in Fenchurch Street, who died of the plague. See *postea*, August 25, 1665.

P. 34, l. 22. Porridge was the nickname given by the Dissenters to the Book of Common Prayer. In the "City Heiress," Sir Anthony says to Sir Timothy, "You came from church too." Sir Timothy replies, "Ah! need must when the devil drives. I go to save my bacon, as they say, once a month; and that, too, after the porridge is served up."—Quoted by Genest, in "Hist. of the Stage," vol. i., p. 36. The meaning of this word is fully explained in a rare contemporary tract, called "A Vindication of the Book of Common Prayer against the contumelious slanders of the Fanatic Party, *terming* it *Porridge*." An extract from this pamphlet will be found in a note to Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock," vol. i., p. 22, edit. 1834.

P. 38, l. 19. *Oliver's death*.—Cromwell had considered the 3rd of September as the most fortunate day of his life, on account of his victories at Dunbar and Worcester. It was also remarkable for the great storm that occurred at the time of his death; and as being the day on which the Fire of London, in 1666, burnt with the greatest fury.

P. 39, l. 23. *Spaniard*.—See Bruce's "Reports," in 1798, on the measures adopted against the invasion of England in 1588, printed for the use of the Privy Council.

P. 40, l. 13. *Sir J. Harrison*.—Of Balls, Herts.

P. 41, l. 16. *Mr. Martin Noel*.—The Council of State sitting at Whitehall, says Lilly ("Life," p. 124), had no knowledge of what was passing out of doors, until *Sir Martin Noel*, a discreet citizen, came about nine at night, and informed them thereof. From this notice, Noel has been considered as the original of the messenger who brings the news of the burning of the Rumps, so admirably related in "Hudibras," part iii., canto 11, l. 1497. We know nothing further about Sir Martin, except that he was a scrivener, and that Pepys records his death of the plague, in 1665. His son, of the same name, was knighted in November, 1665.

P. 41, l. 26. *Dean of Ely*.—Francis Wilford, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, made Dean of Ely, 20th May, 1662. He died in July, 1667, being then Vice-Chancellor, and was buried in the chapel of his college.

P. 46, l. 22. Alderman Francis Meynell was a goldsmith and banker in London, and then one of the Sheriffs. He was the third son of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, in Derbyshire, and died in 1666; his father was buried at Langley, in that county, where their descendants still possess property. Hugo Charles Ingram

Meynell, of Hoare Cross, Staffordshire, and Temple Newsome near Leeds, is the present representative of the family. Sir W. Dugdale, in his "Diary," mentions his having defaced the achievements which had been hung up at Bradley, in Derbyshire, where the Alderman was interred; not, as it would seem, from any doubt as to that gentleman being entitled to bear arms, but because a London painter had been employed to blazon the shield, who had not obtained the sanction of the Heralds' Office, and thereby excited their jealousy, at a moment when their occupation was on the decline.

P. 48, l. 34. *God's penny*.—Pepys himself gives an account of this custom: see May 18, 1660, *ante*.

P. 49, l. 14. *Aglaura*.—A tragi-comedy, by Sir John Suckling.

P. 51, l. 28.—*The Duchess of Malfy*.—A tragedy, by John Webster.

P. 57, l. 3. *Skelton*.—Afterwards agent in Holland for James II., who made use of him to inveigle over to England the Duke of Monmouth.

P. 62, l. 11. *Sir H. Bennet*.—His daughter and sole heir married the first Duke of Grafton.

P. 62, l. 26. *Sir Charles Berkeley*.—Created Lord Berkeley of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzharding (Irish honours) soon afterwards, and, in 1664, Baron Bottetourt, and Earl of Falmouth, in England. He was the second son of Sir Charles Berkeley, of Bruton.

P. 63, l. 1. *York*.—The child was owned by neither of the royal brothers.

P. 63, l. 17. Christopher Merret, M.D., a native of Gloucestershire, author of several works on medicine and natural history. Ob. 1695.

P. 63, l. 37. *The Villain*.—A tragedy, by T. Porter. "The Villain, a tragedy which I have seen acted at the Duke's Theatre with great applause: the part of Malignii being incomparably played by Mr. Sandford."—*Langbaine*, p. 407. "This person [Sandford] acted strongly with his face; and, as King Charles said, was the best villain in the world."—*Tony Aston*, p. 11.

P. 66, l. 16. *Morena*.—The only burial recorded in the parish Register of All Hallows, Barking, as having taken place on the 22nd October, 1662, is that of Elizabeth, daughter of John Dickens; and the circumstance of her father's interment being entered in the same book, just a week before, leaves no question that she was the person alluded to. The word being doubtful in the MS., *Morena* is here substituted for *Morma*, which has no intelligible signification, at the suggestion of Mr. J. S. Warden; see "Notes and Queries," vol. vii., p. 118. *Morena*, he tells us, is good Portuguese for a Brunette; and it was probably adopted by Pepys to indicate that Miss Dickens had a dark complexion. It is further possible that

the same expression was applied to Catherine of Braganza, who, as is well known, was a beauty of a similar description, and the courtiers might naturally wish to pay Her Majesty a compliment in the language of her own country.

P. 69, l. 29. *His mother*.—Lucy Waters.

P. 70, l. 13. *Lord Mayor's day*.—Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, Mayor.

P. 72, l. 8. *Coal Harbour*.—The meaning of this word, though applied to a great many localities, has never been satisfactorily explained.

P. 79, l. 17. Dr. Ball was then rector of St. Mary Woolchurch, and in 1665 Master of the Temple.

P. 80, l. 12. *Lord Holland*.—Henry Rich, second son of Robert, first Earl of Warwick. He had been created Lord Kensington before the embassy here alluded to, and was afterwards advanced to the Earldom of Holland, September 24, 1624. He was beheaded by the Parliament in 1649.

P. 80, l. 14. *King of France*.—Louis XIII., in 1624.

P. 80, l. 23. John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, ancestor of the present Earl of Bradford. Great Levers, the seat alluded to, must probably have been bought by Sir Orlando Bridgeman, or some other member of the family, not by the Bishop, as he died in 1652. Pepys seems to speak of a person then living. See *ante*, Oct. 10, 1660.

P. 80, l. 25. Ashton Hall, in Lancashire.

P. 81, l. 31. *Ladies*.—The two Gosnells.

P. 83, l. 2. *The chest*.—The Chest at Chatham was originally planned by Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins in 1588, after the defeat of the Armada; the seamen voluntarily agreed to have "defalked" out of their wages certain sums to form a fund for relief. The property became considerable, as well as the abuses, and in 1802 the Chest was removed to Greenwich. In 1817 the stock amounted to £300,000 Consols.—*Hist. of Rochester*, p. 346. See also "Diary," June 2, 1662.

P. 83, l. 3. *Sir F. Clerke*.—M.P. for Rochester, and knighted there by Charles II., May 28, 1660.

P. 85, l. 7. This entry seems to have been corrected by Pepys at a later time, for Monmouth was not created a Duke till 14th Feb., 1662-3.

P. 86, l. 29. John Playford, a seller of musical instruments and books, near the Temple church. His portrait is in Burney's "Hist. of Music."

P. 86, l. 30. There is a copy of Dering's Latin songs in the British Museum, entitled "Cantica Sacra ad duas et tres voces composita." London, 1662, folio.

P. 87, l. 17. 1652, Dec. 24, "Died John Daves, Old Jewry, broker, a prisoner buried in St. Olave's, Old Jewry: his son,

THO. DAVES, a bookseller, was afterwards an alderman and Lord Mayor of London, enriched by the legacy of Hugh Audley."—SMITH'S *Dictionary*, p. 33.

P. 88, l. 2. Henry Slingsby, Master of the Mint.

P. 89, l. 17. *Quarrefour*.—Quarrefour, or *Quatre-Voies*, whence *Carfax* at Oxford.

P. 89, l. 33. *Sir Richard Stayner*.—He was buried at Greenwich, 25th Nov. 1662.

P. 93, l. 19. *The Valiant Cid*.—Translated from the well-known *Cid* of Corneille.

P. 93, l. 23. *Roxalana*.—Elizabeth Davenport appears to have left the stage. Pepys always afterwards speaking of the *new Roxalana*, whom he once calls Mrs. Norton. See *ante*, Feb. 18, 1661-2.

P. 98, l. 9. *Harry Kem*.—In the matter of the false imprisonment: see *ante*, 4th Feb. 1661-2, and 21st Oct. 1662.

P. 99, l. 26. Andrew Rutherford, son of William Rutherford, of Quarry-holes, went young into the French service, and became a lieutenant-general of that kingdom. At the Restoration he brought over an honourable testimony from the King of France, and was created a Baron of Scotland, and in 1663 advanced to the Earldom of Terriot for his management of the sale of Dunkirk, of which he was Governor. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Tangier, and was killed by the Moors in 1664: dying without issue, his earldom became extinct; but the barony of Rutherford descended, according to the patent, to Sir Thomas Rutherford, of Hunthill.

P. 104, l. 24. *Fear'd than hurt*.—The vulgarism is still common.

P. 105, l. 26. *Schoole*.—See December 27, 1661, *ante*.

P. 106, l. 7. *Sydney*.—Lord Sandwich's second son, who married afterwards Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Wortley of Wortley, by whom he was father of Edward Wortley Montagu, the husband of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Their daughter married John Stuart, third Earl of Bute, whose second son took the name and estates of Wortley, and was father of the first Lord Wharnccliffe.

P. 107, l. 2. *Bullen*.—These pictures were given by George III. to the Society of Antiquaries, who in return presented to the King a set of Hearne's works, on large paper. The pictures were reclaimed by George IV., and are now at Hampton Court. They have been engraved in the "*Vetusta Monumenta*," published by the Society. The set of Hearne's works is now in the King's Library, in the British Museum.

P. 108, l. 24. *At first*.—See 20th October, 1662.

P. 110, l. 6. *Escaping*.—The seven inmates all perished,—RUGGE'S *Diurnal*.

P. 110, l. 22.—“On Monday last, betwixt two and three in the afternoon, His Majesty gave audience to the great Lord Ambassador, the great Duke and Governor of Toulsky, Peeter, the son of Simon, surnamed Prozorofskée, to the Lord Governor of Coarmeski, John, the son of Offonassey, surnamed Zelebousky, and Juan Stephano, Chancellor, &c., Ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia. They passed along from York House to White Hall through His Majesties guards who stood on both sides of the street, and made a lane for their more orderly procession.”—*Mercurius Publicus*, Jan. 1, 1662-3.

P. 111, l. 10. The Duke of Monmouth is here spoken of by anticipation, or else Pepys has corrected the entry at a later time. He was not created Duke until 14th Feb., 1662-3.

P. 111, l. 18. By *moyre* is meant *mohair*. See the note on *ferrandin*, Jan 28, 1662-3.

P. 113, l. 12. Thomas Povy, who had held, under Cromwell, a high situation in the Office of Plantations, was appointed in July, 1660, Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Rents and Revenues of James Duke of York; but his royal master's affairs falling into confusion, he surrendered his patent on the 27th July, 1668, for a consideration of £2,000. He was also First Treasurer for Tangier, which office he resigned to Pepys. Povy had apartments at Whitehall, besides his lodgings in Lincoln's Inn, and a villa near Hounslow, called the Priory, which he had inherited from Justinian Povy, who purchased it in 1625. He was one of the sons of Justinian Povy, Auditor-General to Queen Anne of Denmark in 1614, whose father was John Povy, citizen and embroiderer of London. Justinian obtained a grant of arms: *sable*, a bend engrailed between six cinque-foils, *or*, with an annulet for difference. Thomas Povy had two brothers—Richard, who was Commissioner-General of Provisions at Jamaica; and William, Provost-Marshal at Barbadoes. Evelyn describes Thomas Povy, then one of the Masters of Requests [“Diary,” 29th February, 1675-6], as “a nice contriver of all elegances, and exceedingly formal.” By Pepys's report he was “a wretched accountant.” His letter-books are in the British Museum.

P. 114, l. 9. The tune of “Cuckolds all awry” may be seen in Chappell's “Collection.”

P. 117, l. 21. *Lord Gerard*.—His wife bore him two sons, with the youngest of whom, Fytton, the third Earl, the honours expired, in 1702. Macclesfield House, then Lord Gerard's residence, was in Soho. The names are preserved in Macclesfield Street and Gerard Street.

P. 118, l. 10. *Roxalana*.—Mrs. Davenport.

P. 130, l. 32. *The Peake*.—Bretby Hall, the country-seat of the Earls of Chesterfield, is no longer standing. There is a good view of it by Knyff and Kip.

P. 131, l. 4. *Mr. Acworth's*.—Who held some office in Deptford Yard.

P. 132, l. 7. *Sir J. Cutler*.—Citizen and grocer of London; most severely handled by Pope. Two statues were erected to his memory—one in the College of Physicians, and the other in the Grocers' Hall. They were erected and one removed (that in the College of Physicians) before Pope stigmatized "sage Cutler." Pope says that Sir John Cutler had an only daughter; in fact, he had two: one married to Lord Radnor; the other, mentioned afterwards by Pepys, the wife of Sir William Portman.

P. 133, l. 9. On the 20th of August the Duc de Créquy, then French ambassador at Rome, was insulted by the Corsican armed police, a force whose ignoble duty it was to assist the Sbirri, and the Pope Alexander VII. at first refused reparation for the affront offered to the French. Louis, as in the case of D'Estrades, took prompt measures. He ordered the Papal Nuncio forthwith to quit France; he seized upon Avignon, and his army prepared to enter Italy. Alexander found it necessary to submit. In fulfilment of a treaty signed at Pisa in 1664, Cardinal Chigi, the Pope's nephew, came to Paris, to tender the Pope's apology to Louis. The guilty individuals were punished; the Corsicans banished for ever from the Roman States; and in front of the guard-house which they had occupied a pyramid was erected, bearing an inscription, which embodied the Pope's apology. This pyramid Louis permitted Clement IX. to destroy on his accession.

P. 133, l. 12. Lorenzo Imperiali, of Genoa. He had been appointed Governor of Rome by Innocent X., in 1654, and he had acted in that capacity at the time of the tumult.

P. 134, l. 4. Colonel Henry Honywood, of Little Archer's Court River, Kent, who had taken up arms against Charles I. He was the son of Arthur Honywood, of Lincoln's Inn and Maidstone, and had sepulture at Christ Church, Canterbury.—HASTED'S *Kent*, vol. iv., p. 40.

P. 140, l. 34. *Covent Garden*.—Killigrew's, opened 8th of April, 1663.

P. 141, l. 5. Joseph Williamson, Keeper of the State Paper Office at White Hall, and in 1663 made Under-Secretary of State, and soon afterwards knighted. In 1664 he became Secretary of State, which appointment he filled four years. He represented Thetford or Rochester in different parliaments, and was in 1678 President of the Royal Society. Ob. 1701.

P. 142, l. 28. *Mrs. Wells*.—Winifred Wells, who has been considered as one of Charles's mistresses; but the "*petite disgrâce*," as Hamilton styles it, here related, occurred to another of the Queen's Maids of Honour, Mary Kirk, sister to the Countess of

Oxford. She retired from the Court, and, three years afterwards, having assumed the name of Warmestre, and having passed as a widow, married Sir Thomas Vernon, who was Killigrew's cousin. "The merry Mrs. Kirke," says Warburton, speaking of the Court at Oxford, in 1642, "is said to have fascinated the grave Prince Maurice." This was the mother of Lady Vernon. "The Queen," says Lord Cornbury, in a letter to the Marchioness of Worcester, 10th June, 1662, "is much concerned that the English ladies spend so much time in dressing themselves. She fears they bestow but little on God Almighty and on housewifery. We are a very unsettled family, not one Lady of the Bed-Chamber named, besides my Lady Suffolk, who is waiting; and they say both the number and persons you formerly heard mentioned, will be much altered. The four Dressers are fixed, who are my Lady Scroope, Lady Wood, Mrs. Frazier, and Mrs. La Garde. The Maids of Honour are likewise in waiting—viz., Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Warmestry. The Maids of the Privy Chamber are but two, my Lady Mary Savage and my Lady Betty Livingstone, my Lord Newborough's daughter."—ELIOT WARBURTON'S *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*, vol. iii., pp. 461-4. This seems to be the best account of Queen Catherine's household; but Warmestry, if it is correct, was the Maid of Honour's real name, and not that which she assumed when banished from the Court.

P. 143, l. 3. *Mrs. Stuart*.—Frances Terese, eldest daughter of Walter Stuart, third son of the first Lord Blantyre, one of the greatest beauties of the Court of Charles II., became the third wife of Charles Lennox, sixth Duke of Lennox, and fourth Duke of Richmond. She died October 15, 1702, without issue, having survived her husband thirty years. Pepys spells her name Stuart, Steward, and Stewart; the first is right.

P. 143, l. 6. *Ribbands*.—See *ante*, Jan. 24, 1659-60, note.

P. 143, l. 35. Afterwards Sir William Warren.

P. 147, l. 3. *Embassy money*.—That to Portugal, respecting the Royal marriage.

P. 152, l. 34. Edward Spragge, knighted for his gallant conduct as a Captain, in the first sea-fight with the Dutch in 1665. After rendering many important naval services to his country, he was unfortunately drowned, on the 11th of August, 1673, whilst passing in a boat to the "Royal Charles," from his own ship, which had been disabled in the action with Van Tromp. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey, without any memorial; nor have we the slightest record of his early history, or of the family from which he was descended.

P. 155, l. 1. Sir William Wheler, of Westminster, was created a Baronet, August 11, 1660, with remainder to his cousin, Charles

Wheler, who succeeded to the honour, upon his death. He was then M.P. for Queenborough.

P. 155, l. 31. "*The Slighted Mayde*."—A comedy, by Sir Robert Stapylton, acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

P. 156, l. 6. "*The Wilde Gallant*."—Dryden's first play. Evelyn saw it at Court, 5th February, 1662-3, the night (as appears from the original Prologue) on which it was first acted. Dryden has a copy of verses to the Countess of Castlemaine on her encouraging his first play.

P. 156, l. 17. *Not true*.—See *ante*, Feb. 8, 1662-3, and note.

P. 158, l. 22. *Gilt cup*.—Still existing, and has been engraved.

P. 166, l. 6. *Blondeau*.—There is an account of this matter in Hawkins's "English Coins," pp. 213, 214.

P. 166, l. 8. *Simons*.—The greatest of English die sinkers. Ob. 1665.

P. 166, l. 9. *Rotyr*.—Although modern numismatists may smile at the preference given by Mr. Slingsby to Rotier's coins, Pepys's remark that Oliver's crowns were then selling at 25s. or 30s. is very curious, for it is to this day considered doubtful whether these beautiful pieces by Simons were current coin or pattern pieces. Snelling, in his "Silver Coinage," 1762, calls them "very scarce," and so they remain, as the prices which they still bring at sales seem to show, varying from 2*l.* 10s. to 11*l.*, according to condition.

Mr. Joseph Gibbs, of the Inner Temple, who kindly furnished the above remarks, has one of the crowns *without any flaw*, for which he paid 4*l.* 18s.; and Mr. Cureton, the coin collector, had six sets of these moneys at the time he was robbed and nearly murdered, in the winter of 1850. Pepys's evidence of the high value of the crowns in 1663 strengthens the idea that they were pattern pieces only. There is a tradition that the die became cracked across the neck after a few impressions were struck, which having been considered ominous, the issue was stopped, but the truth of the story must still remain matter of conjecture.

P. 169, l. 22. The old Admiralty Court, then held at the Marshalsea, and finally abolished 31st December, 1849.

P. 173, l. 11. Sir Robert Long, who came of an ancient family in Wiltshire, had been Secretary to Charles II. during his exile, and was subsequently made Auditor of the Exchequer and a Privy Councillor, and created a Baronet in 1662, with remainder to his nephew James. He died unmarried in 1673.

P. 173, l. 28. *Colonel Williams*.—"Cromwell that was," appears to have been Henry Cromwell, grandson of Sir Oliver Cromwell, and first cousin, once removed, to the Protector. He was seated at Bodsey House, in the Parish of Ramsey, which had been his father's residence, and held the commission of a Colonel. He

served in several Parliaments for Huntingdonshire, voting, in 1660, for the restoration of the monarchy; and as he knew the name of Cromwell would not be grateful to the Court, he disused it, and assumed that of Williams, which had belonged to his ancestors, and he is so styled in a list of Knights of the proposed Order of the Royal Oak. He died at Huntingdon, 3rd August, 1673.—Abridged from NOBLE'S *Memoirs of the Cromwells*, vol. i., p. 70.

P. 183, l. 6. Alexander Brome, an attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court, author of "Loyal Songs and Madrigals," much sung by the Cavaliers, and of a translation of portions of Horace. His death is recorded in the "Diary" on the 3rd July, 1666. He was regretted as an agreeable companion.

P. 183, l. 26. Afterwards Sir William Walker and Sir Robert Wiseman.

P. 186, l. 5. *Fields*.—The arms granted to the Duke of Monmouth, 8th April, 1665, were, Quarterly, i. and iv.; Ermine, on a pile *gu.*, three lions passant gardant *or*; ii. and iii., *or*, an inescutcheon of France, within a double tressure flory counter flory, *gu.* On the 22nd of April, 1667, another grant was made to the Duke of the arms of Charles II., with a baton sinister *arg.*; over all, an inescutcheon of Scott. The present Duke of Buccleuch bears these arms quarterly. It is quite clear that Pepys knew nothing of heraldry.

P. 187, l. 14. "*Witt without Money*."—A comedy, by Beaumont and Fletcher. Mohun played Valentine.

P. 189, l. 22. George Stradling, D.D., in 1672 made Dean of Chichester. Ob. 1688.

P. 189, l. 36. *Baxter, &c.*—"Evangelium Armatum. A Specimen, or Short Collection of several Doctrines and Positions destructive to our Government, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, preached and vented by the known leaders and abettors of the pretended Reformation, such as Mr. Calamy, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Case, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Caryll, Mr. Marshall, and others." London: Printed for William Garret, 1663, 4to.

P. 193, l. 15. *Lord Teviott*.—See *ante*, Dec. 15, 1662, note.

P. 195, l. 33. *Lyons*.—The lions were in the Tower; whence the word lionize, which may puzzle the etymologists of the next century, the menagerie no longer existing.

P. 197, l. 37. John, son of Sir Thomas Dawes, of Putney. He married Christian, daughter and heir of William Lyons, Esq., of Barking, Essex, and was created a Baronet in June, 1663. His third son, Sir William Dawes, became Archbishop of York.

P. 198, l. 2. Sir Andrew Rickard, an eminent London merchant, chairman of the East India and Turkey companies; knighted 10th July, 1662. He was one of the principal inhabi-

tants of St. Olave's, Hart Street, in the church of which parish he lies buried, and there his statue is still to be seen. He died 6th September, 1672, æt. suæ 68. He was father-in-law to John, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, frequently mentioned by Pepys.

P. 199, l. 28. *Warwicke*.—Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick of that family, Admiral for the Parliament. Ob. 1658.

P. 201, l. 20. Somerset House was greatly improved for Henrietta-Maria. The river front was built by Inigo Jones, and the County Fire Office, in Regent Street, is a copy of it.

P. 207, l. 37. Robert Bruce, second Earl of Elgin, created, in 1663-4, Baron and Viscount Bruce and Earl of Ailesbury (English honours). He was also a Privy Councillor, and one of the Lords of the King's Bedchamber. He died in 1685, just after his appointment as Lord Chamberlain to James II.

P. 208, l. 9. *Mr. Wm. Montagu*.—Afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Ob. 1707, æt. 89.

P. 208, l. 13. Montagu Bertie, second Earl of Lindsey, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, first Lord Montagu of Boughton.

P. 208, l. 14. Charles and Thomas Porter. The latter was engaged in a fatal duel with Sir H. Bellasis. See 29th July, and 8th and 12th Aug., 1667.

P. 211, l. 24. "*La Duchesse*."—The name of a dance.

P. 216, l. 33. *Harp and cross money*.—"This was the money coined by the Commonwealth, having on one side a shield bearing the Cross of St. George," and on the other a shield bearing a harp.—HAWKINS'S *English Silver Coins*, p. 208. See also May 13, 1660, *ante*, where the harp was taken out of all the naval flags, no doubt because Charles II. objected to the arms used during the Protectorate.

P. 219, l. 23. *Royal Company*.—The Royal African or Guinea Company of Merchants. (See Strype's "*Stow*," edit. 1720, b. v., p. 268.) Their house was called the African House (see Pepys, 13th Feb., 1663-4), and stood in Leadenhall Street.

P. 224, l. 2. Sir Balthazar Gerbier, a native of Antwerp, who resided many years in this country, and died here in 1667. He published many works connected with architecture, and was as much a painter as an architect. In the "*Parliamentary Intelligencer*" are several advertisements of lectures given by him at his academy in Whitefriars, in 1649-50, on all sorts of subjects, in all sorts of languages, with an entertainment of music, "so there be time for the same."

P. 227, l. 23. *New Theatre*.—Opened 8th April, 1663.

P. 232, l. 20. *Lady Femina*.—It went off, and she married Philip Carteret.

P. 233, l. 12. Robert Bretton, D.D., vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford. He was also rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and prebendary of Cadington Minor, in the church of St. Paul's. See Evelyn's "Diary," Feb. 20, 1672.

P. 233, l. 16. *E. Pepys's lady*.—Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Walpole of Bransthorpe, Norfolk. Ob. s. p. s., 1668.

P. 233, l. 27. *Sir John Hebden*, who had made a fortune in Russia by trade. On the 30th May, 1663, he was knighted by Charles, at Whitehall.

P. 234, l. 29. Hebden had been resident with the States General in 1660.

P. 238, l. 19. *Vizard*.—Vizard masques probably came into fashion about this time. On the 1st of June, 1704, a song was sung at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields called "The Misses' Lamentation for want of their Vizard Masques at the Theatre." Notwithstanding the gross licentiousness of the drama after the Restoration, numbers of females of all denominations frequented the theatres, though many of them wore masks to disguise their features, and this bad habit had a still worse effect by the facilities which it afforded to intrigue and assignation. The custom is pointedly referred to in Pope's well-known lines:—

"The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,
And not a Mask went unimproved away;
The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smiled at what they blushed before."

P. 242, l. 3. *The Devil*.—"In 1664, there being a generall report all over the kingdom of Mr. Monpesson his house being haunted, which hee himself affirming to the King and Queene to be true, the King sent the Lord Falmouth, and the Queene sent mee, to examine the truth of it; but wee could neither see nor heare anything that was extraordinary; and about a year after, his Majesty told mee that hee had discovered the cheat, and that Mr. Monpesson, upon his Majesty sending for him, confessed it to him. And yet Mr. Monpesson, in a printed letter, had afterwards the confidence to deny that hee had ever made any such confession."—*Letters of the Second Earl of Chesterfield*, p. 24, 1829, 8vo.

P. 248, l. 28. *A pier of his owne*.—In the same spirit, long after this, some question arising as to the best material to be used in building Westminster Bridge, Lord Chesterfield remarked that there were too many wooden piers (peers) at Westminster already.

P. 249, l. 17. *Captain Allen*.—Afterwards Sir Thomas Allen, and Sir Jeremy Smith.

P. 251, l. 26. *Mr. Nathaniel Crew*.—Nathaniel, third Lord Crewe of Stene, successively Bishop of Oxford and Durham. He died in 1701, s. p., when the title became extinct.

P. 251, l. 34. *Temple*.—See 1st July, *postea*.

P. 252, l. 3. The house in which Sir William Ryder resided was built by John Thorpe, in 1570, for "John Kirby," of whom nothing is known, except that it was called after him. Pepys was evidently misinformed in supposing that it could ever have been inhabited by the blind beggar.

P. 257, l. 32. Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, too well known in the annals of political versatility. Ob. 1702.

P. 257, l. 33. *Daughter*.—For a similar rumour, see in the Appendix a letter from M. de Lionne, July, 1663. The marriage, nevertheless, took place, and the youthful bride, Lady Ann Digby, second daughter, and eventually sole heir of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, became, by the alliance, the ancestress of the Dukes of Marlborough and Earls Spencer.

P. 258, l. 14. *Debauchery*.—The details in the "Diary" are too gross to print, and may well have disgusted the bench of Judges, accustomed as they were in those times to indecency and profaneness.

P. 258, l. 15.—*Oxford Kate's*.—In Bow Street. See Shadwell's "Works," vol. i., p. 45; and art. "Bow Street," in Cunningham's "Handbook of London," edit. 1850.

P. 259, l. 12. *Wounds*.—It was not true.

P. 260, l. 18. *Private gentleman*.—He had, however, in June, 1641, been summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Digby.

P. 260, l. 23. Anne of Austria, Queen of France.

P. 261, l. 1. *Protestants*.—Amongst others, Schomberg, who had commanded the Portuguese in the late fight, obtained this dignity.

P. 264, l. 26. *Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Lemon*.—Both daughters of Sir William Batten.

P. 272, l. 11. *A boy*.—James, Duke of Cambridge. Ob. 20th June, 1667.

P. 276, l. 19. Barbara Villiers (widow of Philip, son of Viscount Wenman) wife of James Howard, third Earl of Suffolk. There is a portrait of Lady Suffolk at Audley End. She died December, 1681, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Felton, Bart. From this match are descended the Earls and Marquis of Bristol, and Charles Ellis, Baron Howard de Walden.

P. 277, l. 3. Joseph Harris. That the Christian name of the actor at Davenant's house, and the friend of Pepys, was *Joseph*, rests on the supposition that he was the Joseph Harris author of several plays produced in the reign of William III., and an actor

also. If Pepys's Harris and the dramatic poet were identical, he lived into Queen Anne's reign. It seems more probable that they were different persons, and that Pepys's friend was named Henry. There is a mezzotint of Joseph Harris in the character of Cardinal Wolsey, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge; only one other impression of this print is known to exist, which belongs to Mr. George Daniel, of Canonbury.

P. 278, l. 2. *Lord Teviott*.—See note to 15th December, 1662.

P. 279, l. 34. *To-day*.—The tables are turned: the two Houses now seldom sitting on the "Derby" day! In May, 1849, the adjournment of the House of Commons was carried after a division.

P. 280, l. 2. *House*.—See note to December 19, 1660, *ante*.

P. 280, l. 14. Sir William Russell, of Strensham, in Worcestershire, Bart. He advanced 600*l.* to Sir William Davenant, in 1660-1, and had a share in Davenant's theatre.

P. 282, l. 19. *None-such Parke*.—See 21st Sept., 1665.

P. 289, l. 2. Amongst the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum there is an English satirical poem on this vessel, the title of which is, "In laudem Navis Geminæ e portu Dublinii ad Regem Carolum 11^{um} missæ." It contains three hundred lines, and is too long and too scurrilous and worthless to print. "Petty," observes Lodge ("Peerage of Ireland," vol. ii., p. 352), "in 1663 raised his reputation still higher by the success of his invention of the double-bottomed ship, against the judgment of all mankind. Thomas Earl of Ossory and other persons of honour embarked on board this ship, which promised to excel all others in sailing, carriage, and security; but she was at last lost in a dreadful tempest, which overwhelmed a great fleet the same night. A model of the vessel was deposited by Petty in Gresham College."

P. 296, l. 14. Sir John Lenthall was the elder brother of Speaker Lenthall, and uncle of the person of the same name mentioned in the "Diary," May 21, 1660. He had been knighted as early as 1616, and was Marshal of the Marshalsea; and, in 1655, was placed in the Commission of the Peace for Surrey by a special vote of the House of Commons, which explains his crusade against the Quakers. He died in 1668.

P. 298, l. 24. *Garter*.—Compare Sir Samuel Morland's own account in his "Autobiography," printed by Halliwell.

P. 303, l. 1. "*Iter Boreale*."—Robert Wild, a Nonconformist Divine, published a poem in 1660, upon Monk's march from Scotland to London, called "*Iter Boreale*." It is written in a harsh and barbarous style, filled with clenches and earwickets, as the time called them, which having been in the fashion in the reigns of James I. and his unfortunate son, were revived after the Restoration (SCOTT'S *Dryden*, vol. xv., p. 296).

P. 305, l. 3. *The Bath*.—The King lay the first night at Maidenhead, and the second near Newbury.

P. 309, l. 4. *St. James's*.—St. Albans Street and Market, on the north side of Pall Mall, removed for the Regent Street improvements. Jermyn Street, St. James's, also takes its name from him.

P. 311, l. 14. *A Proclamation*.—Dated 25th August, 1663. A copy of it is in the British Museum.

P. 316, l. 27. *Miss Betty Pickering*.—Afterwards married to Creed.

P. 318, l. 24. *Wisbeach Library*.—Watson, in his "History of Wisbeach," p. 239, names some of the printed books in the library there, but does not mention any of the MSS. Secretary Thurloe's gallery had been erected at the expense of the Corporation, out of gratitude to him for many services rendered to the town. It is now used for the general accommodation of the inhabitants.

P. 321, l. 24. *Sir John Collidon*, or Colliton: see 18th Oct., 1664.

P. 321, l. 25. Sir Edward Ford, of Harting, Sussex, Sheriff for that county, and Governor of Arundel Castle in 1642. Ob. 1670. His only daughter married Ralph Grey, Baron Grey of Werke. He was the author of a tract entitled, "Experimental Proposals how the King may have money to pay and maintain his Fleets, with ease to his people: London may be rebuilt, and all proprietors satisfied: money to be at six per cent. on pawns, and the Fishing Trade set up, which alone is able, and sure to enrich us all. And all this without altering, straining, or thwarting, any of our Laws, or Customs, now in use." 4to. 1666.—Repr. *Hart. Miscell.*, iv., 195. Ford was High Sheriff of Sussex, adhered to Charles I., and was knighted in 1643. In 1658 he laid down pipes to supply parts of London with water from the Thames. The second and third Lords Braybrooke descend, in the female line, from his daughter, Catherine Ford, who married Ralph, Lord Grey of Werke, their maternal ancestor.

P. 321, l. 31. *Miscarried*.—According to Collins, Henry Fitzroy, Lady Castlemaine's second son by Charles II., was born on the 20th September, 1663. He was the first Duke of Grafton.

P. 323, l. 25. *Sir R. Ford*.—He lived in Hart Street, and the Navy Board had been in treaty for his house.

P. 329, l. 17. *Sir George Lane*.—He became Viscount Lanesborough.

P. 330, l. 10. *Dead pays*.—This is probably an allusion to the practice of not reporting the deaths of soldiers, that the officers might continue to draw their pay.

P. 330, l. 19. *Mrs. Sarah's husband*.—Who was a cook.

P. 331, l. 23. The Queen's illness was first noticed in the "Intelligencer" on the 13th October; but Pepys did not hear of it

till the 17th. The bulletins of her Majesty's health continued till 15th November.

P. 331, l. 26. "The condition of the Queen is much worse, and the physicians give us but little hopes of her recovery; by the next you will hear that she is either in a fair way to it or dead. To-morrow is a very critical day with her—God's will be done. The King coming to see her the [this] morning, she told him she willingly left all the world but him, which hath very much afflicted his Majesty and all the court with him."—*Lord Arlington to the Duke of Buckingham*, Whitehall, 17th Oct., 1663. (BROWN'S *Miscellanea Aulica*, p. 306.)

P. 333, l. 17. *The doctors were angry*.—"I have heard they put on the Queen's head, when shee was sick, a nightcap of some sort of precious relick to recover her, and gave her extreme unction; and that my Lord Aubignie told her she must impute her recoverie to these. Shee answered not, but rather to the prayers of her husband."—WARD'S *Diary*, p. 98.

P. 335, l. 21. The grief of Charles at the Queen's dangerous condition was thus noticed by Waller:—

"——— when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and elixirs fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropt the shower,
Reviv'd you like a dying flower."

P. 337, l. 30. *Wotton's*.—His shoemaker.

P. 340, l. 1. *Emperor*.—Leopold: ætatis 24.

P. 341, l. 25. Second son of Richard Bateman of Hartington, co. Derby, who had been Chamberlain and M.P. for London. Sir A. Bateman married Elizabeth Russell. His elder brother was Sir William Bateman, and his younger, Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1664.

P. 342, l. 17. *Hypocras*.—This beverage was taken in France as a morning draught.—SOUTHEY'S *Common-Place Book*.

P. 344, l. 9. *Pageants*.—The Lord Mayor's "Show" was then *after* dinner.

P. 346, l. 10. *Velvet hat*.—Which he had probably cribbed from the velvet.

P. 347, l. 29. Thomas Allen, M.D., of Caius College, and a member of the College of Physicians.

P. 349, l. 35. *Her mother*.—Mrs. Walter Stewart.

P. 350, l. 34. Silas Taylor, described by A. Wood as *alias* Domville, was a native of Shropshire, and educated at Oxford, and became a captain in the Parliament forces. Subsequently to the Restoration he was appointed Commissary of Ammunition at Dunkirk, and in 1665 made Keeper of the King's Stores at Harwich. He died November 4th, 1668. He was an able anti-

quary, and left materials for a history of Herefordshire and of Harwich. There is a MS. by Silas Taylor in the British Museum (*Addit. MSS.*, 4910). It formerly belonged to Sir John Hawkins, who describes Taylor as well skilled in music, and a composer of two anthems which pleased the King. See Hawkins's "Hist. of Music," vol. iv., p. 330, and Wood's "Athenæ." Taylor published in his lifetime a treatise on Gavel-kind.

P. 351, l. 1. There is a touch of vanity in this passage that is excessively comic, and the notice of the slight impression made by the periwig is admirably descriptive of the writer.

P. 351, l. 19. Afterwards Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Portsmouth, killed in 1666.

P. 351, l. 20. *Duana*.—Diwan.

P. 353, l. 16. *Mr. Blackburne*.—A stanch Puritan.

P. 357, l. 10. *Plot*.—The plot alluded to is known in Yorkshire by the name of "the Farnley Plot," of which there are many details in Whittaker's "Loidis and Elmet." Captain Thomas Oates was a conspicuous person in it; but he was not a Discoverer, as he suffered death for his share in the conspiracy. His son was a Discoverer, and hence the mistake, Pepys writing from the vague rumours of the day. The "great Discoverer who did employ several to bring and seduce others into a plot," was probably Major Greathead, a Commonwealth officer, whom Oliver Heywood, in his "Diaries," calls "that perfidious wretch, guilty of so much blood in the plot business"—a severity of expression in which he did not often allow himself to indulge.

P. 369, l. 5. "*Terella*."—In Grew's "Rarities belonging to the Royal Society," p. 364, mention is made of a Terella, or Orbicular Loadstone, contrived by Sir Christopher Wren. John Evelyn was shown "a pretty Terella, described with all the circles, and showing the magnetic deviations."—See his "Diary," 3rd July, 1655.

P. 371, l. 26. *Bottomary*.—The act of borrowing money upon a ship's bottom.

P. 378, l. 9. Quinsborough is Königsberg. It is most probable that Mr. Harrington had been reading "The Travels of Master George Barkley, Merchant of London," as given by Purchas, ii., 625, 627. Königsberg is there spelled Kinninsburge, easily corrupted by Pepys into *Quinsborough*. The swallow story is found at p. 626:—"One here in his net drew up a company or heape of swallows, as big as a bushell, fastened by the leg and bills in one, which being carried to their stoves, quickened and flew, and coming again suddenly in the cold air, dyed." It appears to have been generally believed. In the "Advice to a Painter" (1667), attributed to Sir John Denham, we find the following lines:—

"So swallows buried in the sea at Spring
Return to land with Summer in their [on the?] wing."

P. 381, l. 34. The ship "Charles," at Chatham.

P. 381, l. 35. Hugh Peters.

P. 386, l. 15. See "Handbook of London," art. Shoe Lane; and Thoms's "Anecdotes and Traditions," p. 47, for what took place at the cock-fighting in Shoe Lane.

P. 388, l. 10. Ruge adds, that the Queen was in the carriage when the battle took place, her coachman striking the first blow; and that the combatants fought a long time, nobody coming to part them. The Exchange was not reopened till the man who injured the royal servant had been given up.

P. 391, l. 22. It is a pity that Pepys, instead of hazarding this absurd remark, did not tell us something more about the Duke of Albemarle's wound, no other allusion to which has been found; but perhaps he was prejudiced by the hasty and ill-founded opinion of Lord Sandwich, who, as we have seen, "Diary," May 3, 1660, termed Monk a thick-skulled fool. In fact, that great man must have possessed no slight portion of worldly wisdom and common sense. Hallam, whilst differing from Hume as to Monk's dissimulation, regards his conduct after the King's return as displaying his accustomed prudence. This is not a feature in the character of a *thick-skulled fool*. Monsieur Guizot takes a similar view of Monk's good sound sense.

P. 393, l. 34. Sir Nicholas Gold, or Gould, created a Baronet in 1660, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Garrard, Bart., of Lamers, Herts. She remarried Thomas Neal. See June 20, 1664, *post*.

P. 394, l. 28. *The Usurper*.—A tragedy, by the Hon. Edward Howard.

P. 395, l. 26. *The Mall*.—When Egerton was Bishop of Durham, he often played at bowls with his guests on the public days. On an occasion of this sort, a visitor happening to cross the lawn, one of the Chaplains exclaimed, "You must not shake the green, for the Bishop is going to bowl."

P. 397, l. 31. *Mr. Edward Pepys*.—He was buried in the church of Tatterset, St. Andrew, Norfolk. M. I.

P. 398, l. 16. *Sir Ellis Layton*.—The real name of the knight was Elisha Leighton, whose brother Robert, Bishop of Dunblane, became, soon afterwards, the excellent Archbishop of Glasgow, and as such is more generally known. Their father, Alexander Leighton, was a rank Puritan, author of "Zion's Plea against Prelacy," for writing which he had his ears cut off, and was exposed in the pillory in that state, with his nose also slit. *Elisha* was apparently euphonized into Ellis by the courtier son, who is described by Le Neve as one of the Duke of York's servants. Pepys speaks

of him as Secretary of the Prize Office, and adds, that he had been a mad freaking fellow. See 25th Jan. 1664-5.

P. 399, l. 21. *Captain Oates*.—See *ante*, Nov. 9, 1663.

P. 400, l. 32. Blanch Apleton, according to the "Handbook of London," seems to have been a manor belonging, in the reign of Richard II., to Sir Thomas Roos, of Hamelake. It is enumerated (9th Hen. V.) in "The Partition of the inheritance of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex," under the head of "London-Blaunch-Appulton." Hall, in his "Chronicle" (edit. 1548) writes it, Blanchechapelton.

P. 401, l. 20. *Sir Richard Ford*.—He was one of the sheriffs.

P. 404, l. 2. Turner's speech at his execution has been printed. London, 8vo. 1663.

P. 404, l. 10. *Burnett*.—The physician.

P. 406, l. 1. Francis Osborne, an English writer of considerable abilities and popularity, was the author of "Advice to a Son," in two parts, Oxford, 1656-8, 8vo. He died in 1659. He is the same person mentioned as "*Father* Osborne," Oct. 19, 1661.

P. 407, l. 9. Mrs. Mary Cherrett, called also Madame Cherrett, lived in the Piazza. (Rate Books of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.) Mr. George Cherret, milliner, and Susan his wife were living in the Piazza in 1689. (*Ib.*)

P. 409, l. 7. John Middleton, Earl of Middleton, General of the Forces in Scotland.

P. 409, l. 17. *Gresham College*.—The Royal Society.

P. 412, l. 32. This was Will's Coffee House, where Dryden had a chair reserved for him near the fire-place in winter, and which was carried into the balcony for him in summer. It was on the west side of Bow Street, and at the corner of Russell Street, and took its name from "William Urwin," the landlord.—*Handbook of London*, p. 554, edit. 1850.

P. 414, l. 1. *Faber Fortuna*.—By Lord Bacon.

P. 419, l. 4. Sir George Oxenden was then the chief factor of the East India Company. In 1686 the English removed to Bombay. Surat is still in our possession.

P. 422, l. 28. *Tables*.—At which the King dined in public.

P. 423, l. 31. Mr. Justice Waters, said to be "of the Temple," by Thurloe.

P. 424, l. 4. *Sacrament*.—See Monsieur de Lionne's letter in the Appendix, Jan. 25, 1663-4.

P. 424, l. 28. *Embassador*.—Denzil Hollis: see 14th Dec., 1663.

P. 429, l. 10. Anne, daughter of Sir George Whitmore, of Barnes, in Surrey.

P. 433, l. 27. *Sir G. Lane*.—See *ante*, Oct. 12, 1663.

P. 434, l. 27. *House for the King*.—Building by Webb, the kinsman and executor of Inigo Jones; now a part of Greenwich Hospital.

P. 436, l. 19. "Heraclius; or, the Emperor of the East," translated from the French of Corneille, by Ludovic Carlell. Pepys saw it again, 4th Feb., 1666-7, at the Duke's Theatre. Carlell's translation (4to, 1664) was, it is said, never acted. The play which Pepys saw was probably never printed. He saw it at the Duke's Theatre.

P. 437, l. 16. There had been recently established, under the Great Seal of England, a Corporation for the Royal Fishing, of which the Duke of York was Governor, Lord Craven Deputy-Governor, and the Lord Mayor and Chamberlain of London, for the time being, Treasurers, in which body was vested the sole power of licensing lotteries.—*The Neues*, Oct. 6, 1664.

P. 437, l. 34. "The Intelligencer" of March 12, 1663-4, notices the fall of the house here mentioned.

P. 438, l. 8. *Canaille*.—Probably the sewer from Lord Southampton's house.

P. 440, l. 18. *Church*.—St. Bride's, of which Richard Pierson, D.D., the vicar, officiated at the funeral. "March 18, 1663-4, Mr. Thomas Pepys."—*Burial Register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street*.

P. 444, l. 36. *Jane Shore's*.—The preacher had been studying the gravediggers' scene in "Hamlet."

P. 446, l. 8. *'Prentices*.—Two servants of one Ireland, a cooper upon Bread Street Hill.—*The Intelligencer*, March 28, 1664.

P. 446, l. 36. *Ducking-pond fields*.—In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," there is an allusion to the "Citizens that come a-ducking to Islington Ponds." The piece of ground long since built upon, in the Back Road, was called "Ducking-pond Field," from the pool in which the unfortunate ducks were hunted by dogs, to amuse the Cockneys, who went to Islington to breathe fresh air and drink cream. The King's Head tavern stood opposite the church. Islington was classic ground to Pepys, as he speaks of the house in which he had been nursed at Kingsland.

P. 449, l. 2. The piece of poetry beginning—

"My mind to me a kingdom is,
Such perfect joy therein I find"—

was set to music by the celebrated W. Byrd, in 1558, in a book called "Psalms, Sonnets, and Songs of Sadnesse and Pietie." On the authority of an old MS. in the Bodleian Library, it has been attributed to Sir Edward Dyer.

P. 452, l. 34. *Sir Wm. Hickman*.—Only son of Sir Willoughby Hickman, of Gainsborough, who had been created a Baronet in 1643, and whom he succeeded in his title and estates. He was M.P. for East Retford.

P. 456, l. 13. Pepys had been mistaken in fancying that Fuller's "Worthies" was to be a history of all the families in England (see

ante, Jan. 22, 1660-1, and Feb. 10, 1661-2), and hence his disappointment, when the work came out, some months after the author's decease, at there being no mention in it of his ancestors. He then looked for the Cliffords, in hopes of finding his wife's lineage; but with no better success.

P. 458, l. 10. "*The German Princess*."—By Holden. See *ante*, May 29, 1663.

P. 458, l. 16. The African House was in Leadenhall Street.

P. 464, l. 6. *Dr. Rainbow*.—Of Magdalene College. See *ante*, April 8, 1663.

P. 464, l. 32. *The "Labyrinth"*.—Or "The Fatal Embarrassment," taken from Corneille.

P. 466, l. 17. *Mum*.—Mum was a wholesome kind of malt liquor prepared in Germany. The receipt for making it is given in Rees's "Encyclopædia." One of Andrew Yarranton's wild schemes, at this time, was to bring the mum trade from Brunswick, and fix it at Stratford-on-Avon. See his "England's Improvement."

P. 470, l. 7. *Ryley*.—At the Restoration, William Ryley had been deprived of all his posts, including the office of Clerk of the Tower Records, which was given to Prynne. Ryley was originally made Lancaster Herald by Charles I., but he sided with the Parliament, and devoted himself to Oliver Cromwell. He was fortunate in being afterwards restored to the post of Lancaster Herald, which he held till his death, in 1667, though he failed in getting back Prynne's appointment. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., of Chichley, Bucks, Ryley had a numerous issue. Perhaps the son here mentioned was William Ryley, described by Prynne as of the Inner Temple, in 1662.

P. 472, l. 29. *Montagu*.—He is mentioned in the State Poems:—

"Montagu, by court disaster,
Dwindled into the wooden horse's master."

Advice to a Painter, part i.

P. 475, l. 21. *Polemon*.—One of the Banda Islands, which had acknowledged James I. as its sovereign, but was afterwards forcibly seized by the Dutch.

P. 478, l. 10. *Lady Poultny's*.—This lady was Grace, youngest daughter of Sir John Corbet, of Stoke, Salop, who had married Sir William Poulteney, of Mesterton, in Leicestershire, who was knighted at Whitehall, 4th June, 1660. See more about him, 10th Jan., 1659-60, note.

P. 478, l. 28. John Spencer, D.D., who died in 1695, was also the author of a celebrated work, "*De Legibus Hebræorum*." His "*Discourse concerning Prodigies*" first appeared in 1663; the

2nd^d edition, of 1665, contains likewise a "Discourse concerning Vulgar Prophecies."

P. 478, l. 30. Afterwards Sir Robert Southwell.

P. 478, l. 33. The particulars of the loss at Tangier is given in "The Intelligencer," 6th June, 1664.

P. 479, l. 7. The Blackfriars Theatre was entirely roofed over, and had a pit, instead of a mere enclosed yard; whilst the stage portion alone of the public playhouses was protected from the weather. The house was lighted by a cupola.

P. 479, l. 32. Major Fiennes, whose regiment formed part of the garrison at Tangier.

P. 485, l. 20. Thomas Hodges, vicar of Kensington, and rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He had been, in September, 1661, preferred to the Deanery of Hereford, which he held with his two livings till his death, in 1672.

P. 487, l. 10. The Cherry Garden was at Rotherhithe.

P. 487, l. 11. *Landed*.—To avoid the danger of what was called "shooting the bridge." See *ante*, 8th Aug., 1662.

P. 487, l. 26. We have here a curious picture of the dreadful state of the streets in London in 1664. No improvement of what they were a century before, when they were described as "very foul, full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noxious" (Knight's "London," vol. i., p. 26), appears to have taken place. The alarm of Lady Paulina and Pepys at night was not surprising.

P. 487, l. 30. *Towne*.—Kensington.

P. 488, l. 12. *Bewpers*.—This word is used by Spenser for companions or equals. Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Norwich, suggests that pieces of cloth, each containing twenty-five yards, were known by the name of *beaupers*; but the word has fallen into disuse. It appears, from one of the Pepys papers, of a later date, that bewpers were used as a material for flags.

P. 489, l. 2. *Old Penn*.—He was only forty-two years of age.

P. 489, l. 25. Thomas Neale.

P. 489, l. 27. *Brother*.—She had four brothers.

P. 491, l. 10. *City Granary*.—From the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., or perhaps earlier, it was the custom of the City of London to provide against scarcity, by requiring each of the chartered Companies to keep in store a certain quantity of corn, which was to be renewed from time to time, and when required for that purpose, produced in the market for sale, at such times and prices, and in such quantities, as the Lord Mayor or Common Council should direct. See the report of a case in the Court of Chancery, "Attorney-General *v.* Haberdashers' Company." Mylne and Keen's "Reports," vol. i., p. 420.

P. 493, l. 10. *Honiwood*.—See 13th Jan., 1661-2.

P. 493, l. 14. *My Lady*.—Sandwich.



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